

CHINESE DIGEST



NEWS - SPORTS - SOCIAL - COMMENT
BUSINESS - PHILOSOPHY - LITERATURE - CULTURE

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Five Cents

NEW SHANGHAI CRISIS

BULLETS END WAR LORD'S CAREER

By TSU PAN

華
美
週
刊

"I'll kill you to remember my father" And with these words a comely Chinese maid emptied her pistol at Marshall Sun Chuan-Fang, well known retired War Lord of China.

The fifty-year-old Marshal had barely entered the beautiful, historic Tientsin Buddhist Temple when neatly dressed Sze Shee arose from her position of prayer to shoot the surprised War Lord. She then calmly surrendered herself to the police. Eye-witnesses believed that she could have escaped after the shooting had she wanted to, for nearly everyone near the scene was running away in all directions, and the police did not arrive until several minutes after the shooting.

Sze Shee is the daughter of the late General Sze Chung-pin, said to have been executed a few years ago by order of the dead Marshal. General Sze Chung-pin was one of several northern generals who opposed the non-parliamentary tactics of the Marshal.

Marshal Sun was once a powerful factor in the internal strife of China nearly a decade ago. A former Governor of Chekiang, he became Military Governor of Fukien and finally, War Lord of nearly all of the southern half of China. The only group that opposed him in the southern region at that time was the Kwangtung Government. These Cantonese rivals had no respect for a northern dictator and resisted all his overtures for consolidation. In 1926 he started a gigantic concerted attack on Kwangtung, but this invasion came to an inglorious end when his subordinates deserted him.

Retired from active military life, he is said to have amassed a huge fortune in the form of foreign stocks and bonds and gold certificates. Reports are current that he is very friendly to the Japanese and that they are depending on him to lead in an "independent" movement in northern China this coming Spring.

Reports also stated that the real motive of the shooting was because of his pro-Japanese attitude, and that Sze Shee was chosen to do the shooting in order to prevent any Japanese complication. Friends of the Marshal denied these reports, stating that the Marshal had led a simple life of comparative poverty since retirement.

The City of Shanghai is again in a state of turmoil as Japanese troops rush into Chapei, native Chinese quarters, to seek revenge for an alleged murder of a Japanese marine by Chinese.

The Mayor of Shanghai, General Wu Teh-chen, was warned that unless thorough investigation of the case yields satisfactory results, the Japanese authorities will take "free action". In answer to the protest, General Tsai Chin Chun, Chief of the Bureau of Public Safety in Shanghai, assured the Japanese of his fullest cooperation in tracking down the assailant.

The Japanese alleged that the killing was premeditated, based upon a report that large numbers of plain-clothed Chinese soldiers are concentrating in the Shanghai demilitarized zone lately. Neutral observers, however, tend to doubt the truth of such a statement.

There has been no motive attributed to the Chinese government which would cause their murdering an ordinary Japanese marine. Furthermore, empty cartridges discovered near the scene of the murder proved to be of Japanese make. It is therefore believed by many that the murder was committed by a fellow countryman of the dead man, and not by a Chinese.

The incident resembles very much that of the Kuramoto case in 1934. Kuramoto was the vice consul of the Japanese consulate general in Nanking. His sudden disappearance led the Japanese authorities to believe that he was killed by Chinese soldiers. Severe protests were lodged against the Nanking government, and guns from Japanese battleships on the Yangtze River were trained on the Chinese capital. When the exchange of diplomatic verbiage was brought to a close, Kuramoto was found alive in a stone cave in the Purple Mountain near Nanking. Domestic troubles had so deranged this Japanese diplomat's mentality that he had elected to seclude himself from world affairs by going into the mountains, perhaps to starve to death. Kindly Chinese farmers had cared for him meanwhile.

The recent attempted assassination of Premier Wang Ching-wei and the announcement of a new monetary policy by the Nanking government have created

(Continued on Page 2)



CHAO-CHIN HUANG
Chinese Consul General

November 13, 1935.

Mr. Thomas Chinn,
The Chinese Digest,
868 Washington Street,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Mr. Chinn:

I hasten to congratulate you upon the birth of your publication, the CHINESE DIGEST. It has long been felt that a publication in the English language by Chinese residents here will serve many useful purposes. It brings a better understanding among the Chinese and American people and it also serves as a means to fortify the knowledge of the Chinese younger generation with information about their mother country. Your publication appears in good time, and I do not hesitate to endorse your pursuit.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,
C. C. HUANG,
CHAO-CHIN HUANG,
Consul-General of China.

CCH:L

He who knows others is clever, but
he who knows himself is enlightened.
—Lao-Tzu.

Japan

All indications are that Japan is being groomed to support another army invasion into China in the near future. The press is suppressed until the time is ripe. The Japanese are formula-minded and their method of procedure in the imperialism game seems to follow along this line:

1. Selection of a suitable time for invading China, when Europe and America are busy with other important matters.
2. Charging China with mis-rule or insincerity, thereby stirring up anti-Japanese feeling in China.
3. Arranging a suitable pretext, such as the shooting or disappearance of a Japanese soldier in civilian garb.
4. Imposition of drastic demands on China, and the invasion of China whether or not these demands are fulfilled.
5. Creation of a neutral zone, followed by independent movement and the setting up of puppet rule.

International observers are of the opinion that Japan has progressed to the third step and is awaiting for the inevitable invasion. The only two alternatives would be Chinas advanced kowtow or concerted action on the part of the rest of the world.

Macao Base for China Clipper

The China Clipper will not land in China proper exactly, but in one of China's former beauty spots, notorious Macao. This is not because the Chinese do not desire to have the Clipper land in Canton, but because hints from Japan are that if the Clipper is permitted to land in Canton, Japanese butterflies will hereafter have the right to land in any part of China they desire.

CHINESE ALUMNI MEETS

An informal luncheon was held last Friday at the Far East Cafe by a number of workers to hear Dr. Robert Sibley propose the organizing of a Chinese Chapter for the California Alumni Association. Such a chapter will be of immense value to the Chinese students, said Mr. Sibley. A third of the membership fee will be returned to the chapter to aid in improving the Chinese students' club house, or for other local needs.



MAYOR ANGELO J. ROSSI

San Francisco, California
November, 14, 1935

Thomas Chinn, Editor,
The CHINESE DIGEST,
868 Washington St.,
San Francisco, Calif.

My Dear Mr. Chinn:

Permit me to extend felicitations on the occasion of the issuance of the first number of the CHINESE DIGEST and wish for both it and you a long, prosperous and successful career.

Sincerely,
Angelo J. Rossi.

NEW SHANGHAI CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

useasiness in Japanese political circles. While the world's attention is centered on African affairs, Japan has evidently thought it an opportune time to bring new pressure on China. A report from Tokyo stated that Vice-Admiral Hyakutaka had ordered the gunboat Ataka to proceed immediately to Shanghai to reinforce the Japanese land forces already there. In the meantime, Chinese in large numbers have deserted the Chapel section and rushed to the bordering International Settlement for safety.

Good-will subdues its opposite, as water fire.—Mencius.

F A R E A S T

Newshawk Attempts Life of Chinese Premier

An attempt on the life of Wang Ching Wei, Premier of China, was unsuccessful as the would-be assassin fired three bullets into his body on Nov. 1. Three other government officials were wounded.

A group of newshawks and cameramen were gathered in front of the Kuomintang Headquarters, Nanking, apparently waiting for news from the preliminary meeting of the Central Executive Committee which was then in session. Wang, unaware of his fate, emerged with many other important government officials from the front door of the headquarters after the session where Sun Feng Ming, a reporter for a local paper, Chen Kwong Pao, produced a pistol from his camera box and shot them. Three bullets took effect, on Wang, one in the cheek, one in the waist and one in the back. Tseng Chung Ming, vice-minister of railways, Kan Nai Kwong, vice-minister of the interior, and Chang Chi, vice president of the Judicial Yuan were standing close to Wang and were also wounded.

Chang Hsueh Liang a Hero

Chang Hsueh Liang, governor of the three eastern provinces at the time of the Japanese invasion, played a heroic part on that day. It was due to his alertness the would-be assassin was disarmed; he kicked the gun from his hand. Another conspirator approached Chang with a dagger but was knocked out by Chang's guard.

The assassin and eleven suspects were arrested. Martial law was immediately declared in the metropolitan area.

It was learned that the motive behind the plot was due to dissension against Wang's yielding attitude toward Japan.

The bullets were removed from Wang's body in the Central Hospital in Nanking and it is reported that Wang's life is not in danger.

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SILVER TO GOVERNMENT

Acting Premier and Finance Minister Dr. H. H. Kung demanded of all Chinese to turn in their silver to the government bank for paper money, thereby controlling the white metal. This is necessitated by the Roosevelt administration jacking up the price of silver in the belief that it will enable China to buy more from the United States. Not only did it have the opposite effect, but it resulted in greater hardship on the part of the Chinese.

China Off Silver Standard

By Tsu Pan

A drastic monetary reform was instituted by the National Government of China on November 3. A decree was issued whereby all silver in China is to be nationalized and the holders are required to change the metal for legal tender notes. The program includes the following four points: (1) nationalization of silver, (2) restriction of bank note issues to three government owned banks, (3) stabilizing the Chinese dollar at the present rate of exchange, and (4) legalizing payment of debts in terms of silver by bank notes.

The three government owned banks mentioned are the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, and the Bank of Communications. During the last few months, the Central Bank of China has gradually bought out the bank note issues of several smaller banks intending to consolidate reserves, thus paving the way for monetary control.

Stabilize Dollar

For the purpose of stabilizing the Chinese dollar, the Chinese government banks have accumulated large sums of money in foreign financial centers and will buy and sell foreign exchanges in unlimited quantities.

The nationalization of silver signifies the abandonment of the silver standard. The sudden announcement of the policy has commanded world-wide attention, both politically and financially. Well informed quarters explained the Chinese move as being precipitated by the American silver buying policy. Ever since the passage of the silver purchase act in the United States Senate in June, 1934, large quantities of silver flowed from China into the United States. As the drain of metal put a deflationary effect in China, the Chinese government sought prevention on October, 1934 by putting an embargo on the export of silver coin and bullion.

Make Big Loan

Of late, negotiations were started between Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, representing the British government and Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, for the purpose of arranging a loan of 10,000,000, sterling, from Great Britain to China for political rehabilitation. While no official announcement was made regarding the result of negotiations, the Chinese government adopted the new monetary measure.

In Japan, militarists and statesmen

APPREHENSION OVER PRO-JAPANESE ATTITUDE

The shooting of Premier Wang Ching-wei, China's handsome and radical minded politician, revealed deep seated apprehension over the pro-Japanese attitude of the Kuomintang on the part of a large section of China. This group, somewhat voiceless, is of the opinion that the Shanghai industrialists and Peking-Tientsin bankers, as well as Kuomintang officials, are desirous of having peace with Japan at all price, and that concession after concession is being made to Japan's ever increasing thirst for slices of China.

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viewed the Chinese move with apprehension. It was believed that China had borrowed funds from Great Britain, thus depriving Japan of a prior offer to render the Chinese government financial assistance. A meeting was held in the offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where delegates from the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Yokohama Specie Bank gathered to discuss the Chinese monetary situation. It is reported that Japan may seek to intervene against possible new developments for "the purpose of maintaining peace in the Far East".

In Washington, both the Treasury and the State Departments professed to be ignorant of Chinese plans and to have no information other than press reports. Whether New Dealers will again boost the price of silver is not known.

Wheeler Quoted

Senator Wheeler of Montana, accompanying Vice-President Garner on the trip to the Philippines, was quoted as saying in Hongkong that there is no conflict between the U. S. silver buying policy and Chinese nationalization of silver. He fears, however, that the Chinese government may not be able to stabilize foreign exchange as planned, on account of the heavy fluctuations in the gold price of silver.

T. V. Soong, "wizard of finance" from Harvard and Governor of the Central Bank of China, however, predicted that the new monetary policy would be helpful. The four-point decree, he said, will increase public confidence, help business, stimulate the inflow of foreign capital and increase domestic prices. China's silver reserve, he added, provides more than 100 per cent coverage of bank note issues, and the government banks are strong enough to stabilize exchange by open market operations.

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CHINATOWNIA

Are You There, San Francisco?

San Francisco will be within telephonic reach of any major city in China in the early part of next summer, according to an exclusive dispatch received by the Chinese Digest.

The ministry of communications in China has obtained satisfactory results in experiments made with European and American radio stations by using a phone-transmitter through its International Radio Station at Shanghai.

Mr. Zee Loo, business manager of the International Radio Station at Shanghai, has completed arrangements in the purchasing of necessary equipment from a London firm, and as soon as the installation work is completed in the early part of next summer, the China-American service will be open to the public.

Messages from American cities are to be radioed to the main station in Shanghai and then relayed to various cities in China by the trunk and local telephone lines.

Wah Ying Club, 844 Clay Street, held a special meeting last month, and formally adopted a constitution. In the absence of President Andrew Sue, Daniel Yee, general manager, presided over the meeting.

Many friends will wish to congratulate Stanley and Arthur Chin Bing, the popular brothers who left San Francisco for New Orleans several years ago. Stan graduated with honors from Louisiana State University while kid brother Art starred on the basketball varsity.

Howard Lee, former local athlete and brother of Teddy Lee, the amateur tap dancer, is now living in New York city, moving there from Baltimore. Reports are linking Howard with Cupid, and the same report has it, wedding bells may ring any time in the near future.

BEAU GESTE

On Thanksgiving Day the Shangtai will close its doors to the general public for the express purpose of feeding three hundred of Chinatown's tight-belted battalion.

Besides this "beau geste" the Shangtai will also give cause for a happy Thanksgiving to fifty families in the shape of Thanksgiving baskets.

It is estimated that if the turkeys utilized were to be laid end to end they would spell the name Hee Sam.

COLORFUL SETTING FOR CHINESE BAZAAR

What promises to be the Chinese community's most colorful and picturesque fund-raising campaign this year will take place shortly when the Catholic Chinese Center holds its second annual bazaar in its own building. The bazaar will be held for three evenings beginning November 14 and concluding on Saturday, November 16.

The Rev. George W. P. Johnson, C. S. P., director of the Center, has announced that this forthcoming bazaar will be more picturesque in atmosphere and more ambitious in its scope than the one held last year. Last year, he said, only the auditorium was used, but this year the two spacious boys' and girls' clubrooms will be commanded into service in addition to the auditorium. A place for dancing has also been arranged on the third floor, which houses the classrooms. The dance room will open into an open-air court and the entire space will be sumptuously decorated to give it a true Chinese setting, the director explained.

Chinese Booths

The booths will be located in the auditorium and the clubrooms and in these all manner of fancy goods, rare objects, Chinese curios, novelties, food, tobacco, and sweets will be offered.

"There will be special booths for men, women, and children", Father Johnson continued, "and there will be games for young and old".

The booths will be fashioned in the manner of Chinese pagodas and artistically decorated. The surroundings will also reflect the Chinese settings of the booths by the use of Chinese draperies, pictures, and other decorations.

A Chinese Hope Chest, filled with hand-made lace work, linen, a silk comforter and a blanket is being offered as a prize. The proceeds of the bazaar will be used to refurnish the clubrooms and for needed repairs in the Center.

SOCIAL NEEDS

"One of the greatest immediate social needs of Chinatown is a day nursery adequately equipped and staffed to take care of the community's pre-school children while their mothers are at work. A large proportion of these children are with their mothers in factories while they work, which is detrimental to their health, and a number of them are kept at homes and looked after by their older brothers or sisters. Facing such a situation a large day nursery is a necessity".

Dr. Johnson Speaks

The discussion of this social need was voiced by the Rev. George Johnson, director of the Catholic Chinese Social Center, familiarly known as the Chinese Mission, when he spoke before the entire Chinese staff of the State Relief Administration on November 4. Mrs. Genevieve Nichols, supervisor of District Six, where the Chinese relief staff has its offices, was also present. The occasion was the weekly meeting of the Chinese staff and the Rev. Father Johnson was invited to tell something of the social welfare work of the Catholic Chinese Center.

"Chinatown's low percentage of crime is remarkable", Father Johnson said, "when considering the fact that normal family life and home environment among the young is still so scarce. Housing conditions are bad in the community—as most Chinese know—and this fact is responsible for much juvenile delinquency. Good housing could be brought about through education and gradual change".

Father Johnson expressed his knowledge of the social needs of the community at the conclusion of the talk in which he described the religious, educational and social welfare functions and activities of the Center of which he has been director since 1932. Although he has worked among the Chinese here for three years he showed thorough and understanding knowledge of the Chinese and of the social set-up and the needs of the community.

Schools Active

In the course of his talk the director revealed that 425 pupils attend the English school and 350 pupils go to the Chinese classes which are conducted in connection with the Center. A Social Service Bureau which made 15,000 calls last year and gave aid to Chinese totaling 45,000 cases was disclosed.

A dental clinic and a cafeteria where hot noon-day lunches are served constitute other important works. Finally, the director said that the cost of upkeep averaged about \$15,000 a year.



CHINATOWNIA

Oakland Organizes Chinese Center

The Oakland Chinese Center was recently formed by a group of prominent professional and business men. Led by Dr. F. Y. Lee, the organization has grown to such a large extent that in less than two months, eighty-five charter members have been enrolled.

The purpose of the Center is concentrated on presenting an educational and social program for every member of the Chinese community of 4000.

Another aim of the Center is toward the unsolved problems of the youth of the community. The Center hopes to equip the younger generation to face the problems of today.

Following is the list of officers:

President	Dr. F. Y. Lee
1st Vice-Pres.	Dr. Jacob J. Yee
2nd Vice-Pres.	Dr. Chas. G. Lee
English Sec.	Harry S. Jue,
Chinese Sec.	Henri D. Wu
Financial Sec.	Harry Cheang
Treasurer	Albert P. Jow
Auditor	Paul F. Fung
Sergeant-At-Arms ...	Edwin Y. Fung
Chairmen of the various committees are:	
Advisory	Joe Shoong
Financial	Arthur T. Wong
Educational	Dr. Lester C. Lee
Membership	Edward Hing
Publicity	Henry Lum
Recreational	Gay S. Wye
Civic Relations	Samuel W. Chu
Entertainment	Henry Luck
Social Service	Dr. Raymond Ng

TAAM ORDAINED

From Los Angeles it has been reported that T. T. Taam, former active church worker of San Francisco and recent graduate of the Pacific School of Religion, was ordained on Sunday, Nov. 10, at the Chinese Congregational Church of Los Angeles at 734 E. Ninth Place. Rev. and Mrs. Taam, (the former Martha Leong, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. B. Y. Leong of the Congregational Church of San Francisco) with their young son, Martin, moved from Oakland to Los Angeles, last August.

FOR CHINESE AIR FORCE

Harry H. Woo, graduate of a San Diego aviation school, sailed for China aboard the Dollar liner Coolidge, on November 1st. His final destination is Canton, where he hopes to serve with the government air forces.

Headwork

The fast thinking and quick action of a Chinese cook saved four lives when a fire broke out one early morning last week in his employer's residence at 2640 Baker St., San Francisco.

Henry Wong, the Chinese cook, employed in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Osborne, was aroused from his sleep by the smell of smoke. Trying to wake up his employers he found his path blocked by flames. He rushed back to his room, found some giant firecrackers, and set them off. The exploding firecrackers woke up Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, who fled out of the house with their two children, James, 14, and Elizabeth, 16.

The fire swept through another building adjacent to the Osborne's home and routed three other families. Two firemen were injured, and fire damage was estimated at \$30,000.

TREASURE HUNT

Seventy boys were found combing the Salada Beach last Saturday with picks and shovels. They were not gold diggers. They were after "tags", and the one who recovered the most tags from the beach received as a prize, a practice telegraph set. The boys were members of Boy Scout Troop Three. They motored down the peninsula under the guidance of Silas Chinn, assisted by John Kan, Albert Young, and a score of older boys from Division C. It was one of their monthly outings. Every fourth meeting must be held out of doors, rain or shine. Last month, these same boys went to China Shrimp Camp for their outing, arriving just in time to help put out a dangerous gasoline fire in one of the launches.

CHINESE GOLFER

Thomas T. Leong, former track and basketball performer, is an enthusiastic golfer, one of a few local Chinese who is really interested in this particular sport.

OAKLAND CHINESE CENTER

All members of the Chinese communities of every locality are invited to the social gathering to be given by the Oakland Chinese Center on Saturday, November 23, at 8:00 P. M. Moving pictures, bridge, Mah Jong, dancing (music by the Cathayans), and gate prizes, totaling 50, constitute the free entertainment for the evening. Stanford and U. C. alumni are on the entertainment committee.

DIDN'T DENY

George Leong, affectionately known as "Tiny" to his many friends, sailed for China on November 1 aboard the Dollar liner Coolidge. "Tiny" was one of the best football line men Commerce ever turned out.

"I'll miss all my friends", Tiny observed, "but I am looking forward to seeing everybody again in a year or so". He smiled and issued no denial when questioned if he intended to marry in China.

CHINATOWN PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

With an initial enrollment of one hundred members of the board of directors of the Chinatown Progressive Association met to devise plans for enlarging their membership. According to the president of the association, H. W. Key, prominent business leader, the aim of the association is to improve the economic foundation of the younger Chinese in America. This, in turn, has its beginning in improvement in local housing, sanitation, public education, and cultivation of proper outlook.

RACE IN THREE HEATS

Canada may have its quintuplets, but China has its great heat. In a recent article in the newspapers, mention was made of a 43-year-old mother bearing triplets in Peiping. She was probably sore put for names. With typical Chinese ingenuity she named them for the three hottest periods of the year, Ta Fu (Great Heat); Erh Fu (Second Heat); and San Fu (Thrd Heat).

Refreshments—

The Shangtai

LUNCH TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
DINNER THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

Ice Cream

672 Jackson St. CHina 1215

Sales

Service

FORD

BEN CHEY

REPAIR SHOP

725 Pacific St.

GAr. 4592

S O C I O L O G Y

Chinese Art Exhibit

More than fifty prize water-color, charcoal, and ink drawings by students of the China National Art Institute at Hangchow were recently exhibited in Chinatown. The exhibition, sponsored by the Latham Foundation for the Promotion of Humane Education, was presented in the girls' clubroom of the Catholic Chinese Social Center, 902 Stockton Street.

Periodically the Latham Foundation conducts a poster contest among school pupils as a means of educating young people to be kind to animals. Not long ago such a contest was conducted among the students of the Hangchow art school, located not far from Shanghai. The result evoked much admiration from adults who have viewed the posters. Most of the pictures represented a man, feeding, caressing, or aiding their dumb friends. A greater proportion of the posters were executed in western fashion but those that showed real talent were done with the ancient Chinese brush and were typically Chinese.

Recently the Latham Foundation sponsored a poster contest in this city to encourage art talent as well as the promotion of humane education. Two students of St. Mary's Chinese School won honorable mention in the contest. Many Americans as well as Chinese viewed the posters during the exhibition, which lasted four days.

WANTED

Men who are willing to build a future for themselves. Apply to the Chinese Digest.

Quality Clothes For
Men and Young Men

店服華精
Presswell
men's shop

Camel's Hair and
Worumbo Coats
Reasonably Priced

742 Grant Avenue

CLASS FOR CHINESE WOMEN

By Ethel Lum

A class in Chinese language has been organized for Chinese girls and women at the Chinese Y. W. C. A. The hours of instruction are scheduled for Monday and Thursday, 5:00 to 9:00 P. M. Instructions will be given in the "thousand characters", letter writing, newspaper reading, and old Chinese prose. There is no limitation as to age, but it is believed that the class will be of great benefit to working girls from 16 to 25, also to mothers or older women.

Individual instruction in informal fashion is available. A small fee of twenty-five cents is charged each pupil. Mrs. Jane Kwong Lee, secretary at the Y. W. C. A. and instructor of the course, reports that fifteen students have enrolled. With increased attendance, it is hoped that the class will develop into a social as well as educational project.

CHINESE BIBLE CLASS

An invitation is extended to people of all denominations to attend the San Francisco Chinese Bible Class, recently organized. The class is held in the Presbyterian Mission Home, 920 Sacramento St., every Saturday evening, at 7:30. The leaders are Miss Alice Lan and Miss Betty Hu, Bethel evangelists from Shanghai, China. Classes will be taught in English and interpreted into Chinese.

SPECIAL OFFER

EIGHT MONTHS'
SUBSCRIPTION
TO THE

CHINESE DIGEST

FOR
ONE DOLLAR

Offer Good for Limited Time Only

REGULAR RATES

Five Cents the Copy

One Dollar Twenty-five Cents

For Six Months

Two Dollars the Year

FIRECRACKERS

Where, Oh! Where

November 8, 1935.

Editor Chinese Digest:

Time was when we would walk into one of our community's grocery stores and find dried duck giblets hanging directly overhead, sawdust under our feet and fresh meat without protection from a customer who might inspect it just a little bit too close for sanitation's sake. Oh, how we bemoaned the uncleanness and backwardness of our grocers.

Today, we walk along Grant Avenue and almost every grocery store fairly beams with well kept tile fronts. Within we find glass and chromium enclosures for meat, large glass jars for our spices and delicacies, and the latest "space-savers" all over the store.

But NOW we bemoan the fact that Chinatown is indeed taking on a Western aspect. Where, oh where can we show our Eastern and tourist friends the "stores that were"?

Do we know what we want? I don't!

D. L. CHINN,

A MESSAGE TO CHINATOWN MERCHANTS

Chinatown is an integral part of San Francisco. Yet, to the people outside of Chinatown we are something apart from the city around us. Chinatown is more than a name, Chinatown is a legend. Chinatown is a bit of Old Cathay in a foreign setting.

To some, Chinatown holds all the glamour, the mysticism, the exotic lure of the Far East.

They who come will want to remember Chinatown. They will want to BUY . . .

Souvenirs,

Art goods.

Some reminder of CHINATOWN.

Very few American tourists can read Chinese.

Very few American tourists can't read English.

The CHINESE DIGEST is printed in English.

THEREFORE—

You have something to sell to someone.

Someone wants to buy that something you have to sell.

The CHINESE DIGEST will be read by that somebody.

LET THE CHINESE DIGEST
SELL THAT SOMETHING TO
THAT SOMEONE FOR YOU.

THE CHINESE DIGEST.

HUNDRED NAMES

CHAN-FONG MARRIAGE

Mr. Charles Chan, of San Francisco, and Miss Sadie Fong, daughter of a prominent Stockton business man, were married Friday, November 1, the ceremony being held at Grace Cathedral, San Francisco.

Chan, who works for the Gumling Importers and Exporters, is a former athlete and was an outstanding football player of Commerce High a few years ago, playing end.

DOWNTOWN MERCHANTS

"Young Chinatown" buys over 90 percent of its clothes and over 85 percent of its furniture outside of Chinatown, in downtown San Francisco.

"Young Chinatown" shops discriminatingly among the better advertised stores.

"Young Chinatown" is style-conscious.

"Young Chinatown" is quality-conscious.

"Young Chinatown" is price-conscious.

"Young Chinatown" is ADVERTISEMENT-CONSCIOUS.

Although a bilingual people, the younger Chinese have a decided preference for the English language.

They think in English.

Their conversation for the greater part is conducted in English.

They may be reached only through an English-language paper.

The Chinese Digest is an English-language paper.

The Chinese Digest is the only English-language paper in America.

It is, in addition, a Chinese paper in that its contents are of interest mainly to the Chinese.

It has the sponsorship of every Chinese club and every progressive Chinese organization.

The Chinese Digest is designed to affect contact between the Chinese consumer who is interested in what the downtown stores have to sell, and the downtown stores which are interested in selling to the Chinese consumer.

THE CHINESE DIGEST IS
DESIGNED FOR YOU. . . .
THE CHINESE DIGEST.

CHAO-CHIN HUANG

CHINESE CONSUL GENERAL AT SAN FRANCISCO

A Biographical Sketch

Cha Chin Huang

Chao-Chin Huang was born in 1899 in Nan An District, Fukien Province, China. He received his college education at the Waseda University, Tokio, graduating in Political Economy in 1923. He then pursued post-graduate study at the University of Illinois, where he received his M.A. degree in Political Science in 1926.

In January, 1928, Mr. Huang was appointed a Section, Member of Overseas Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In June of the same year, Mr. Huang was appointed by the overseas bureau at Amoy as its representative while concurrently serving as secretary to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in that city. In October, 1928, he was promoted to the post of Chief of Investigation Section in the overseas bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In 1929 Mr. Huang was appointed chief of the Planning Section of the Overseas Commission of the National Government, and was specially delegated to tour the Federated Malay States, Dutch East Indies, Indo-China, and Philippine Islands for the Welfare Association for Chinese abroad.

In 1930 Mr. Huang was appointed to the Division for Asiatic Affairs for the Foreign Ministry. In 1931 he was made Acting Secretary of Ministry. In January, 1932, Mr. Huang was chief of First Section of the Department for Asiatic Affairs. In April of the same year, Mr. Huang attended the National Emergency Conference at Loyang on behalf of His Excellency, Lo Wen-kan, minister of foreign affairs.

Mr. Huang was chief of fourth section in the Department of Intelligence and Publicity at the time of his appointment to the post of Consul-General to San Francisco, California, on March 30, 1935. A few months before his departure for San Francisco, Mr. Huang, as official representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, personally conducted the International Journalists Group on an extensive tour of Kiangsi Province to make thorough observation and investigation of the destruction left behind by the Chinese communists, and the reconstruction set afoot by the Chinese Government after its successful drive against

the communists in that province. He assumed office as the Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, California, on May 28, 1935.

Mr. Huang is the author of several publications on "Overseas Chinese Development", "Formosa Under Japan's Control", and "Japan's Economic Crisis".

Central Executive Committee Convened in Nanking

The belated meeting of the Sixth Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang was convened in Nanking on November 1.

Among the notables at the capital were General Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian General" and one time Commander of the Northwestern Revolutionary Army, General Yen Hsi-Shan, formerly Governor of Shansi Province, General Chiang Kai-Shek, the pillar of Kuomintang Party and other important members of the Central Executive Committee, for the purpose of mapping out national policies of both domestic and diplomatic affairs.

General Tso Pin Reports

General Chiang Tso-pin, China's Ambassador to Japan, had rushed to Nanking from Tokio to report on the recent political and diplomatic trends in Japan. Also, the Nanking Government had sent Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan and Ma Chao-chun, mayor of Nanking, to exchange opinions with leaders of the South-eastern Provinces whose ideas regarding national affairs had hereto differed from that of Nanking. It is believed that any difficulties between Nanking and Canton will soon be straightened out.

According to the constitution of the Kuomintang, the members of the Central Executive Committee are elected by the national congress of Kuomintang to conduct the business of the party. When the committee is not in plenary session, a standing committee is elected by members to handle the administrative affairs and to carry out the policies outlined by the session. The session of the Central Executive Committee was a most important meeting, one that determined grave matters in Chinese national policies.

EDITORIAL

THE CHINESE DIGEST

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STAFF

CHING WAH LEE	Associate Editor
WILLIAM HOY	Associate Editor
FRED GEORGE WOO	Sports
CLARA CHAN	Fashions
ETHEL LUM	Sociology
ROBERT G. POON	Circulation
GEORGE CHOW	Advertising Manager

Why the Digest?

The Chinese Digest is not just a hobby or a business—it is all that with a full-sized battle thrown in. We are fighting on five fronts.

KILLING A CELESTIAL: There are no people in America more misunderstood than the Chinese. From the time of "Sand-lot Kearny" to the present, the Chinese is pictured as a sleepy Celestial enveloped in mists of opium fumes or a halo of Oriental philosophy, but never as a human being. The pulp magazines and Hollywood have served to keep this illusion alive. The "Chinese Digest" is fighting to kill this Celestial bogey and substitute a normal being who drives automobiles, shops for the latest gadgets, and speaks good English.

THE TRUTH IS OUR BATTLE CRY: During the invasion of Manchuria, "Made in Japan" wires were filling the American dailies about "bandits", "misrule", and "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine". The Chinese here know better. They KNOW that the "news" is the result of skilful tampering by such paid propagandists as "Ratty Rea". Young China wanted to help and contributed its earnings freely. But alas, almost all the "publicity" at that time was printed in Chinese! Furious speeches were made—but almost all in Chinatown! The "Chinese Digest" is prepared to give the truth on the Far East, fearlessly and directly. We believe that the truth is all that China needs—and the world wants.

BRIDGING THE PACIFIC. Without Chinese heritage, Young China here is nothing. With it he is a representative of the oldest civilization on earth. Young China here wants to know more about Chinese art and literature, history and philosophy. They believe they can best enrich American life by contributing these cultural factors here. The old provincial idea about forgetting the best is gone. Enlightened Americanism demands that we keep alive the culture of the old world. "The Chinese Digest" is determined to present the best in the way of classic Chinese art and culture. More than that, the "Chinese Digest" aims to stir up an intense interest in the Chinese language and literature. We believe, with the late B. Laufer, that the learning of Chinese language is easier than the learning of French or German. We enlist your aid to join in the fight to bring scientific teaching methods into the Chinese evening schools.

Firetraps Must Go!

There are about a dozen firetraps which should be removed from Chinatown forever. Sore spots to visitors, they are also danger spots to health-loving San Franciscans.

Some of the larger of these firetraps house as many as five hundred beings, yet these same structures have but two exits. A few of these buildings have hallways about two feet in width. In case of fire, pity all but the few who are first to reach the hallways.

There are buildings where the floors sag until they are no longer level. Needless to say, these are not Class A steel and concrete affairs, but "rush jobs," completed shortly after the fire of 1906.

These buildings are a menace to health and happiness. Some of the rooms are without windows, others are without means of ventilation. Practically all of them are inadequately lighted. Some of the hallways are so dark a visitor cannot possibly find his way without lighting a match. Nearly all the rooms are small, and some are made still smaller by means of flimsy wooden partitions.

These buildings, put up by outside landlords for the benefit of outsiders, are in the way. They occupy valuable spots in Chinatown, which can be better utilized for modern sunshine structures. Firetraps must go.

INTER-TRENCH COMMUNICATION. Chinese in Boston or Portland have natural ties and common interests. Adverse legislation in one is adverse to all. Most of the smaller Chinatowns hardly number more than a hundred souls, and these kinsmen of ours live in isolation and loneliness. They are anxious to know what is going on elsewhere. Conventions of Chinese students or merchants have great sociological consequence, depending on the attendance, often resulting in changes of address or business, or even resulting in marriages. As fast as wire and telephone will permit us we are establishing contacts all over America to serve our readers and make news available to all.

THE WAR ON NEGLECT: Young China Needs Jobs. The progress of any group of people depends primarily on its economic foundation. Give a racially sound people like the Chinese a fair sociological environment and that is all that is needed to get along. At present Chinatowns everywhere are filled to the bursting point with well trained young men and women eager to find a chance to make their way in the world. These young people certainly deserve a chance for they are descendants of pioneers who reached California before ninety percent of the present population of California crossed the plains. They and their forefathers have contributed much to the building of the West. The "Chinese Digest" aims to give publicity to corporations and firms which employ Chinese. By intelligent shopping on the part of our readers we hope to create more openings for our young men and women.

Yes, the "Chinese Digest" is fighting on five fronts. Clubs, lodges, and associations are joining us in the fray. We want to enlist you.

CULTURE

By CHING WAH LEE

Chinese Bronze

Most historians are aware that the Chinese are a race of antique collectors and that they have been ardent connoisseurs since the beginning of ancient history. Few are aware, however, that evidences are accumulating which show that they were collectors even in dim, neolithic times.

Long before the end of the New Stone Age they were already preserving battle axes, daggers, and tools of flint, jade, and stone, as well as of pottery of a yet older period.

The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze Age, and superior tools and weapons of bronze were soon replacing the stone implements. But these stone tools were not discarded. They were recently collected and raised to the position of ceremonial objects—which is to say that they were no longer treasured for their original functional value, but as objects of arts and antiques. Bronze at that time was the metal, and probably alongside with cowery shells, has the same value that gold has with us today. We see survival of bronze as units of value in the pennies of the Republic.

Bronze Not Discarded

The coming of iron in turn replaced bronze with the hardier metal. But again the bronzes used by the earlier people were not discarded, but were raised to the position of ceremonial objects. Indeed, they were held in such high esteem that on one celebrated occasion the name of a whole province was changed with the discovery of a tri-pot in that region. Defeated states were made to yield their sacred bronzes to the victorious states as indemnities. We see a parallel to this in recent times when China, through the Versailles Treaty, asked of Germany to restore to her the bronze astronomical instruments stolen from the Peking Imperial Observatory during the Boxer Rebellion.

Bronzes Classified

Bronzes are classified by the Chinese as ancient, intermediate, and modern. Those of the San Tai Period (Hsia, Shang, and Chou Dynasty; 2205 B. C.-256 B.C.) or earlier, and those of the Chin Han Period (256 B.C.-220 A.D.) are considered pure antiques. Those of the T'ang Dynasty (609 A.W.-906 A.D.) and those of the Sung Dynasty (906 A.D.-1205 A.D.) are considered as late reproductions, while those of the Ming Dynasty (1368 A.D.-1643 A.D.) and Ch'ing Dynasty (1644 A.D.-1796 A.D.) are moderns." Forgeries are known to have been made before the Christian Era, though

they would pass muster by the most critical connoisseurs today. In Japan they are producing clever imitations by shellacking finely ground patina to new metal. This may be detected by boiling or scraping.

As may be expected the old bronzes are hoary with age. Those which have been handled with loving care by caressing hands for centuries after centuries have acquired a highly polished lustre which is beautiful beyond description. Those which were exhumed more recently are rugged and often highly pitted. Both types display a pleasing patina ranging from an unearthly turquoise blue to malachite green (which the Chinese call kuo p'i lu, or melon rind green) with passages of apple brown or mottling of powdery emerald blue. These colorations depend to a great extent on the texture, age, and composition of the bronze as well as on the condition of burial and subsequent handling. A few have inlays of black pigment or of silver and gold, but besides its form and surface decoration the chief attractions may be said to be its "tarnishes".

Erroneously Termed

Bronzes are collectively termed "ting lu" (tri-pots and vessels), "chung ting" (bells and tri-pots) or "chien shih" (metal and stones), the latter term being applied chiefly to bronzes and stones having archaic inscriptions. Sometimes they are erroneously called Hsuan Lu (vessels of the Hsuan Te Period because superior wares were made during the reign of the Emperor Hsuan Te, but as this worthy reigned during the Ming Dynasty, between 1426 A.D. and 1435 A.D., this term had best be reserved for Ming Dynasty reproductions and incense urns.

Many objects were fashioned of bronze during the early periods, from stoves to yoke bells, and from basins to daggers. But there are scores of ceremonial objects which are regarded as classics. Like the loving cups of today they vary in size from those a few inches tall to monsters weighing nearly a thousand pounds. A list of these objects would include the following:

Bronze Classics Listed

1. The Ting is a sturdily built cauldron having three legs and two handles for removing the cooker from the fire.
2. The Li is similar to the Ting except that the three legs are hollow and communicate with the body of the vessel.
3. The Hsien is a "double boiler" composed of a li surmounted by a tight fitting or hinged pot, the bottom of which

may be perforated, although sometime the two are made in one piece.

4. The Tu is a covered bucket with swinging or chained bale, and having a cover and a bulbous elliptical body.

5. The Lei is the same as the above except that it has no handle and is round and squat.

6. The Hu is a round-bellied jar generally with a cover.

7. The tsun is a cylinder-like beaker with concave side, and spreading mouth and bell shaped foot.

8. The ku is a taller and more slender form of tsun.

9. The Yi is a wide mouthed cup with from two to four handles, and has a hollow base.

10. The tui is similar to the Yi, but is larger and more elaborate, and was used for serving of fruit rather than a cup. The tui of the Huai egion has three legs and a cover, often surrounded by three birds or animals in the round.

11. The Yi is a "gravy boat" shaped cup with an animal form for body and having four short legs.

12. The chiao is a three-legged cup with a band circulating the body, and having a small side handle issuing from the head of an ox or a t'ao T'ieh, and having two top knots.

13. The chio or chueh is a chiao having thinner walls and a prolonged curling lip, balanced on the opposite side with a prolonged protuberance.

14. The fu is an oblong trough with four legs to hold sacramental cereals.

15. The tou is a round "egg cup," having a domed lid, and with high spreading base.

16. The Ho is a pot with spout, handle, and a lid, which is generally chained to the body, generally with three legs.

17. The tun is similar to the tou, but is larger, squatter, and has a short base.

Bronzes Still Found

Bronzes are still being uncovered in China, a magnificent set of eleven pieces being exhumed as late as 1901. Marvelous Shang bronzes were recovered last year. Bronzes are making their way to Japan, Europe, and America, gracing the museums and homes of millionaires. Whether in the East or in the West they command fabulous prices, some of the better pieces having an evaluation of from \$500,000 to \$100,000 each.

Originally these classic vessels were used for the storage, preparation and serving of food or wine, but during the San Tai period they were already raised to the position of ceremonial objects.

(Continued to Page 15)

TEA AND LANTERNS

CATHAY INITIATION

A parade through the streets of Chinatown followed by a dinner for its members marked the initiation ceremonies of the Cathay Club on Oct. 31.

Among those initiated were Goodman Choy, Edmund Jann, Winston Wong, Thomas Hom, Frank Chung, Henry Wong, George Gum, Robert W. Jung and Fred Lee.

The entertainment committee arranging the affair consisted of Andrew Sue, Wah Yee, William Lo and Norman Chinn. The parade started at the club rooms, 837 Stockton Street, and ended at the Far East Cafe where dinner was served.

On Oct. 26, the Congregational Young Peoples Group, with Mrs. Thomas Chinn as president and Thomas Leong, secretary-treasurer, held its monthly social gathering at the new home of Mrs. and Mrs. Ira C. Lee. A most delectable roast pork enchilada was served by Miss Alice P. Fong.

Y. W. C. A. FELLOWSHIP SOCIAL

In observance of their worldwide fellowship, the members and friends of the Young Women's Christian Association will be entertained at supper at the Chinese Y. W. C. A. on Thursday, November 14. The guest speaker will be Mrs. Frederic Paist, president of the national board of the Y. W. C. A.

COMMUNITY NIGHT PROGRAM

Consul General Wong and Mrs. Wong will be honored guests at Community Night which is being sponsored by the Chinese Y. W. C. A. on Saturday, November 16. The program will include a welcome to the Consul General, a Fashion Show, dancing and musical numbers. Cards and music by the Cathayans will follow the program.

NEW CENTURY BEVERAGE CO.

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EIGHT-TWENTY PACIFIC ST.
San Francisco

Oakland Chinese

For the purpose of bringing its members and the members' families into closer friendship and contact, the Oakland Chinese Center held a social gathering recently at the International Institute, 121 E. 11th street, Oakland. Approximately 175 persons attended.

Dr. F. Y. Lee spoke on the necessity of close cooperation in the Chinese communities, and stressed the importance of the moral support of women and the formation in the near future of a women's auxiliary of the Chinese Center.

Dr. J. J. Lee gave a resume of the history of the Oakland Chinese Center, while Dr. C. G. Lee thanked all present for their support.

The outstanding laugh of the evening was provided by Henry Lum. With his rendition of Chinese songs, the youthful Mr. Lum "rolled them in the aisles".

Mrs. Pardee Lowe, wife of the former track star, rendered several piano solos and gave her interpretation of Chinese folk songs. Harry Dong also sang two musical selections.

Rounding out the evening in fine style, motion pictures were shown, bridge and Mah Jong were played, and refreshments served.

ARTISTS GIVE BANQUET

A banquet was held by the officers of the Chinese Art Association last Wednesday to greet their American artist friends and advisors, as well as to plan for a coming exhibit in one of the large museums of San Francisco. This exhibit will display oil paintings, pen and ink sketches, etchings, sculptures, and carvings. The exhibit will be supplemented by a large collection of historic Chinese art objects and antiques.

HALLOWE'EN SOCIAL

A Hallowe'en social was given by the Juniors of the Court Our Lady of China (Chinese branch of the Catholic Daughters of America) on the evening of Nov. 1, and was attended by more than twenty of the members. The social was held in the girls' clubroom at the Catholic Chinese Center. Games were played under the direction of Mrs. Wm. Stafford, a senior member of the Court, which provoked much fun and hilarity. Over twenty members of the various boys' clubs in the Center were guests at this social. Refreshments were served.

Hallowe'en Social

In preparation for the Business and Industrial Girls' Mid-winter Conference to be held in Sacramento early next year, the Nine Six Five Club entertained at a benefit Hallowe'en Card Party at the Chinese Y. W. C. A. on Tuesday evening, October 29. The Hallowe'en motif was carried out in decorations and refreshments. In charge of arrangements were Miss Delma Mark, the president of the club, Mrs. Ella Chan, and Miss May Louie.

PENTHOUSE PARTY

A Penthouse Party was given by the Chinese Tennis Association last Sunday, November 10, at the Hotel Cecil Penthouse, 545 Post Street. The party lasted from 12 noon to 6 P. M., with 65 members of the "Chitena" attending.

Miss Josephine Chang acted as hostess, and did so admirably, as the success of it proved. Mah Jong, whist, tin gow and bridge games were played. Dancing was also enjoyed by all present.

The bridge tournament was won by Hayne Hall and Martin Lau, and were awarded prizes donated by the Jing Loy Co. and Hall's Sport Shop. The raffle was won by Willie Gee.

Tea and refreshments were served. Afterward many members continued the party at the Far East Cafe at dinner.

BARN DANCE

Delta Phi Sigma, Chinese fraternity at the University of California, has a barn dance scheduled for Thanksgiving Eve, November 27, at the Native Sons' Auditorium. The dance will be given in a rustic setting of the conventional harvest time. Overalls, jeans, straw hats, gingham dresses, sunbonnets, and a piece of straw behind the ears will be la mode du moment.

Compliments of
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F A S H I O N S

Vive La Belle Chinois

By CLARA CHAN

San Francisco's recent Century of Commerce celebration provided a background for Chinese fashions that has rarely been equaled and a spectacle in which a score of beautiful Chinese girls acquitted themselves with great credit both to themselves and the Chinese people as a whole.

I refer to International Night, October 15, when a Chinese Fashion Show was produced on the temporary stage in Portsmouth Square. The famous old Square was the setting for a four night's gala reproduction of scenes and entertainment reminiscent of early days in the Bay City, at which tens of thousands from all Northern California gathered.

The streets about the Square were jammed with humanity. All traffic was detoured and street cars were held up or re-routed, so dense was the crowd of spectators. Brilliant lighting added to

the effectiveness of the setting.

Chinese Mannequins

To the music of a modern dance band playing in the cadence of the Orient the Chinese mannequins made their appearance, each attired in the lovely colors and combinations of colors that have, since the beginning of time, distinguished Chinese women's apparel as dignified, modest, and beautiful. There were gowns from many periods, from the dynastic down to the smart, fetching creations of today.

Like a figure from the old dynastic period, Mrs. Earl Louie modelled a ceremonial robe for the bride of old Cathay. Her white satin blouse, reaching almost to her knee, was worn over an accordion pleated skirt of blue brocade. The skirt, like the blouse, was straight and full in cut, so typical of clothes worn in China a century back. An interesting feature of this skirt is the hand tucked pleats, each pleat tacked in place by hidden stitches. Extended from the sleeves were deep bands of multi-color embroidery to cover the hands of the modest bride. A pompomed headdress, resembling an elaborate tiara, demurely covered the forehead.

Bridal Costume

Another bridal costume in subdued hues of red and green, was worn by Miss Virginia Wong. To add to the historic picture of her ensemble, Miss Wong wore a pair of Chinese wedding slippers. These slippers are made much like embroidered slippers we see in the

shops of Chinatown, but for the exception of a block of wood placed at the very center of each sole. The wearer balancing precariously upon each step she took, offered not a clumsy, but a quaint and charming picture.

Chinese fashions, unlike Occidental fashions, change slowly. In the first years of the new Republic, the change was definitely towards simplicity. Lines became more fitted, sleeves shorter, and heavy embroidered trimmings were used less. Trousers took place of skirts, and became popular among the young and sophisticated. Mrs. Thomas Chinn's ensemble of trousers and fitted short blouse, was of Chinese red satin. The blouse, made like a vest, had white satin sleeves of elbow length and quite wide. The beginning of the popular demand for sequins was indicated in this ensemble which had a gold sequin band of two inches in width as trimming.

(Continued to Page 15)

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A M U S E M E N T S

M.-G.-M. To Screen *Good Earth*

The sensational story of Wang Lung emerging from his status of a starving farmer to that of an affluent Mandarin will be screened by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio, according to a dispatch from Hollywood.

The prize novel by Pearl Buck has been scenarioed into a Thalberg production and is expected to be released in March, 1936. The cast will include Paul Muni, the sensation of "Scar Face" as Wang Lung, and Louise Rainier, a new star hailed from Vienna, as his mate. The director is Victor Fleming.

It is learned that the M.-G.-M. Studio has previously spent over a million dollars in China in photographing the actual scenes in China.

Due to the objections from the publicity department of the Central Kuomintang headquarters in Nanking, the production of the picture has been delayed. At present the publicity department has appointed General T. H. Tu to go to Hollywood to supervise the making of the picture so that nothing derogatory to China will appear in the picture.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. has been conducting an Educational Motion Picture Program continuously since the latter part of 1933. To start with, the pictures were shown only once a week, but the attendance became so large that it was necessary to have two classes, one for adults and one for children. Later, even this became inadequate to serve the large numbers; therefore two evenings were set aside, Thursday and Friday, from 8 to 9 p. m. for children, 9 to 10 for adults.

The average attendance is 1200 per week. For special pictures or programs, or for sound pictures, the attendance reaches 2000 for the four performances.

Science, travel, health, disease prevention, industrial progress, current events, comedies and special pictures for China (news, war, drama) are the subjects shown. Last week pictures of the leading football teams of this year were shown.

This program meets a definite educational and recreational need, and serves the Chinese people in a useful way. The continued attendance is an indication of the widespread interest. At first the men who attended were mostly unemployed old men, but now business men, men of all ages, girls, and women are interested.

You Haven't Seen CHINATOWN

Unless You've Been to

THE MANDARIN THEATRE

The Only CHINESE OPERA IN AMERICA

TEN - TWENTY - ONE
GRANT AVENUE
San Francisco

"HERE WE ARE, MAE"

We read where Mae West has been unable to secure the services of Chinese musicians who play real Chinese instruments, for her new picture, "Klondike Lou", and was forced to hire twelve unique Chinese who were able to do something with the "pay-pa" and "yut-kum".

Perhaps she does not know that there is a Nam Chung Musical Society in San Francisco. These men were recently in San Diego for California Day and they may be termed genuine Chinese musicians. They also played for the Century of Commerce fete.

WHEELER HALL (Berkeley)

"Night Over Taos." A play about the early invasion of New Mexico by Americans. Something you will remember.

PINE STREET PLAYERS

"Monkey House." Dealing with artists along the east fringe of Chinatown. This will be amusing to those Chinese who "go slumming" there occasionally.

SCREEN REVIEW

WARFIELD

"In Old Kentucky," starring Will Rogers. The story of a humorous philosophic horse trainer of the Old South; worth seeing, bring children.

PARAMOUNT

"O'Shaughnessy's Boy," with Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper. Lots of fun, but leave the adults at some night club before going.

UNITED ARTIST

"Red Salute," with Barbara Stanwyck and Robert Young. Dashing love along the Mexican border. No chance to yawn in this crazy story.

GOLDEN GATE

"It's In The Air," with Jack Benny and Una Merkel. A screen presentation of a musical comedy.

ST. FRANCIS

"Dr. Socrates," starring Paul Muni. Medical students will like this heroic fight.

ORPHEUM

"Remember Last Night," with Edward Arnold. If you like murder, go by all means.

FOX

"Ship Cafe" and "Wanderer of the Wasteland." Idea for those who read 10 cent magazines.

GEARY

"A Midsummer Night's Dream." Max Reinhardt's version of Shakespeare's musical comedy; novel treatment and judicious alteration. Very entertaining.

STAGE REVIEW

CURRAN

"Bitter Sweet." One of a few good operettas that crossed the plains. Worth hearing.

COLUMBIA

"Common Flesh." Rather common, but the meat is well done. Ideal for the tired business executives.

PRESIDENT

"The Gossipy Sex." For the sippy and the gossipy, this play will prove amusing.

OPERA HOUSE

"Operatunities." You mingle with the stars after the show, or at least you drink a cup of tea.

S P O R T S

Cage Tossers

By Fred George Woo

Endeavoring to revive enthusiasm for basketball among the young Chinese, Wah Ying Club is sponsoring its first annual Bay Region Chinese Basketball Championship Tournament to commence in December, on a round-robin basis.

Formerly a most popular sport, basketball has been on the wane during recent years, due partly to the depression.

"A major tournament, fairly conducted, will restore intense interest in this branch of sport," declared James Jung, chairman of the Wah Ying Athletic Committee.

Invitations have been sent out by Daniel Yee, general chairman, to various local, Oakland, Berkeley, San Jose, San Mateo, Palo Alto, and other Bay Region Chinese clubs to participate. Competition will be stiff, according to Andrew Sue, president of Wah Ying. Several other officials ventured an opinion that this tournament will be an outstanding sport event of the Chinese.

Silver Trophy

The sponsor is donating a large silver three-year perpetual trophy for the winning team, as well as gold medals to its players. Silver medals will be awarded to members of the runner-up team. At the close of league play, all-star teams will be selected, with those named receiving ribbons in recognition of their outstanding play.

All league contests will be played at the French Court, 625 Pine Street, San Francisco. The opening game is slated for Sunday afternoon, December 15.

Entries will close November 15. Complete information and entry blanks are obtainable at Wah Ying Club, 844 Clay Street, 'phone CHina 0844.

WAKU REORGANIZING

Reports from across the bay have it that the Waku Club is reorganizing a basketball team this year to enter the Wah Ying Cage League. We hear that it will be a powerful team, to consist of several veteran performers and a few up-and-coming youngsters.

CHINESE GIRL TENNIS STAR

One of the tennis sensations on the English courts this year was Gem Hoaking, a fifteen-year old Chinese girl. Ruled too young to compete for the Junior Wimbledon championships recently in London, she was given an umpire's post in the title matches as a consolation.

ROUGH HOUSE TACTICS

Chi-Fornian Club's basketball team has, so far this season, engaged in two games. In their opener, they invaded the lair of the San Francisco Boy Club hoopsters. With four minutes to play in the last quarter, the tilt was declared "no contest" by the referee, when the home team, according to the official, resorted to football and wrestling tactics. Half-time score favored the Chinese, 17-8.

Last week the Chi-Fornians lost to the Evening High School of Commerce un-limiteds by a tally of 60-47, at the Commerce gym. However, the Chi-Fornian players hope to improve their team and defensive work by the time the Chinese League comes along.

Following is a list of the players on the squad: Herbert Louie, Athletic manager; Victor Wong, Richard Wong, Jack Lee, Ted Lee, James Hall, Fred Woo, Jack Look, and Francis Mark.

Sport Shorts

Frank Chin, a Chinese boy who resides in Salinas and attends the Union High School there, is a good football player. It is unfortunate, for Frank at least, that Salinas turns out championship teams year after year. Frank would have been a shining star on most any other prep team.

Speaking of Salinas, do you know that Edward "Lefty" Chan lives there?

Ed, a few years ago, was one of the best Chinese pitchers in baseball and who played on the Francisco and Poly nines.

We hear that the Chinese All-High Basketball League may start their season sometime late in November. Teams from Poly, Commerce, Lowell, Mission, and Galileo will comprise the league. It is rumored that S. F. J. C. and S. F. State desire to join in the prep league also.

Earl Wong, who plays on the Chinese Scout Varsity Basketball Team, also plays on the University of California freshman five. Earl is a forward.

Jack Look, who starred for the San Rafael High basketball and tennis varsities a few years ago, has a swell nickname. For some unknown reason, friends call him "Runt".

Arthur Hee's Shangtai basketball team will again have for its players this coming season Charlie Hing, of All-City fame from Polytechnic High School, and Gerald Leong, former Commerce Varsity forward. Joe Chew, an ex-Sequoia High star, will be manager.

There is an unconfirmed story that Albert Quong Lee, former gridiron stalwart and man-about-town these days, stood at a street corner on a chilly night for two hours, waiting for his lady fair to show up.

P. S. She did not.

One of the most promising basketball players among the youngsters is Henry Kan, who plays forward on the Troop Three Scout team, coached by Don Lee, former Commerce star. Hank is following in the footsteps of his brother, Bill, who was an outstanding point-getter a few years ago.

Most people do not know that a Chinese boy plays on the San Francisco State football eleven. Scan the roster and you will come across the name of Ed Yee, alternate regular end. Although not an All-American candidate by any means, he is, nevertheless, a valuable man on the squad. Ed hails from an East Bay high school.

Rumors have been afloat for some time that an attempt is being made to organize a Chinese football team this year. So far, nothing definite has been reported.

A "touch tackle" football league, with several games already played, was organized by the Chinese Playground, according to Oliver Chang, director. Games are played on Sundays, under the supervision of Fred Mar.

REFEREES SELECTED

Two popular referees have been selected to officiate at all contests of the Wah Ying Bay Region Chinese Basketball Championship Tournament. They are Leland Stanford and Al Deasy, according to an announcement by General Manager Daniel Yee.

A statement was also issued that special official basketball programs will be printed and distributed free throughout the season as souvenirs. The sponsors wish to call all clubs' attention to the fact that entries for the league close on Friday, November 15.

BOOKS

By William Hoy

My Country and My People

by Lin Yutang. 382 p. illus. New York, Reynal & Hitchcock. A John Day Book. Price: \$3.00.

Self-criticism is a virtue which few racial groups in this hectic race-conscious world ever practice. In a country with an immemorable and glorious civilization and culture such as China self-criticism is doubly difficult, and the reason is not far to seek. China's civilization is old and it has taken her many centuries to reach her present state of unhappy senility; but she still lives, and in that very fact is to be discovered the reason for her stubborn pride and inability for self-criticism--- to acknowledge not only her past greatness but, what is most important for her continued existence as a nation, to know and face her present weaknesses, faults, and reasons for her backwardness.

China Alone Survives

In the course of her long civilization China has witnessed the rise and dissolutions of nations within her hearing distance. She alone has survived, and because she is still living she has assumed that she has discovered the right rules of living and conduct, for how else could she have existed so long? Ergo, there is nothing wrong with her and self-criticism was needless. Apply this same measuring stick to individuals, Chinese or otherwise, and the result would be the same.

For obvious reasons the ability to grasp and to interpret the virtues and the faults of one's people, not using psychological, analytical methods, but the simple formula of "human values", is also difficult to achieve. When one has combined this quality with the ability to "search inwardly and examine one's wisdom", in the words of Mencius, one has achieved a feat not without significance to posterity.

Pearl Buck's Opinion

Such an intellectual quality is present in Dr. Lin Yu-tang, whose book Pearl S. Buck describes in her Foreward as.... "truthful and not ashamed of the truth: it is written proudly and humorously and with beauty, seriously and with gaiety, appreciative and understanding of both old and new. It is, I think, the most profound, the most complete, the most important book yet written about China".

Any one who has read the Rev. Arthur Smith's "Chinese Characteristics", written at the end of the last century, will, after perusal of Dr. Lin's work, appre-

ciate the true quality of the latter's book. In the former, an American missionary attempted to analyse in the light of Christian ethics and what little psychological formula which was then in existence, the moral, intellectual, physical and political genius of the Chinese. The result was a greatly exaggerated work of character exposition. Moreover, the book's literary quality was conspicuous for its dryness and on the whole showed the writer's appalling ignorance of Chinese culture.

H. L. Mencken of China

In Dr. Lin's work, however, we have the product of a man whose scholarship and intellectual progressiveness, both in foreign countries as well as in his native land, is unquestioned. He is known as one of the country's two ablest critics--- an H. L. Mencken of China. He is literary, humorous, philosophical, at times cynical, but always interesting. When he chooses to write in English he is a thorough-going journalist.

"My Country and My People" consists of nine chapters, a Prologue and an Epilogue, and is divided into two parts. Chapter I describes the people as a race and its cultural solidity. He defines the differences existing between the southern and northern peoples in their physique, temperament and habits; the inter-mixture of the various tribes; the cultural and ethnological significance of the cycles of peace and wars stretching over a period of two thousand years. Whereas the active physical qualities of the race were prevented from degenerating by the periodic infusion of new blood from the North, China's cultural stability was primarily the outcome of the absence of established classes.

Chinese Character Discussed

Chapter II discusses the Chinese character, and here Dr. Lin's philosophical humor and cynicism comes into play. He lists fifteen Chinese characteristics and proceeds to examine their virtues and their faults. Among the people's good characteristics he put down sanity, simplicity, love of nature, fecundity, industry, frugality, love of family life, humor, conservatism, and sensuality. Among the other characteristics which he considered more as vices than virtues are patience, indifference, old roguery, pacifism, and contentment. All these traits of character he grouped into one word: mellowness, which is a quality of mind possible only to an old nation and which means "the supremacy of the mind over emotions, and an overwhelming assurance that the human mind, through

jo pue jlas s'auo jo zuipueisrapun si; one's fellowmen, is able to adjust itself to the most unfavorable circumstances and triumph over them".

The Chinese Mind

The next chapter deals with the Chinese mind and here the author defends the Chinese people's lack of science and their curious system of logic, or rather lack of it. Most writers on China, whether native or foreign, never cease to throw brick-bats at the Chinese people's lack of an analytical mind. Dr. Lin says, however, that "the Chinese mind delights only in moral platitudes", and that "the scientific method, besides being analytical, always involves an amount of stupid drudgery, while the Chinese believe in flashes of common sense and insight. No Chinese could possibly be stupid enough to write a dissertation on ice-cream, and after a series of careful observations, announce the staggering conclusion that the primary functions of sugar in the manufacture of ice-cream is to sweeten it; or that, in "A study of the bacterial content of cotton undershirts, the number of bacteria tends to increase with the length of time garments are worn."

China's Womanhood

The chapter following discusses Ideals of Life and embraced Chinese humanism, Confucius' Doctrine of the Golden Mean, Taoism, and Buddhism. Here again the author's flashes of humor enliven an otherwise serious topic-humor which is part and parcel of the writer's philosophy and not just an attempt to be facetious.

Part two is given over to the examination of China's womanhood, its social and political life, its literature and its artistic life and, finally, the Chinese way of living. The longest chapter of part two is devoted deservedly to literature. In this and the following chapter on the artistic life the author shows his profound understanding, and not merely an accumulated knowledge, of Chinese culture. This portion of the book is all too short.

It is in the chapters on China's social and political life and in the epilogue that Dr. Lin applies the searchlight of self-criticism in an effort to understand the country's present state of chaos by examining the country's past history and culture, searching for a possible cause. The cause of China's present chaos he found to be a Female Triad called Fate, Favor, and Fate. China has always been governed by a system of morals, but this

(Continued to Page 15)

SAMPAN AND CARAVAN

Fashions

(Continued from Page 11)

Trend Toward Long Dress

The long dress was first adopted by fashion leaders in Shanghai, the Paris of China. The change in the beginning was restrained and simple in cut. Several beautiful creations of this period received the hearty plaudits of the crowd. Miss Elaine Chinn's gown of deep blue satin embroidered with fine silver cord in large Chrysanthemum patterns, was worn with a pair of pink satin trousers embroidered in gold cord in the same floral pattern.

Miss Helen Jow's stunning white satin trimmed with silver sequins and Miss Mae Chinn's blue gown studded with large, loose red sequins, were two outstanding models of the early "long gown" period. From the high collar to the ankle-tipped hem, these dresses were unbroken in line, hence the appropriate term "long gown". Semi-fitted, with modest slits on the sides, and with sleeves in width of five to six inches, elbow length, this style of long dresses remained popular for many years.

Cut More Daring

Today, the leading dress makers in Shanghai and HongKong have retained the long gown mode. The cut, however, has become more daring, and the silhouette with a Western caption - "stream-line". High slits reach to the knee, in some, above the knee. Extremely form fitting, these gowns are most becoming to the slenderness of the Chinese women. Collars, traditional in Chinese dresses of all ages, are three or four inches in height. Sleeves, undergoing an astounding change, have given way from the wide flowing type to the very short narrow ones. Also, the ingenious treatment of old embroidery on new fabrics, and the use of sequins of the loose type are to be noted.

Miss Constance King featured a gown of the modern period in red satin with daring high slits.

Miss Helen Fong's crepe gown, lovely with its embroidered yoke and collar, was of the new Renaissance green. The embroidery of the old Mandarin work was repeated as trimming on the hem and the two side slits.

Miss Lorraine Chinn's white satin wrap with large gold sequin leaves loosely studded, proved an interesting version of the American evening wraps. It retained the high collar, but cut knee length, opened in front instead of the usual side fastening of Chinese clothes. Casual in line, long sleeves, brilliant with

Chinese Silk Trade Booms

Chinese export of silk showed a marked increase during recent months as a result of the Italy-Ethiopia imbroglio. The fear of a blockade of the Mediterranean sea route has diverted buyers of silk materials toward the Far East. Italian silk and rayon have been formidable competitors with Chinese silk, and now war time economy and transportation difficulties have curtailed Italian supply and helped to increase Chinese export.

According to statistics compiled by the ministry of finance in China, silk at the present occupies only an unimportant place among the commodities of export from China. It was formerly the most important item in the export list but has long been relegated to an insignificant place on account of foreign competition. With the African situation at its height, Chinese silk export is expected to boom for a while.

loose sequins, the wrap is adaptable for both American and Chinese fashion.

Chinese Stage Beauty

Miss Li Ta Ming, popular singer at the Club Cairo, wore the only stage creation. Although her gown was modern, of white crepe with large rose pattern embroidery, her short wrap was of the Chinese stage. Intricate in cut and design, with a profusion of silver as well as silk thread and even fur embroidery, the dramatic effect was heightened by artificial Chinese flowers worn in the air.

To the strains of "Chinese Lullaby" and "Chinatown," sung by the golden voiced Miss Li, the splendid display of dazzling gowns ended all too soon.

Chinese Bronze

(Continued from Page 9)

libation and offering of sacramental food. Newer bronzes were made at that time and these have acquired functions: celebration of victories, expression of penitence and prayer, awards for meritorious service, confirmation of appointment, birthday memorials, insignia of kingly authority, etc.

Have Few Equals

As to artistry and technique, Herrlee Glessner Creel claimed that they have had few equals and no superior, in all the world before or since their own days.

"The casting of these bronzes, in the

Books

(Continued from Page 14)

system can no longer accomplish its purposes; in fact, it never did. "The plain, inexorable political and historical truth is that when you treat officials like gentlemen, as we have been doing in China, one-tenth of them will be gentlemen and nine-tenths of them will be crooks. What China needs is neither benevolence, nor righteousness, nor honor, but simple justice, or the courage to shoot those officials who are neither benevolent, righteous, nor honorable". A harsh attitude, to be sure, and the words were possibly written when the author was in a pessimistic and cynical mood, but, nevertheless, there is profound truth in this dictum.

Envisions a Savior

And the author closes his book with a sense of frustration but yet not of hopelessness. He envisions a Savior, a Great Executioner who, brandishing the sword of Justice, will do away with the government by morals and substitutes a government by justice. From whence will come that Savior he does not profess to know.

Lin Yutang is editor of the *Analects Fortnightly* (Chinese) of Shanghai and contributing editor to the *China Critic* (English) of the same city. He is a graduate of Harvard and Leipzig universities. Two of the chapters in his book appeared not long ago in the pages of *Harper's* and *Asia*. With several exceptions the rest of the book were re-written from articles which appeared several years ago in the *China Critic*.

most difficult and intricate forms, causes connoisseurs to gasp; for the most expert craftsmen living today cannot better it with all the resources of modern science at their command", Mr. Creel has said.

In comparison with the much vaunted work of the Renaissance craftsmen another expert said, "These Shang tings make the casting of Benvenuto Cellini look like child's play".

Many books were written by the Chinese on this subject, some dating back to ancient times. "Hsi Ch'ing Ku Chien" (*Mirror of Imperial Antiques*) in 42 volumes in Chien Lung's time is very scholarly, as is also "T'ao Chai Chi Chin Lu" (*Records of T'ao Chai Bronzes*) by Viceroy Tuan Fang whose pen name is T'ao Chai. Western writers are represented by John C. Ferguson, "Outlines of Chinese Art" and Dagney Carter, "China Magnificent".

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NORTH CHINA IN DANGER!

美華

By Tsu Pan

Japan is sharpening her knife to slice off another portion of territory from China this week. Information from Japanese sources reveal that between November 20 and 23, a new government will be set up in North China based on the principle of Sino-Japanese co-operation and independent of the Nanking government.

The new government will include the provinces of Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Chahar, and Suiyuan, with a population of approximately 95,000,000, and a territory as large as one-third of the size of the United States. The state is to be called "Huapeh Lianshen Tzuchi Chengchuan" or "The North China United Provinces Autonomous Regime."

Chinese Generals Involved

General Sung Chehyuan, commander of garrisons of the Tientsin-Peiping area is to be made the chairman of the autonomous council. Japanese advisors are to be appointed to every political post, as in the puppet state "Manchukuo." Other Chinese military leaders involved in the plan are said to include General Shan Chen, governor of Hopei; General Han Fu Chu, governor of Shantung; General Hsiao Chenying, governor of Chahar; Ching Teshuen, mayor of Peiping; Chen Ke, mayor of Tientsin, and Ying Yuken, commissioner of political affairs in the North China demilitarized zone.

Japan Planned Early

The Japanese authorities admitted that the plan was approved by Japanese military leaders in a conference held in Tokio immediately after the autumn military maneuvers on the Island of Kyushu. In case China should offer any resistance to this movement, the Japanese Kwangtung Army and troops from "Manchukuo" will take drastic action, it is reported. Five divisions of troops will be sent in to Hopei and six divisions into Shantung. North China will then, the Japanese threatened, be formally annexed to "Manchukuo" and the puppet emperor will be planted on the ancient throne in Peiping.

Eight trains of Japanese troops have already arrived at Shanhaikuan, strategic gateway of the Great Wall, and more are pouring down from Manchuria. Means of communication along the Peiping-Liaoning railway were carefully guarded by Japanese soldiers.

Military tanks, armored cars, trench mortars, and ammunition piled up at Shanhaikuan railway station. Ten thousand Japanese were concentrated at Chinchow as reserves. A Japanese cruiser also appeared at Taku Bar.

General Chiang-Kai-shek Busy

In Nanking, General Chiang Kai-shek is equally occupied in the movement of his troops, according to a Tokio report. He had mobilized 300,000 soldiers in Shantung and Honan to watch the activities of General Han Fu Chu. Another group of his crack troops were said to be concentrating at Hsuechow. Reports indicate that General Chiang had also moved his troops from Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan and Kweichow to North China. Twenty divisions were stationed near the Yellow River regions. It is generally believed that a showdown will occur in the next few days.

Attempt to Force China's Hand

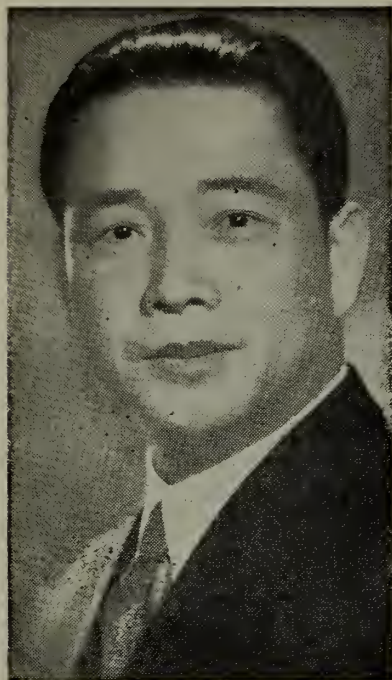
It is not difficult to see that the Japanese scheme had long been planned. Shortly after the military leaders conferred in Tokio regarding the China situation, a member of the Japanese Chief of Staff and a member of the Japanese foreign office were sent to China to convene Japanese military and diplomatic officers at Dairen, Tientsin and Shanghai. At the Dairen conference, which many of the important Japanese officers of the Kwangtung Army attended, it was decided that China should be pressed to set up North China as a special area for Sino-Japanese co-operation, that China would be called on to suppress all anti-Japanese activities, and that if China should fail to do so, an independent North China state would be established. Nanking was accused of using a "double-faced" policy toward Japan. It professed, the Japanese charged, to co-operate with Japan and at the same time anti-Japanese activities were allowed to be carried on among the people.

Chinese Generals Deny

Ying Yuken is the first one who openly voiced the "independent movement." In a recent circular telegram to the military leaders in North China, Ying pleaded the establishment of the new regime. Chambers of commerce and bankers' associations in North China were also reported to be in support of the plan.

(Continued to Page 2)

Foils Assassin



WANG CHING WEI

Wang Ching Wei, premier of China whose life was attempted Nov. 1 in front of the Kuomintang headquarters in Nanking, is improving, according to late dispatches from China.

A native of Chekiang, Wang Ching Wei was born in Canton, Kwangtung, in 1885.

At the early age of 16, he became interested in political science and sociology. Leaving his native land for Japan he entered the Tokyo Law College and graduated. While in Tokyo he joined Tung Ming Hui. His ability as a leader resulted in his being elected chairman of the executive council. At the same time he was editor of Ming Pao, Tung Ming Hui's organ, which was advocating "a Republic for China".

He participated in several uprisings of the revolutionary forces in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. He attempted to assassinate the Prince Regent, father of Emperor Hsuan Tung. Failing in this attempt, Wang was arrested and condemned to life imprisonment, but the outbreak of the 1911 Revolution brought about his release.

After the establishment of the Republic he went to France for further studies. At various times he was southern delegate to the internal peace conference at Shanghai, 1911; president of the Kwangtung Provincial Educational Association, 1920; member of southern government

No Inflation in China

By Tsu Pan

China is not going on a paper standard, nor is she planning to inflate her currency, according to a late dispatch released by the local Chinese Consulate General by order of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking, China.

The chief purpose of the recent monetary decree is to prevent the flight of capital and to consolidate silver reserves in China, the dispatch continued. Beginning November 4, the bank notes of the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, and the Bank of Communications will be the only legal tender used. Other bank note issues will be redeemed in a short time. All debts contracted in terms of silver dollars shall be paid accordingly with legal tender notes. Holders of silver coins and bullion must voluntarily hand them to the government in exchange for currency. A severe penalty will be inflicted for illegal hoarding.

To Safeguard Silver

Information from other sources reveals that a Bureau of Reserves has been established in Tientsin, Peiping, Hankow and Canton for the purpose of collecting and safeguarding silver stocks. A responsible spokesman from the National Government is quoted as saying that there is no foundation in a recent rumor that financial groups in North China objected to the government plan. He also denied that China had contracted a loan from the British Government.

DAVIS CUP STAR ENTERS TULANE

Guy Cheng, a member of China's 1935 tennis team, registered recently at Tulane University as a special student in arts and sciences.

at Canton, 1921; and high advisor to Dr. Sun Yat Sen in 1924.

After staying in Europe for a year, Wang returned to China in 1927 to assume the chairmanship of the Central Executive Council of the Kuomintang, of which committee he had been a member since 1924.

At the present time he is president of the executive yuan, premier of the cabinet, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

An exceedingly handsome man and of an occasional radical frame of mind, he readily attracted the youth of China in the political merry-go-round.

NORTH CHINA IN DANGER

(Continued from Page 1)

While General Han Fu Chu was in daily conference with General Tada, commander of the Japanese army in North China, he denied knowledge of the movement. He further issued orders to suppress such rumors in his province. General Sung Chehyuan also reported ignorance of the whole affair to the Nanking officials. To many local observers, it sounds incredible that Sung could be involved in the scheme, as he was at one time the most outstanding anti-Japanese militarist in North China. His famous "big sword" army fought many frivolous battles with the Japanese, and he was only lately ousted from his post as the governor of Chahar because of his anti-Japanese attitude.

The proposed Japanese invasion of North China caused considerable concern in Washington. It meant the rapidly closing up of the open door in China, which the United States government has endeavored to keep open since the end of the last century. In case open hostilities should start, the Japanese actions would once again violate the stipulations of the Nine Powers Treaty of 1922, and the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact. As both of these treaties were initiated by the United States, she would be incumbent to find means to justify her position as the sponsor of the treaties, and as a defender of world peace, experts point out. Furthermore, the recent enactment of the neutrality law has made it mandatory that the president should embargo trade with warring nations. Should this be carried out, the United States would lose a tremendous amount of business in the Orient.

At Geneva, statesmen faced a similar dilemma. Just as delegates of 52 nations began to bear down on Italy for the Ethiopian invasion the Sino-Japanese conflict appeared on the horizon. In case of war, China is bound to invoke the League covenants and world opinion, it is believed, will force the League to take action. The League has already been blamed for its stand in the Japanese invasion in Manchuria four years ago. Would the League impose a stronger sanction against Japan? If so, can it prevent Japan from carrying out its alleged long premeditated plans to take North China? These are questions which the world will ask in the near future.

A son was born on November 6 to the wife of Mr. James C. Hoang, 750 Grant Avenue, San Francisco, Calif

F A R E A S T

What Price Freedom For the Philippines?

A political event took place in the Far East last week the importance of which was overshadowed and almost totally obscured by more important events in Ethiopia and North China.

The event was the induction into office, on November 15, of Manuel Quezon as first president of the Philippines, signaling the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth. The United States flag still flies over the 7,083 islands which comprise the domain of the Filipinos, but for the first time in its history a native Filipino president will occupy the seat of government in the Spanish-built Malacanán Palace, from which place 14,000,000 subjects will be governed.

This partial fulfillment of Philippine independence is the life-long ambition of the tenacious and energetic 57-year-old soldier, lawyer, and politician, Manuel Quezon, who, for more than 20 years, waged a life and death fight in his native land and in Washington for the freedom of his people. His ambition for complete independence for the Philippines will be realized when on July 4, 1946, the islands will become a full fledged autonomous state.

Effect Remains to Be Seen

How the Far Eastern political scene will be affected by this new Philippine regime remains to be seen. Some astute political observers, impressed by Japan's present course of empire building, feared that eventually the Philippines will go the way of China's Manchuria, when United States political and military support is withdrawn ten years hence. Although Japan, through her official spokesman, has time and again within the last ten years stated that she has no designs on her southern neighbor, these same observers point to the fact that Japan made similar promises to respect the territorial integrity of China, and yet at this very moment she is preparing an "independent" North China state which will, in all likelihood, decimate five more provinces from China.

It is also pointed out that in recent years Japanese immigration to the Philip-

pines has been on the increase, that they have been colonizing on the various islands, have built rubber plantations, constructed factories, established trade centers, and that Japanese made goods have flooded the Philippine market, to the detriment of American trade.

Whatever the real intention of imperialistic Japan, Quezon has already made appropriate military precautions, for he does not intend that the islands will become an Asiatic Balkans in 1946. On his last trip to Washington President Quezon negotiated for the services of the then U. S. Army Chief of Staff General Douglas MacArthur, and offered him the job of evolving a formidable defense system for the islands. Last September, General MacArthur left for Manila as the Commonwealth's Military Adviser.

What Will Status Be?

For China the new regime in the Philippines brought forth these questions: What will be the status and treatment accorded the 45,000 Chinese in the islands under Quezon? Will they be given the same freedom they now enjoy, or will their activities, chiefly economic, be severely restricted?

In the past, under Spanish rule, periodic persecutions and massacre of Chinese traders were conducted both as a matter of political necessity as well as attempting to stop them from carrying so much wealth of the islands into their own country. Both the Spaniards and the natives hated and feared the Chinese because of their commercial astuteness. Yet they were conscious of the fact that without Chinese trade and industry the Philippines could not exist.

In 1571 Spaniards and Chinese met for the first time, but the Chinese had traded with the Philippines a thousand years before. From that time until the decline of Spanish rule in the seventeenth century whatever economic prosperity the islands had was due entirely to the remarkable business enterprise of the Chinese, a fact to which all impartial historians of the Philippines readily agreed.

Ubiquitous Chinese

Of the 2,441 islands of the 7,083 in the archipelago bearing identifications, only 462 have surfaces of a square mile or

more. And throughout all these habitable islands, wherever there are opportunities for trade and barter with the natives, there goes the ubiquitous Chinese merchant, bearing gaudy jewelry, agricultural implements, preserved food, headgears and footwear, silk, cotton goods and every commodity which the natives need.

Although the native men have always hated the Chinese more or less, mainly because of the latter's business superiority, the native women have been marrying them for hundreds of years, because Chinese make good husbands. Anthropologists have discovered that the descendants of the unions between Chinese and the various Filipino tribes, chiefly the Malays, showed more energy than the natives, and are superior in ability and force of character. They are taller in stature, sturdily built, intelligent, and possess all the commercial shrewdness of the Chinese. Much of the retail trade and banking business is in the hands of these half-bloods in the islands today.

Chinese Still Prevail

Present-day domestic commerce is still largely in the hands of the Chinese. They are the large importers and wholesalers, keepers of small stores, owners of inter-island steamers, and practically control the trade of such large provinces as Nueva Ecija, Ilocano provinces, Cagayan Valley. By outright buying, barter, and extension of credit, they obtain abaca, copra, sugar, tobacco and other produce from the growers and sell them to import houses. In this form of commerce they face small competition from the natives because of the latter's lack of business initiative. They demand large profits, and are not content with accumulating small savings by the simple process of being thrifty.

In other provinces the Chinese become prosperous carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, furniture dealers, cooks, contractors, shipbuilders, and even blacksmiths.

The retention of the present commercial freedom of the Chinese in the Philippines will guarantee the future economic prosperity of that country, and all signs point to its continuance, for besides being a shrewd politician, President Manuel Quezon is also a keen business man.

Chinese Police Force Re-organized

A Chinese national police force, patterned after Berkeley's world-famed police department, was announced last week, by the Chinese press.

Chinese University of California graduates are in charge of organization. An all-Chinese force, which will be equipped with teletype facilities, radio and radio

cars, and a finger print department, conducted by recognized authorities, will be established at once.

CHINATOWNIA

POO-POO

By Bob Poon

"POP" SURPRISED

A novel surprise birthday party was given to Mr. Earl "Pop" Louie on November 18 at his home, 950 Clay Street. The novel feature was that the entire group was surprised. None knew that it was to be a birthday party, including "Pop" Louie and his wife.

The evening was spent playing bridge, mah jongg, and Chinese dominoes. Sandwiches and chocolate were served after "Pop" cut his birthday cake. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Earl Louie, Mrs. Thomas Chinn, Mrs. Hattie Dong Hall, Misses Emma Louie, Margie Koe, Emma Dong; Messrs. Eddie Chan, Kern Loo, Allen Soon, Edward Leon, and the host of the evening, Robert G. Poon.

It is claimed that a certain pretty young lady quit a job because she had to walk all day. What would the same girl do if she had to walk home from a ride? We wonder.

Last Monday I witnessed a hectic bridge game in Janie Koes' apartment. Mr. Hoyle would have turned over in his grave. The players were North, Miss Ya Ching; South, Colday Leong; East, Howard Low; West, Edward Leong. East and West had the bid six diamonds doubled by South. West, after being voluntarily coached by kibitzer Janie Koe, who, by the way, had seen East's hand. Not to be outdone, the opponents spoke rather freely of their holdings, too. P. S. They were set one and everybody was practically rolling on the floor after the game.

At a party someone asked, "What is it that most men like a salami sandwich?" To which, this prompt reply: "I guess because it is spicy" (or have you another reason?).

JACK ENG USES NOODLE

This fellow Jack Eng sure used his noodle when he drove all the way from San Francisco to Augusta, Georgia, to marry his sweetheart, Miss Mable Lum, formerly a San Francisco resident. Mr. Eng is the owner of the Canton Noodle factory.

Last Friday Mr. Eng gave a housewarming party at the new apartment. A large number of his friends attended.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

The annual membership campaign for 1935 was officially launched on Nov. 15, at a tea given by G. B. Lau, president of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Consul General Huang and General Tu Ting Hsiu gave encouraging and inspiring talks. Announcement of the plans for the campaign was given by T. Y. Tang, executive secretary. The meeting was attended by leading business men and members of the board of management of the Y. M. C. A., who are all on the campaign committee.

A campaign rally was held at the great China theatre on Nov. 16. The program was presided over by G. B. Lau, and speeches were made by Consul General Huang, honorary chairman of the campaign, General Tu Ting Hsiu, chairman of the campaign, and T. Y. Tang, executive secretary.

The entertainment included vocal solos by Miss Li Ti Ming and William Law; a colorful girls "yeong cum octette", sword, big knife, and spear shadow exhibition, harmonica music, tumbling, and boxing and wrestling matches. One of the most entertaining feature was "Man Mountain Stanford Fong", who puffed himself up to double his normal size.

Henry S. Tom, activities director at the Y. M. C. A. is available for further information in regard to Y. M. C. A. activities.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mew were entertained in their new home on Johns Street Thursday evening, November 14. They spent the evening playing bridge and mah jongg. Present were Mrs. Mew's mother, Mr. and Mrs. George Ng, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Louie, Mr. Kern Loo, and Miss Daisy K. Wong.

Isn't it strange that May Wong, who never played bridge before, began playing soon after she won two decks of cards playing cards at the "965" Halloween Card party? Could it be that the free cards influenced her to start? Or is it because, "If my boy friend can play, it must be a simple game?"

MOTHERS PROMOTE BAZAAR

A welfare bazaar for the needy children of the Washington School in Berkeley was held November 14.

Five Chinese mothers were responsible for the success of the bazaar. They not only assisted in selling but also financed it. The mothers are Mrs. On L. Lee, Mrs. Raymond Jee, Mrs. Young Jee, Mrs. Fong, and Mrs. Henry Poye.

OAKLAND DANCE A SUCCESS

With an attendance of more than 300 people, the Tenth Annual Dance of the Young Chinese Athletic Club was a huge success. The dance was held at the Hotel Oakland. Much of the credit for a well-planned dance is due Joe Lee, chairman.

ALBERT LEE MING DIES

Albert Lee Ming passed away last Saturday night, November 16, at the San Francisco Hospital. His death was attributed to double pneumonia.

Lee, who was 31 years of age, attended the University of Kansas. He was a charter member as well as one of the original founders of the local Wah Ying Club, of which he was secretary up to the time of his death.

He is survived by his father, a sister in China, a widow, and three children.

OPENS BEAUTY SHOP IN HONOLULU

Amy Sue Leong, who returned to Honolulu after graduating from a beauty culture school in San Francisco, has opened a beauty shop there. She went into partnership with Mrs. Bertha Char, who also came to San Francisco to take up cosmetology. The shop is located in Mrs. Char's home in Honolulu.

The senior boys of the Chung Mei Home of El Cerrito, attended a Halloween masquerade party, given by the Ming Quong Home girls. The prize for the best masquerade was won by Jack Wong for his almost perfect imitation of Emperor Haile Helassie of Ethiopia.

It is of significant interest that the polo team of the Chinese Thirty-second Army has been invited to the Philippines to play a series with the U. S. Army poloists and the Manila Polo Club in February. The Chinese team is coached by Mr. T. F. Neppo, a Russian. General Shang Chew is in command of the Thirty-second Army team.

LAWRENCE MAH

Insurance

315 Montgomery St.
San Francisco . California

CHINATOWNIA

Entertains Californians

Portland, Oregon., Nov. 22— Mrs. Stanley Chin was hostess last Tuesday night at a charming house party extended to General Tu, Max Siegel, Chingwah Lee, and Paul Muni, the actor, when they sojourned in Portland looking for talent for M-G-M's coming super-spectacle, "Good Earth."

Mrs. Chin displayed some rare old woodcut prints depicting the life of Confucius. Last year Mrs. Chin escorted a party of ten leading American women of Portland to visit the Orient. She is planning another trip in the near future and this time she will devote attention to the collecting of antiques and objects of art.

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Portland Personals

Miss Eva Moe and her violin is now a full fledged assistant to Mrs. Stanley Chin in the Girl Reserves Club as well as a leading spirit in the glee club and choir activity.

• •

Miss Frances Lee, who sailed for China a year ago returned on the President McKinley on the 13th of this month. She was greeted at the pier by many friends. Miss Lee will resume her studies this Spring.

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Of the 14 Chinese students now studying in the State of Oregon, nine are in the Portland Agricultural College.

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Mr. Charles Luck, Portland's popular sportsman and social worker, is operating a prosperous pet fish shop. The display has aroused favorable comment among fanciers in Washington and Oregon.

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Portland Scouts Becoming Leaders

Portland, Ore., Nov. 22— Portland's Chinese Boy Scout Troop, organized six months ago, is composed entirely of high school boys. Although they have passed the scouting age they are doggedly learning the various lessons and passing their second class tests with the idea of becoming equipped to train younger boys.

"As a leader training unit this troop is already making its influence felt in Chinatown. They insist on true sportsmanship in athletics, scholarship in education, and citizenship in their activity," said an American Scout official.

Modern Chinese Girls Are Natural Leaders

The young women of present-day China are remarkable for their high quality of leadership, and this leadership is nowhere more evident than in the Y. W. C. A. branches in the country, which are rapidly becoming all-Chinese in their personnel.

Such was the interesting portion of a talk delivered by Mrs. Frederic M. Paist, President of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., to more than 160 people at a membership supper given by the Chinese Y. W. C. A. on November 14. This supper was arranged as the observance by the local association of World Fellowship Week, and was attended by members from many nationality groups, including Italians, Japanese, Negroes, Russians, and Germans.

"We never seem to exhaust the possibility of variety in a Y. W. C. A. membership," said Mrs. Paist. In the course of her talk she also spoke on the ever-widening circle of the Y. W. C. A. movement, and of the significance of membership in such an organization.

The supper was served by members of the Girls' Reserves, and entertainment consisted of community singing and a dance drama by the Business and Industry Section.

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Likes Digest

Dr. Edgar Lee, well known business leader of Portland, Oregon, is a great admirer of the Chinese Digest.

"The Chinese Digest presents all the important Chinese news in an understanding, interesting manner. We have decided to make the Chinese Digest the official medium on which our members of the Wah Kaing Club will conduct their weekly current event forum.

"The Chinese Digest fulfils an important social need from a Chinese viewpoint. We will be informed of what's going on among our fellowmen in America. Thru the Chinese Digest we can even plan athletic meets, social functions, and inter-state conventions."

Dr. Edgar Lee is remembered as one of six bold Oregonians who invaded California two years ago on a goodwill tennis tour. His drug store is the "social center" of Portland's famous Chinatown.

Jessie's Beauty Shop
1122 Powell St. CHina 1622

FIRECRACKERS

Dear Editor:

Do you know that the Chinese in San Francisco have one of the biggest attractions in this colorful city? San Francisco's Chinatown is known throughout the world as testified by the fact that a great number of world travelers come to "look-see" in our section of the city. In a conversation with one of the boys who works for a tourist bureau, I found that he has taken many people from other countries, such as India, Canada, Australia, France, Italy, Germany, England, and Denmark through our Chinatown.

It is a sad thing that many of our native born Chinese know so little of their own Chinatown. How many of them have visited a Chinese temple and know the facts about the religious symbolisms as practiced there; the telephone office is another show place where visitors are attracted, and yet few Chinese know of its history.

We who live here should take more interest in our home products, as there is more or less of a gold mine in Chinatown, for if there wasn't no Japanese would locate his store in Chinatown.

Very often a Chinese is accosted in these street by a tourist and asked about the location of certain business houses, and usually they are treated with complete indifference. The very least they can do is to direct them to a Chinese store that they may have the benefit of the lucrative business that the tourist may bring. And chances are, that tourist would rather buy Chinese merchandise.

What we need is more interest in what is going on in our section of the city, a retention of the quaintness of our stores and a knowledge, willingness and readiness to courteously direct visitors.

Bau Wau.

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BERKELEY A. C. ENTERTAINS

Playing host to approximately fifty persons the Berkeley Chinese Athletic Club held a card party at the Chinese Congregational Church, 1919 Addison Street, Berkeley, Friday evening, November 15. There were three tables playing Ma Jongg, two domino tables, and nine tables of bridge. A box of candy was the prize for the best player at each table. In the absence of the President, Homer Lee, Vice President Wing Get Jue welcomed the guests. The chairman of the evening was Hong Lee.

HOW CHINA GOT IT'S NAME

By Dr. Henry H. Hart

The Greeks have never called their country Greece, the Germans have never called their country Germany, and the Chinese have never called their country China.

The Chinese have had many names for their great country. One of them was "T'ien Hsia," meaning "under heaven." Another was "Seu Hai Wei," or 'within the four seas.' The present official name is 'Chung Wah Min Kuo,' "the Middle Flowery People's Country."

The commonest name of all is "Chung Kuo," the "Middle Kingdom," because the Chinese, like the ancient Romans, believed for many centuries that their country was the center of the world, the only civilized country surrounded by nations of ignorant barbarians. How then did this country get the name we apply to it, and to the porcelain and dinnerware which are so indispensable to us in our everyday life?

Third Century B. C.

In the third century before the Christian era there was a little, insignificant state far out on the edge of the Chinese Empire, and a neighbor of the Mongol and Tartar tribes of the deserts of Central Asia. It was called the State of Ch'in.

The imperial dynasty of Chou was weak and decrepit and was unable to hold its great feudal lords in effective control. Its power was getting less and less every year, and the feudal lords were becoming more and more independent and unruly, until at last each ruled his territory like an independent king. When they were not quarreling with each other they were at outs with the impotent Imperial government. The wily Ch'in rulers saw their chance to do some profitable fishing in those troubled waters.

Ancient Brain Trust

Of mixed Tartar and Chinese blood, they were not held back by tradition, as were the other states of Chow. Instead of giving power to inefficient nobles they called the best brains from all over China to serve them. From their constant wars with the Tartar tribes they had built up a strong and mighty army, able to meet any other in the field. The rulers of the other six states of the empire saw their danger, and tried to unite, but it was too late.

The last weak emperor of the house of Chou called on the six states to aid him in controlling the arrogant Ch'ins. Moving swiftly the Ch'ins

Dr. Henry H. Hart has long been devoted to studies in the field of Chinese art and culture. His activity has taken the form of wide reading in the languages, scholarly research in almost all fields of Oriental culture, and travel. After his early education, which included training in letters and in law at the University of California, which granted him the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence, Dr. Hart went to China, where he studied under native instructors. Within the last fifteen years, he has repeatedly visited the Orient and so continued his work. His scholarly ability has



DR. HENRY H. HART

brought him recognition in the form of two decorations—Chevalier of the Order of the White Elephant, and Officer of the Order of the Dragon of Annam. He was recently appointed a University of California lecturer on the civilization of China. He is the author of "A Chinese Market," a book of translations of Chinese poems together with the original texts, issued both in San Francisco and in Peking; translations of Chinese poems, in various magazines; and magazine articles on Oriental subjects.

swooped down on the capital, seized the emperor and declared their leader, Prince Ch'eng, emperor. He was then a boy of 13 and was controlled by a regent, but at the age of 2, he gathered into his own hands the reins of power, and became absolute ruler of one of the great-est empires the world has ever seen.

One after another he subdued his rivals, and after them the border tribes which were constantly threatening the northern frontiers.

Great Wall of China

To make his victory certain, and to secure peace for his people, Ch'eng built the mightiest structure ever erected by the hand of man—the Great Wall of China.

If an inhabitant of Mars were to come down to earth, the first handiwork of man to meet his eye would be this great wall. From twenty to thirty feet high, wide enough to drive three automobiles abreast on the top, grounded in massive granite, it winds its way for over 1,500 miles from Shan Hai Kuan on the Gulf of Pei Chi Li along the northern boundaries of the empire to the borders of Tibet. With its twists and turns over the highest mountains and through the deep valleys, leaping of streams and deserts, it lies like a writhing dragon guarding his native land from the attacks of the outer barbarians.

Million Prisoners Labor

Counting its branches and extensions, it is over 10,500 miles long, with 40-foot watch towers, two bowshots apart and outer towers at its weakest points. Twenty years were spent in its construction, and over a million men contributed their utmost efforts. Criminals and rebels were sentenced to work on the wall. The emperor's own son was exiled there for remonstrating to his father for his cruelty. Countless laborers died from exhaustion, exposure and severe treatment. Their bodies were thrown for burial into the wall itself, so that some Chinese historians have spoken of it as "the longest cemetery in the world." When it was finished, the pyramids of Egypt were pigmies in comparison. Though it was not proof against cannon or attack in great force, it served for hundreds of years as an effective barrier to the attacks of marauding tribes and bandits, and was kept in good repair as late as the time of Christopher Columbus.

270 Palaces

When he had finished this work the emperor decreed that the ruler of such an empire as his should have a name worthy of his country, so he took as his name "Ch'in Shih Huang Ti." The first word is "Ch'in," the name of his native state. "Shih" means first, as he declared that he was the "first" real emperor in history. "Huang Ti" means "excellent," "august" or "autocrat." He took this name from that of the old legendary and sacred rulers of the Chinese. He built palaces all over the empire, 270 being erected in his capital alone. One of them

(Continued to Page 15)

WINGS TO CHINA

Story of the Development of the Greatest Aviation Project, the Crossing of the Pacific By Aeroplane and the Linking of China with the United States

By WILLIAM VAN DUSEN

High above the age-old trade routes that historic, fast-sailing "Yankee Clippers" of a century ago blazed to the teeming markets on the China Seas, giant flying clipper ships of a new generation will soon be roaring through an aerial channel between the New World and the Old to signalize man's amazing conquest of an ocean—the dream of aviation since the Wright brothers.

From San Francisco Bay 9000 miles to the muddy yellow waters of the Canton River that swirls about the world ports of far-off Southern China, aerial pioneers have completed the last span in an incredible aerial bridge. Soon now the big four-engined 25-ton Pan American Clippers will be shuttling back and forth with clock-like regularity, changing, as they fly, the time-concept of the world, shrinking the vast Pacific to a seventh of its normal size.

Overnight to Hawaii. Four days to Manila. Mail, passengers, and express will be landed in China in less time than it would take them to cross the United States by rail only a decade ago.

What this will mean to the future course of American trade, American travel habits, the closer understanding among peoples half the world away from each other, anyone can conjecture. What few people do know, however, is the story of the sheer pioneering, the tremendous expenditure of effort and resources required to make this new trade route possible. Already the public seems ready to accept this revolutionary change as casually as it does electric refrigeration, air conditioning, radio or any of the other wonders of our incredible age.

A Pioneering Saga

Yet the story of the four years of development behind this bold pioneering is as thrilling as that of the building of the first trans-continental railway that ended forever the isolation of our own East and West.

Early in 1931 three men met in an office high up in a New York skyscraper to block out the general plan of the project. Those who knew them would have said they measured up to their task. One was Juan Trippe, youthful president of Pan American Airways, which even then was operating more than 25,000 miles of important aerial trade routes between the Americas. Another was Andre Priester, the line's brilliant chief engineer. The third was Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

This much they knew at the outset, and

This is the day. Today America will swing into action an airway to the Orient—a nine thousand mile aerial trade route across the vast Pacific Ocean that bids fair to affect the course of world affairs by changing, from twenty-eight days to sixty brief flying hours, the interval between the Western World and the far-off Orient; that will give American commerce a high road to the billion dollar markets of the teeming East, and make neighbors of peoples half the world apart.

This is the first of five articles which tell, for the first time, of the remarkable organization and planning behind this ocean-bridging airway; of its pioneering; the ships and men that are to be geared to the task; what the service is to be, and some of the effects of this new, dynamic link between the hemispheres.

it inspired the whole train of their planning: If they could not devise means of building an American airline to Asia, America's bid for a share of the ten billion dollar trade of the Orient would soon face a hopeless obstacle. For even then four long airplane lines had been started from Europe, reaching out across country after country, all racing toward the Far East. Soon European trade would be flowing to Eastern Asia in half the three weeks interval it takes to travel from our West Coast to China by the best steamer service.

Spread out before the three planners as though to emphasize the formidability of their project, was a huge map of the Pacific. They talked long hours of general features, then broke up to meet again and again through succeeding weeks.

Soon the great chart had been covered with a spider web of lines tracing proposed routes by this or that chain of island stepping-stones. Finally it became obvious that the best route between California and the coast of China lay by way of a series of island stations, all of them by some queer chance of imperial destiny possessions of the United States—Hawaii, Midway, Wake, Guam.

Task Challenged Imagination

But what a challenge that 9,000-mile route presented, even after it had been broken into a half dozen stages!

The first of them, 2400 miles between

San Francisco and Hawaii, would be the longest — longer than any open-water stretch on any ocean trade route. And in 1931 no seaplane had yet been built that could fly that far with even a safe fuel reserve, let alone a commercial load.

To build the string of island bases would be another colossal task in itself. Midway for example, was merely a cable station; Wake, an uninhabited coral atoll a thousand miles from its nearest neighbor.

No methods of navigation were then available for aircraft use which would give the absolute precision needed for commercial operation over trackless stretches of ocean.

Finally, no pilots had ever been trained to the high levels of the skill that constant trans-oceanic flying would require. No ground organization existed prepared to back them from such widely scattered bases.

Planes, bases, navigation systems, organization, each one meant a major undertaking. How the first three tasks were carried to successful terminations is told in accompanying articles. Enough alone to engage our interest in this one is the long campaign of training Pan American set up for its personnel.

Working Laboratory Set Up

Early in those preliminary discussions of four years ago, Priester answered for the men and organization when they would be needed. And he did so confidently because he knew to the last detail every phase of what American pilots and technicians had already accomplished in Latin America.

In three years he had seen the Pan American System grow from a short air mail route between Key West and Havana into a complex network that ran from Texas down the mountainous backbone of Central and South America to Chile, then eastward across the Andes to the Argentine; that connected Cuba with Eastern South America by way of the Caribbean islands and with Panama by way of Yucatan; that ran from Panama across the northern coast of South America, thence down the Atlantic seaboard of Brazil and Uruguay.

Each one of those lines had presented severe and unprecedented problems of airport construction, of organization, of flight technique, of maintenance. The land plane routes in the west lay through primitive, rugged country. The line had had to perfect a system of supply for its

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EDITORIAL

THE CHINESE DIGEST

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STAFF

CHING WAH LEE	Associate Editor
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FRED GEORGE WOO	Sports
CLARA CHAN	Fashions
ETHEL LUM	Sociology
ROBERT G. POON	Circulation
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Exploit Chinatown?

A group of Eastern capitalists are contemplating the erection of a "Little China" in one corner of Chinatown to catch the unwary 1938 exposition visitor. This group would put a fence around one corner of Chinatown, perhaps somewhere near the old Barbary Coast, and thus cash in on an historic landmark which has taken the Chinese more than three generations to build.

The Japanese have already taken the southern half of Chinatown—our best bazaar section—and we are reminded what harm is being done our bazaars when cheap imitations and flimsy curios flood Grant Avenue. It remains now for these Easterners to take the northern half and the Chinese goose would be well barbecued.

Long Fingered Mandarins

We must make haste to inform our city officials that we do not contemplate having outsiders represent us. These easterner adventurers cannot adequately portray our customs, habits, and culture. Their one aim would be to extract money from tourists at our expense. At best they will arrive at a Hollywood version of long-fingered Mandarins chasing sing-song girls across a chop suey joint. We are tired of comedies.

We look forward to the time when our own generation will sponsor some projects for the coming San Francisco Exposition which will be remunerative to the originators and educational to the public. Such endeavors would also give employment to the Chinese and incentive for other projects to follow.

Meanwhile we must post up a warning sign: Keep Chinatown Chinese. All San Francisco is behind us in this desire. It remains for us to roll up our sleeves.

Toi Shan

In Toi-Shan District, Kwangtung Province, which can safely be said that almost one-third of the Chinese in America claim as their ancestral hearth, a census was recently conducted by the provincial government. At its completion it was revealed that more than one million people inhabit that one section. Overseas Chinese from the British Straits Settlement, the Dutch and British East Indies, the Philippines, Australia, and from the United States and Canada, who have returned there in recent years, due to the world-wide economic depression, constitute, together with their descendants, a significant proportion of the population. And their economic power and political influence are proportionately greater than their number.

Hospital Centennial

The humanitarian work of a young American Protestant minister who was credited with being the first medical missionary to China was recalled recently when the Ophthalmic Hospital in Canton celebrated the one hundredth year of its founding.

Dr. Peter Parker, the founder of this hospital, served China and his own country well, for he lived at a time when America was just discovering the possibilities of the China trade. His career revealed a truly useful life: Born in Framingham, Mass., he graduated from Yale Medical and Divinity Schools in 1834, and was ordained a Presbyterian minister the same year in Philadelphia. At that time the work of missionaries in China was severely restricted by Imperial orders, but nevertheless young Dr. Parker sailed for Canton. There, because of religious persecution of foreign missionaries, he was forced to flee to Singapore, where he learned the Chinese language and conducted a small dispensary. In 1835 he went back to Canton, and, aided by British and American merchants, opened a dispensary which later became the Ophthalmic Hospital. Later, Dr. Parker served as secretary to Caleb Cushing in negotiating the first treaty between the United States and China, and subsequently became American Commissioner and Minister. He died in 1888 in his eighty-fourth year, but the work which he started and which is his chief claim to distinction, is still being carried on at the Ophthalmic Hospital in Canton.

Dragon Dance

A fortnight ago the Boston Tuberculosis Association conducted a typically Chinese program to raise funds for the maintenance of its free clinic in that city's Chinatown. A dragon dance was given throughout the streets of the Chinese community, and each store and home that the dragon passed contributed a sum to "appease the dragon's hunger". Fifteen girls bearing flower baskets followed the dragon in its meanderings in the city streets, and obtained more money from spectators by selling flowers; while in the clinic tea and Chinese pastries were served to visitors.

This captivating idea could well be duplicated in San Francisco's Chinatown by the local branch of the California Tuberculosis Association to raise funds in helping to provide examinations and treatments to Chinese tubercular and near-tubercular persons. At present facilities are still lacking for this purpose despite the existence of the Chinese Hospital and the Public Health Center in Chinatown.

The Chinatown clinic maintained by the Boston Tuberculosis Association provides examinations and treatments for an average of more than 400 persons annually.

Overseas Chinese Schools

The Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission of the Chinese National Government recently made an appropriation of \$200,000 to aid in the education of young nationals in all parts of the world, and also concurrently to conduct a new census of the number of Chinese language schools outside China and the number of pupils therein.

BOOKS

By William Hoy

'The Sino-Japanese Controversy and the League of Nations.'

By Westel W. Willoughby, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.

The Counsel to the Chinese Embassy at Washington, until recently Professor of Political Science at Johns Hopkins University, has collected and arranged all the existing pertinent and important documents relating to the Manchurian affair. Although the League finally became powerless in curbing Japans' invasion into Chinese territory, the facts presented in this book condemns Japan in no uncertain terms. It also revealed that China had based her hope on the League to settle this imbroglio, but was rewarded with a helpless gesture and given to understand that she herself must utilize her own resources to thresh out this problem with her aggressive, militaristic neighbor. Valuable is the author's concluding reflections giving his own interpretations of the events leading up to and after September 18, 1931, and his analysis of League jurisprudence and the League's effectiveness as the international guardian of the political rights of all nations.

Chinese Jade

by Frank Davis. Tewin, Wood, Welwyn, Herts. London.

A thoroughly valuable and informative book discussing the nature and Chinese love of jade. The author traces the history of jade from the Chou dynasty (1122-255 B. C.) through the "classical age of Jade" of the Han and Sung periods down to the reign of the Emperor Chi'en Lung of the Manchu dynasty (1736-96). It is well illustrated with many plates. Except for the portions where the author veered off too far with his personal opinions, which were a little too far-fetched, this book should appeal to all lovers and collectors of Chinese Jade.

The Chinese Festive Board

by Corinne Lamb. Peiping: The French Bookstore. Chinese, \$6.

The author, after living 20 years in China and during that time becoming a connoisseur of Chinese cooking, gives the recipes of 50 Celestial dishes which she considers the best from the standpoint both of taste and digestion. The book is illustrated and has instructions on the dexterous art of manipulating chop-sticks and on the method of drinking Chinese wine. This last may sound a little odd to Westerners, until it is explained that

wine drinking is a cultivated art with the Chinese.

Chinese and English Modern Military Dictionary:

5,500 Army, Navy, Air Technical Terms. Compiled by Capt. J. V. Davidson-Houston and Lt. R. V. Dewar-Durie. Illustrated appendices of Naval and Military Badges of Rank. Issued under the Patronage of H. E. Marshal Chang Hseuh Liang. Peiping: French Bookstore.

A much needed Chinese-English and English-Chinese compilation of modern military terms which has confused the average newspaper reader for many years. Especially valuable to journalists and writers dealing with events in China and things Chinese.

Gateway to Oldest Asia

By William Hoy

For those who find their greatest pleasure in the reading of descriptions and stories of travel and explorations in remote and unfamiliar places of the Orient they will find an interesting and well-written article in the November issue of "Travel."

"Gateway to Oldest Asia" is the title, and it is written, or rather typewritten, by Edgar Snow. Mr. Snow is a seasoned newspaperman who has a flair for digging out interesting and dramatic things to write about. Formerly on the staff of the "Shanghai China Weekly Review," he is now a roving journalist.

Yunnanfu

"Gateway to Oldest Asia" describes a journey to one of China's least known provinces, Yunnanfu. This most southwesterly province of China is interesting for many good reasons. For one thing, Great Britain and France are each trying to gain as much control over the southwest portions of this province as it is politically expedient to do. The Chinese Government is quite aware of these two nations' imperialistic designs, but Nanking is having enough on its hands attempting to consolidate the interior provinces, preventing on the one hand the spread of present communist uprisings, and on the other the mercenary Japanese.

Yunnan is one of the richest provinces in mineral wealth, which is a primary factor inspiring British and French secret acquisition of its territory. It has an abundance of copper and tin, and lesser minerals.

Unexplored Territory

Because the province is almost entirely

"Secrets of Chinatown"

As recently as 1934 it was reported in a local American daily that two Iowa school teachers, embarking on a Chinatown tour, demanded recommendations 'from the manager of the Chinatown Trade and Travel Bureau before doing so.

"We've heard about those slave girls," they were reported to have said. "We don't want to be kidnaped and made sing-song girls." (See feature article entitled "Welcome, Stranger!" in San Francisco News, October 10, 1934).

This is a typical example of many distorted notions about Chinatown which is still prevalent among well-meaning Americans whose knowledge of the Chinese is gained through hair-raising fiction of the Fu-Manchu variety, through occasional reports of wrong doings and tong troubles in newspapers which are always magnified out of all proportion to their importance and news-worthiness; and last but not least, through the depiction on the cinema screen of the "heathen" (Continued to Page 12)

mountainous — the off-shoots of the mighty Himalayas are partly responsible for this—most of the southwestern territory is inaccessible, and therefore some parts of the province are as yet unexplored. This fact alone makes Yunnan a magnet for hardy explorers.

Since the division of Szechwan several years ago, Yunnan now becomes the largest province in China, and, with the exception of Kansu, also the least populated, having only 58 inhabitants per square mile.

Furthermore, only half the population of the province are Chinese; the remainder is made up of more than 200 tribes or divisions of aboriginals, chief of which are the Miao, Lolo, Chungchia, with a sprinkling of Tibetan and Burmese elements. And the purest Mandarin dialect outside of Peiping is spoken by the Chinese in Yunnan—a remarkable fact.

Elephants

One last interesting fact: Yunnan is the only province in China which has elephants.

All the above description of Yunnan's interesting factors are not culled from Mr. Snow's article. In "Gateway to Oldest Asia" he gives you a first hand look at the province and shows you many more interesting and worthwhile glimpses of "the land south of the clouds"—literal interpretation of the two characters which make up the word Yun-nan.

CHINESE DURING DEPRESSION

By Ethel Lum

Since March of 1931, when the first Chinese family applied for unemployment relief, the number of Chinese in San Francisco receiving assistance from the State Relief Administration has grown to approximately 2300, almost one-sixth of the entire Chinese population of San Francisco. This relief load consists of approximately 350 families, 25 unmarried women, and 500 unmarried men.

The relief originally took the form of groceries sent from a local Chinese food store to the families, a basket once a week for the large families, once in two weeks for the smaller families. The amount and type of food was carefully arranged and selected to offer the most nutritional values. In addition, milk was delivered daily. To permit a free selection of food, a system of weekly orders or vouchers was attempted in October, 1933. The food orders were called for and taken to the various stores to be filled as wished.

Cash Relief Now

Cash relief, introduced in San Francisco in February, 1934, is now the sole form of assistance. A weekly check is sent to each family or single individual, the amount of which provides for expenditures for food, rent, utilities, and clothing, budgeted on the number of persons in the household. In addition, surplus food commodities and surplus clothing are periodically distributed. Provision for medical care is centralized in a Central Medical Bureau, to which agency all requests for medical assistance are referred, and where minor ailments are treated. More serious or specialized cases are referred to other private or public clinics in the city.

The Chinese social service staff numbers eleven workers, seven women and four men. The case aides (visitors) have at least one contact a month with each case, generally a visit in the home. Not only do the workers assist in the dispensing of financial assistance, but they also attempt to aid their clients to adjust to their environment, physically, mentally, and emotionally. Because of language difficulties and differences in habits and customs, the Chinese on relief have always received special consideration, and have been treated fairly and justly. They receive identically the same allowance for food as do the white families; whereas in several counties in California, Chinese and other racial groups, Filipino, Mexican, etc., are accorded a lower food budget, a difference of from 10 to 20 per cent, on the belief

that these racial groups have less expensive diets.

Relief Classified

A recent study of the occupational history of the heads of families revealed that the greater part of these family men were formerly employed as cooks and business men. Among the single men, a more unstable group of workers, a majority of them were previously engaged as seasonal workers, laundrymen, and cooks. The following list will give a comparative study of the occupations of both types of men and occupations:

Farm or seasonal workers, single men, 25.5 per cent; family men 8.8 per cent. Laundry workers, single, 21.3 per cent; family, 3.4 per cent. Cooks, family and hotel, 15.2 per cent; family, 20.4 per cent. Kitchen helpers and waiters, single, 14.1 per cent; family, 8.3 per cent. Semi-skilled workers: garment makers, printers, broom-makers, tinsmiths, single, 9.4 per cent; family, 16.8 per cent. Housemen, janitors, gardeners, single, 5.7 per cent; family, 9 per cent. Clerks, office aides, salesmen, single, 5.7 per cent; family, 17.1 per cent. Business operators, single, 2.1 per cent; family, 12.3 per cent. Professionals: teachers, laboratory technicians, single, 1 per cent; family, 3.9 per cent.

Improper Housing

Aside from unemployment, the most serious problem confronted in this relief population is that of improper housing, with its injurious implications with regard to health. The situation is complicated by the high rentals in Chinatown and by the lack of buildings in the vicinity of the community into which the families can move. A recent investigation of housing conditions among 119 relief families showed that these families, with 622 individuals, live in only 268 rooms, or an average of 2.2 persons to a room. This figure of 2.2 does not begin to describe the inadequacy of the situation, since many of the rooms reported were merely cubicles or partitions, not sufficiently large to comply with U. S. housing standards. The fact that out of 119 families only 40 have private kitchens, and only 25 have private bathing facilities gives a better picture of the congested conditions. Considerable work has been done by the Chinese social service workers in encouraging and promoting better living conditions, and when one compares present conditions with those of ten years ago, one is struck by the noticeable difference.

Health Standards Raised

In general health habits, there has been a definite raise in standards. More

contacts and greater acquaintance with the clinics have lessened the distrust and disdain of Western methods of medicine. The sick and bedridden are more willing to enter the public hospitals, no longer with fear of "not leaving them alive." The amount of milk now consumed by families on relief far surpasses the quantity previously consumed. One of the most gratifying responses to clinic care is the confidence shown by the Chinese mothers in the prenatal clinics. Over 90 per cent of all child births and maternity cases within relief families are taken care of by the prenatal clinics of the San Francisco Hospital in conjunction with the Chinese branch of the board of health. Many of the mothers are even willing to have their babies delivered in the hospital, there to remain the customary period of ten days.

Moral Effect of Relief

The question of whether public relief has had any moral effect upon the Chinese people may be answered in many different ways. There is discernable, however, a definite change of mental attitude toward dependence upon public support. The Chinese as a race have always prided themselves for their independence and self-respect. They "dig their own wells, plow their own fields, and earn their own food and drink." The government does not owe them a living; it merely offers protection for them to labor in peace. As a result of the continued acceptance of relief, there has developed in the Chinese a changed attitude toward the entire situation. The first few families who found it necessary to accept relief were looked down upon as accepting "charity." Gradually, as the economic depression became more widespread and more people were compelled to seek public assistance, there came the recognition that it is the duty of the "public government," the great "wong gar," to provide for every one's needs. This recognition of a new "inalienable right," the right of an individual to indefinite support at public expense, is something foreign to the Chinese mind.

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FASHIONS

By CLARA CHAN

Y. W. C. A. Fashion Show Brilliant

Brilliant in new styles of Western dress and colorful with the hues of ceremonial gowns of past Chinese dynasties some of San Francisco Chinatown's prettiest girls passed in review in a fashion pageant before a vast throng at the Chinese Y. W. C. A. last Saturday night.

It was Community Night. The spacious auditorium was packed with eager auditors. Young China was vociferous in its approval of the modern Western habiliments of Fashion and the older people were graciously tolerant but visibly and smilingly pleased with the representation of silks, brocades and embroidery of the graceful garments of the old regime. Both groups were impressed by the wearers of the gowns for a more attractive coterie of youthful Oriental beauty is rarely seen.

Sequins Popular

Although no just comparison could ever be made between Chinese fashion and fashion originated in Paris and Hollywood, yet a close similarity between the two was discernible. Among the latest gowns that were modeled the popular use of sequins was obvious. To the Chinese dressmakers, sequins were utilized more as a means for creative design and pattern to give individuality to the otherwise plain long dresses of today, but to coutouriers of the West, brilliant and glamorous effects are achieved.

With the increasing demand for dresses for the cocktail hour, Miss Grace Chew presented an excellent model of the cocktail gown. It was in vermillion red, with cleverly cut sleeves that formed part of the neckline and the fullness of which was gathered at the wrist in a tight band. A skull cap, cocktail hats being indispensable this season, made entirely of gold sequins was worn at a perky angle.

Black Wool and Lamb

Miss Constance King, looking very chic in a smart outfit of black wool, excited the envy of all the ladies present. Persian lamb trimmed the front of the short jacket and little stand up collar, while silk braids, fashioned in leaf-shaped frogs, served as fastenings. The hat of the same black wool, was also trimmed with Persian lamb. Shoes, gloves and bag of black suede completed this outfit, which justly should be decreed one of the smartest of this season's new styles.

To the beautiful young lady from the Hawaiian Islands, Miss Alice Lum, a bouquet is due for giving us an idea of

Big Game Styles

With the end of the football season in sight, climaxed by the "big game," this weekend will no doubt be the gayest of all the year. Already the younger people have planned weeks ahead to celebrate.

Among the girls there has been much discussion as to "what shall I wear at the Big Game dance."

Many of us often leave our decisions to the last minute, but it is well to bear in mind if you are rushing about town looking for grand pickups, that the evening mode this winter calls for much draping, fullness concentrated at the back, low cut decollete, panels floating off behind to add to the grace and lithe-ness of the figure, in short, gowns portraying the Grecian influence are considered ideal. In selecting the fabric of your gown, be it metallic silk or lame, supple satin or the new velvet, color plays an important role. Dead white and black, sapphire blue, wine rust, renaissance green, and of course, violet are all fashionable. Jewels of massive set, butterfly clips of rhinestone, and flowers of gold cloth or lame will be worn.

ADD ANOTHER COLOR

For those who are nimble with their needles, there are mateleasse, sheer wool, and satin crepe in a whole gamut of purples, one of the leading colors of mid-winter. Ranging from blue violet to amaranth (red purple), surely one of these heavenly shades will be becoming to you and you and you.

what should be worn on a sea trip to the islands. Lovely in soft rose beige, the mousseline de soie gown had a flattering neckline created by two huge flounces.

Clever Sisters

Two clever sisters, Misses Marie and Gladys Tom, modeled their own original creations. Miss Gladys wore a sport ensemble of black and red checked wool, while Miss Marie was attired in a black chiffon velvet formal gown with gold sequin yoke.

Last week the Chinese models were described in detail, but Miss Charlotte Jung's long white dress is worthy of mention; blues from a peacock pattern around the neck line and hem with medium sized pearls outlining the design and adding elegance to the gown.

Last, but not least, credit should be given Miss Alice Fong, who so graciously and successfully worked towards bringing us this second and equally splendid fashion show.

A DASH OR A SPARKLE TURNS OLD DRESSES NEW

Sales of rhinestone clips, bracelets, and necklaces are about town— so-o if you are not wearing a new formal to the Big Game dance, why not alter the effect of "that same old thing" by adding jeweled clips, jeweled buttons or jeweled collars. It is considered chic to have a touch of flashing jewel; no matter if the stone is a fake, just so long as it is bright, you will be in style.

IF YOU FEEL LOW

Nothing refreshes one's spirit as a new hat. There are perky hats of velour and felt soft as silk that come in the jeweled renaissance shades with fur trimmed to match your pocketbook, but then many local shops have reasonable charges to make up these hats to suit your whim and personality.

XMAS TREE TRIMMING FOR A DRESS

Despite all the cry for metallic and sparkling fabrics, there is a novel fabric for the evening mode. Made entirely of cellophane, the delightful translucency and unusual softness of this fabric belies the impracticability one would expect of cellophane for dress material.

A special lecture on children's diet has been arranged for Chinese mothers Saturday evening, Nov. 23, at 7:30 P. M. at the Chinese Y. W. C. A., 965 Clay St. Miss Cartenter, experienced specialist in nutritional dietrics will be the speaker, and Mrs. Jane Kwong Lee, secretary, will interpret the talk into Chinese.

TO MAKE CHINESE GARDEN SPOT

The Chinatown committee of the Down Town Association, headed by Mr. William G. Merchant, architect, are completing plans for the transformation of Old Saint Mary's Park on California Street near Grant Avenue, San Francisco, into a Chinese Garden.

Mr. John McLaren, superintendent of Golden Gate Park, has been gathering data from HongKong, Shanghai, and Canton. The Down Town Association is attempting to preserve the Chinese atmosphere of San Francisco's famous Chinatown, to keep the glory and traditions of Old Cathay alive.

SECRETS OF CHINATOWN

(Continued from Page 9)

Chinese" as a sinister malefactor without nerve, scruples or human feelings.

Hooy About Chinese

Only in the last few years, when novels like "The Good Earth" and "Mother," which depict the Chinese as real human beings with many virtues which Westerners might profit by emulating, has the average American come to accept these people as a fellow neighbor. The idea that Chinatown is the abode of mysterious Chinese, where horrible crimes are hatched, where so-called "hatchet men" kill each other at the slightest provocation, a place in which vices are indulged in by Chinese as well as white people who were so fortunate as to be lured into its dens of iniquity, where every almond-eyed girl who peeps out from a tenement house window at the passing throng is a sing-song girl—such distorted conceptions still prevail. These ideas would be laughable if the were not accepted so pathetically as true.

Here and There, the Truth

When an American writer, therefore, who has some personal acquaintance with the Chinese and has "explored" the Chinatowns of New York and San Francisco, writes something of what he has really seen and heard "on the spot," as it were, our gratitude and deepest appreciation goes out to such a writer, for we recognize that another stride has been taken to dispel untruthful notions of the Chinese in America.

"The real Chinatown is not seen through the eyes of Hollywood or under the guidance of fictional characters like Dr. Fu Manchu. Nor can it be viewed from the sightseeing bus." These few words constitute the introduction to a 30-page booklet written by the Rev. John M. Martin, M.M., and recently published by the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America at New York, of which the Rev. Father Martin is a member. Entitled "Secrets of Chinatown," the booklet was primarily written for a Catholic audience, but is really interesting and informative for everyone who has as yet no bowing acquaintance with the Chinese and their colorful communities in the United States, especially the Chinatown in San Francisco.

On the cover of the booklet is illustrated in red the pagoda-like structure which is the Chinatown telephone exchange in San Francisco.

Sightseers See "Plants"

The writer takes the reader behind the scenes and shows him first what the average tourist sees in the Chinatown of New York, the Chinatown of fabricated opium dens and joss house which are "planted"

Chinese Olympics Attract Thousands

National Athletic Meet Held in Shanghai

By Tsu Pan

Occidentals who consider the racial characteristics of the Chinese people weak and effeminate would surely have been surprised if they had visited the Sixth Annual National Athletic Meet, held recently in Shanghai. For in this event, an army of 3,000 boys and girls from various parts of China participated, fighting and competing, putting forth every ounce of their energy in a battle for athletic supremacy.

Thirty-eight provincial groups sent representatives, chosen from elimination meets. Of these, the most distant team came from Mongolia and traveled many months in camel caravans before they reached the nearest railroad line. From equally remote districts came teams from Tibet and Chinese Turkestan. Adding color to the occasion were three teams from overseas.

Ah Boon-haw, wealthy palm merchant of Singapore, led a squad of 150 athletes. C. C. Lim, Chinese millionaire of Manila, brought a crack basketball team to bid for national honors. A third overseas team came from Java.

The meet was held October 10 to 20 in the newly built stadium near the Kiangwan Civic Center, Shanghai. The stadium was built at a cost of one million dollars and is rated the largest and the most up-to-date in the Far East. Everyday 70,000 sport fans filled the stadium to capacity, leaving many late comers outside.

The meet included the following events: (a) For boys, track and field, pantathlon and decathlon, swimming, soccer, basketball, baseball, tennis, volleyball and Chinese boxing; (b) for girls, track and field, swimming, basketball, baseball, tennis, volleyball and Chinese boxing, and (c) for exhibition, diving, weight lifting, wrestling, and polo.

The following is a list of important events and winners for boys: 1. 100 meter dash won by Liu Chang Chung (Liaoning), 10.8 seconds. 2. 200 meter dash won by Fu Chin Chen (Malayan Chinese), 22.9 seconds. 3. 800 meter run won by Chia Lian Jen (Shanghai), 2 minutes 3.1 seconds. 4. 108 meter high hurdle won by Lin Shao Chao (Shanghai), time 16.2 seconds. 5. 400 meter low hurdle won by Sun Huan Pei (Shanghai), time 59.5 seconds. 6. Broad jump won by Yeh Shui An (Malayan Chinese), record 6.96 meters. 7. High jump won by Chiu Shae (Shanghai), record 1.77 meters. 8. Discus throw won by Kuo Cheh (Liaoning), 37.61 meters. 9. Javalin throw won by Pan Yin Sing (Peiping), 50.28 meters.

For girls: 1. 50 meter dash won by Lee Sun (Shanghai), 6.9 seconds. 2. 100 meter dash won by Lee Sun (Shanghai), 13.2 seconds. 3. 80 meter low hurdle won by Chien Hsin Su (Shanghai), 24.5 seconds. 4. Discus throw won by Chen Wing Tong (Shanghai), 30.1 meters. 5. Shot put won by Chen Wing Tong (Shanghai), 10.1 meters. 6. Broad jump won by Teng Ying Chao (Malayan Chinese), 5.1 meters. 7. High jump won by Kiang Shue Fung (Fukien), 1.4 meters.

(One meter equal to 39.37 inches)

Final results for boys:

Event	First Place	Second Place	Third Place	Fourth Place
Track and Field	Shanghai	Liaoning	Peiping	
Pantathlon and				
Decathlon	Liaoning	Shanghai	Kwangtung	Nanking
Soccer	Hongkong	Malayan Chinese	Kwangtung	Peiping
Basketball	Hopei	Nanking	Shanghai	Shanghai
Tennis	Shanghai	Java Chinese	Malayan Chinese	Szechuan
Volley Ball	Shanghai	Hongkong	Peiping	Hopei
Swimming	Kwangtung	Hongkong	Malayan Chinese	Kwangsi
Chinese Boxing	Honan	Peiping	Shanghai	Shantung

Final results for girls:

Event	First Place	Second Place	Third Place	Fourth Place
Track & Field	Shanghai	Malayan Chinese	Kwangtung	Fukien
Basketball	Shanghai	Kwangtung	Fukien	Kiangsu
Tennis	Shansi	Shanghai	Nanking	Szechuan
Volley Ball	Shanghai	Kwangtung	Hunan	Peiping
Baseball	Shantung	Hopei	Kwangtung	Shanghai
Swimming	Kwangtung	Hongkong	Kwangsi	Nanking
Chinese Boxing	Hunan	Honan	Shanghai	Tsingtao

to give a thrill to the sightseer.

The reader is given a glimpse into real Chinese homes—homes where "one meets the gentle shut-in wives, who wear trousers and pull their glossy hair straight back into a knot," and to the "bachelor quarters" inhabited by "our

yellow brothers" which almost always "consist of entire floors honeycombed with tiny cubicles opening into a labyrinth of corridors."

The coming of the Chinese to America, the classes of Chinese admitted, what
(Continued to Page 14)

SPORTS

By Fred George Woo

CHINESE SCOUTS TO HAVE POWERFUL TEAM

The Chinese Troop Three Scouts will be represented by a basketball team as powerful as, if not more so, than the one last year, which went through a stiff schedule with but one defeat marring its record. They lost their first contest of the season, before they were in form.

Thereafter, they swept through their opposition. In a barnstorming tour of Southern California they scored four victories in as many games played. The Scout "Varsity" walloped two Japanese and a Chinese team at Los Angeles as well as a Bakersfield Chinese team, averaging fifty points per game for the four contests.

Don Lee, former Commerce High "Varsity" star, is coach and manager. Don is working his charges hard lately to whip them into top condition.

Veterans Vie

Veterans from last season will form the nucleus of this year's "varsity." Frank Wong, star forward; Frank Lee, Earl Wong, Herbert Tom, Philip Chinn, and Bing Chin are expected to carry the brunt of the offensive attack. For defense, the Scouts have such dependable players as Stephen Leong, Theodore Leong, Taft Jung, and Arthur Yim.

Besides these veterans, the Scout team also has several promising prospects available. They are Henry Kan, a dead-eye hoop shot; Silas Chinn, Edward Leong, Ted Moy, Albert Young, and Francis Chin. There are no regulars yet, Coach Lee declared, and each player will have to battle hard for his position.

To Enter Tournament

The Scouts are expected to be entered in the forthcoming Wah Ying Basketball Tournament, the Coach stated. They will be one of the main aspirants for championship honors.

Don Lee's hoopsters have an intersectional "big game" tentatively scheduled with the strong Iowa Chinese Club of Los Angeles for the night of December 22, at the French Court, San Francisco. Local fans are looking forward to this tilt with interest. Following this contest, the Southern California Chinese cagers may arrange engagements with a local Japanese All-Star aggregation and the Berkeley Chinese basketballers.

The Chinese Boys of Baltimore, Maryland, are re-organizing a basketball team this year, according to reliable sources. Watch for a story on this in a near-future issue.

Tennis Review

Tennis, a sport considered a silly game a few short years ago by many young Chinese, is one of their most popular games today. Enthusiasm grew by leaps and bounds, to such an extent, in fact; that several ardent racket wielders put their heads together and held a conference.

As a result, the Chinese Tennis Association of San Francisco was formed. The C. T. A. is better known by the name of Chitena. It is one of the largest athletic organizations among Chinese in America, having a total membership of approximately one hundred and fifty boys and girls, as well as men and women.

Dr. Theodore C. Lee, dentist, is president of the tennis organization. Lee Him is vice-president, Hattie Hall, secretary-treasurer, and Hayne Hall, manager. The C. T. A. is at present negotiating for an affiliation with the United States Lawn Tennis Association, according to Manager Hall.

Many Upsets

Men players have not been ranked recently, due to the fact many unexpected upsets had occurred in the flight matches. Players in the front rank include Andrew Tseng, John Tseng, Vincent Chinn, Walter Wong, Wahso Chan, and Thomas Leong.

The first six girl players at the present writing rank as follows: Erlene Lowe, Mary Chan, Jennie Chew, Lucille Jung, Waite Ng, and Betty Won.

There are three honorary members in the Chitena. They are Guy Cheng, Kho Sin Kie, and Lewis Carson. The former two were China's recent Davis Cup players, with Carson as their manager.

COMING SWIMMER

One of the best Chinese swimmers of his age is Willie Ong, 17, who was a sensation in the recent Chinese Y. M. C. A. swimming meet. Willie is being urged by his friends to enter the 1936 Olympic tryouts to gain experience for the 1940 Olympics.

ONG WAH

Richard Ong (his Chinese name is Ong Wah in case you have forgotten) is now connected with the National Dollar Store in Los Angeles. A few years ago Richard was one of the best forwards in basketball in San Francisco's Chinatown.

SHANGTAI CAGERS

Potentially the strongest basketball team among Chinese in the Bay Region—that's what the hoop fans think of the Shangtai team this year.

Last season, and, incidentally their first, the Shangtai players showed flashes of being a top-notch team, but dogged throughout the season by bad breaks, they wound up with only a fair record, winning about half of their tilts, and victorious in but one contest in the Y. M. H. I. League.

Their best form was shown in out-of-town games against the Walnut Creek and Napa clubs. They hope to be in exceptional form throughout the entire coming season, and they bid fair to be.

Joe Chew, former Peninsula athlete, coaches the Shangtais and has for his team several sterling performers, notably Charlie Hing, ex-Poly star; Gerald Leong, erstwhile Commerce player; and Fred Gok, Galileo mainstay of two years ago.

Besides these boys, Coach Chew also has Fred Hing, Thomas Tong, Frank Yam, Lee Po, Ted Chin, Walter Lee, Fred Wong, George Lee, and Wilson Lowe. They are all fast, husky, and experienced cagers.

The Shangtai squad is already entered in the forthcoming Wah Ying Basketball Tournament, according to manager Arthur Hee. His players are raring to go, having been practicing for the last three weeks. Manager Hee stated that no schedule has been made for the team yet.

CHUNG MEI CHALLENGES

The Chung Mei Home has organized a 100-pound football team that is making the entire Home football conscious. The team is powerful, and features a coordinated and smooth-running attack.

Four contests have been played so far this season and their eleven has yet to taste defeat. In their opening game, the Chung Mei won from Joe Higgins' team of Richmond, 20 to 13. Other victories are over the San Pablo Y. M. C. A. by a score of 33-20; Chinese Crusaders of Oakland, 20-2; and the Richmond Y. M. C. A. 7-0.

One more tilt remains on the schedule, which will be played on November 27. No games have been played with San Francisco teams and the Chung Mei is issuing a challenge to play any local eleven averaging 100 pounds.

WINGS TO CHINA

(Continued from Page 7)

scattered bases that relied for all save the heaviest shipments on transportation by its own planes. It had to face weather conditions featured by long rains, frequent fog, occasional hurricanes. New problems of airplane maintenance caused by the hot moist climate had forced the development of the most painstaking systems of inspection and servicing. At the outset they had had to establish their own system of radio communication, their own weather observatories and forecasting services, and set up the highest standards of personnel selection.

Clipper Ships Designed

The Caribbean and South American coastal divisions had posted tasks even more directly comparable to the Pacific project. At first Pan American had used tri-motored landplanes on its over-water work, then amphibians, finally it succeeded in stimulating the American aircraft industry into producing suitable flying-boats for the task.

That in itself was a new departure in airline operations, for up to that time no extensive flying-boat routes had ever been attempted by a commercial company. Maintenance problems were even more severe than in the mountains due to the presence of sea water. A whole new technique of landing, loading, and take-off had to be worked out for long chains of harbors—some of them crowded, unpoliced—others broad, unsheltered.

The Caribbean, too, with its incessant, severe static, had forced new radio developments far beyond those in use on air lines elsewhere in the world.

Already by 1931 these engineers had all their major problems of maintenance and operation well in hand. The line had operated countless thousands of miles without a single flying-boat accident (a record that it still maintains). Their percentage of schedule maintenance was over 99 per cent. Trippe might have been tempted to let such an organization rest on its laurels.

Ocean Flying Crews

Instead, he set up a new and exhaustive training program. With Priester, he and Lindbergh worked out an ideal conception of a crew to man a trans-oceanic flying-boat—Captain, Co-pilot, Navigator, Radio Officer, Flight Engineer. And they wanted these men interchangeable in case of an emergency. Imagine a radio operator capable of commanding the engine room of an ocean liner; an engineer who could navigate a steamer through the worst of weather; an ocean captain capable of sending and receiving wireless messages.

To produce such men, the system set

up courses at divisional headquarters for all its personnel. Pilots, no matter how extensive their experience, went through systematic instruction in blind flying and were given experience on a wide selection of airplane types. All flying personnel took lessons in meteorology, navigation, radio.

New pilots were passed through long training periods in engine shop work. For years after joining the line they served as assistant pilots, as junior officers, as clerks in charge of every detail of clearing the cargoes and caring for passengers, as radio operators, weather men, mechanics.

Most Pan American fliers know at least one language in addition to English. All of them have been indoctrinated into the basic principles of international law as it affects air transport.

Soon the system opened a flying-boat route from Miami directly southwest to Barranquilla over 1250 miles of the Caribbean. That gave an "ocean laboratory" to train crews in out-of-sight-of-land navigation. The first of the 17-ton Sikorsky-type "Clipper Ships" was soon available and the practice work became even more direct, with the full complement of officers as Priester and Lindbergh had conceived it. Crews took noon sights of the sun to figure their position, they checked them with radio bearings from shore stations, they practiced navigation by dead reckoning, using drift sights on the ocean surface.

First Trans-Ocean Clipper Ships

Last year three 19-ton Sikorskys became available. Two of them went immediately into service on the eastern trade route to far-off Brazil and Argentina. But one of them was turned into a laboratory plane for the final phases of training for the Pacific project. Great fuel tanks filled its cabin compartments. Chart rooms were installed and special hatches for navigation.

Crews picked from the system's entire personnel assembled at Miami to fly the great craft through endless tests and exercises.

This spring everything was ready for actual training over the long skyway toward Asia.

Crack mechanics were sent to the Alameda base on San Francisco Bay, and to Hawaii. Others went with the airport building expedition to Midway, Wake, Guam and Manila. With them went radio crews, clerks, base managers, each with distinguished years of service behind him.

Blazing the Trail By Air

Then step by step the actual exploration of the route, the last rehearsals of each man in his long studied duties

began.

A flight to Hawaii and return in April. A flight to Midway and return in June. To Wake and back in August. Finally, the "Clipper" made a round trip to Guam, some 13,000 miles from the California coast. Never an incident to mar the impression of effortless precision. Most of the flights have actually been purposely headed into as severe weather conditions as could be found along the route to give as stiff a test as possible. For hours upon hours the crew practiced flying by instruments alone as curtains over cockpit windows shut out all view of the ocean beneath them.

A plan of crew rotation was carefully followed. Captain Musick commanded the first two flights, then Captain Sullivan, who had served under him as first officer, took over, varying his roster of under officers from flight to flight. By the opening of scheduled operations five full crews will be ready to man the great 25-ton Martin Clippers now ready for service.

Ready—yes, and fully so. A few hours out of Honolulu on the first actual Pacific flight, Sullivan turned to Musick, with a grin. "Old stuff, this," he said. "We've flown this route so many times in training I've recognized every cloud we've seen since leaving 'Frisco."

Another chapter, the second, of this interesting history-making development of trans-Pacific aviation will appear in the next issue of the CHINESE DIGEST.

SECRETS OF CHINATOWN

(Continued from Page 12)

districts of populous Kwangtung province they come from, and what they do mostly when they get here, take up several interesting paragraphs. Then follows some inside tips on how to go about getting real Chinese food.

Chinese Love of Learning

The next chapter tells the Chinese people's love of learning and how the Chinese throughout this country conduct night schools for their American-born children so that they might learn of the glories of the sons of T'ang. Several pages are also devoted to the Chinese students in America who have come here from their native land for higher education and training in the sciences. The latest assembled figures of these students and their distribution in various colleges and universities are given.

The last chapter makes some observation regarding religion and the Chinese. It describes various Christian work done in behalf of the Chinese.

The writer of this interesting brochure, Father Martin, is personally acquainted

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How China Got It's Name

(Continued from Page 6)

had over 700 rooms, as he was so superstitious that he would never sleep in the same room twice.

But his people began to be restless under his tyranny, his heavy taxation, and his forced labor. Moreover, there were many, particularly the Confucian scholars who were out of office, who objected to his using a divine title. They talked of the good old times of the feudal lords. They would refer to the books of Confucius, point out to the people the way in which their ruler was violating all the laws and regulations of conduct laid down by their master. In countless ways they stirred the people to discontent and revolt.

Ancient Literature Destroyed

Finally, after consulting with his chief ministers, the emperor decided on severe measures. He decreed that all the books in the empire should be burned, saving only books on fortune-telling, medicine and agriculture. He declared moreover that scholars refusing to turn in their books should be buried alive or sent to the Great Wall, which was of course, a death sentence. Any person discussing the forbidden books were executed forthwith.

He was foolish enough to believe that in this way his people would forget their past, cease turning back to their golden age, and march forward under his guidance. He could not understand that burning heaps of books will not destroy national traditions and cultural ideas. He could not understand that books are but the written expression of men's dreams and ideals, and that the more a tyrant seeks to crush and destroy them, the more thickly and the more sturdy these ideas spring up and grow again.

But he persisted and for years persecuted, exiled or executed the scholars and other patriots who were faithful to their ideals and ideas.

Extends China Trade

Meanwhile his fame had spread far and wide. Under his strong rule the trade routes across Asia were made safe. To Persia and Asia Minor, and through them to Greece and Rome and Egypt great caravans of camels carried bales of silk and spices from the Middle Kingdom to the lands of the setting sun. Silken garments became common in Europe, and this great empire of the East began to emerge from the mists of the unknown.

And when they asked "whence come these marvelous fabrics, these fabulous products of a worm" the answer came "from the land of 'Ch'in.'" The Greeks softened the word to Thinae, and the

SAMPAN AND CARAVAN

CHINA MAIL

Ships arriving from China:

President Grant (Seattle) November 26; President Jefferson (Seattle) December 10; President Pierce (San Francisco) December 10; President Coolidge (San Francisco) December 18; President Jackson (Seattle) December 24; President Wilson (San Francisco) January 7.

Ships sailing for China:

President Hayes (San Francisco) November 22; President McKinley (Seattle) November 23; President Hoover (San Francisco) November 29; President Johnson (San Francisco) December 6; President Lincoln (San Francisco) December 13; President Monroe (San Francisco) December 20; President Coolidge (San Francisco) December 27.

Romans called the people and the land Sinas. When the word came to France hundreds of years later it became Chine, and in English China, by which name we call both the land of Ch'in and the porcelains which originally came from it.

When the emperor's time came to die, he was buried in the greatest tomb ever created for a Chinese monarch.

A hill 150 feet high and 1,000 feet across at its base was built of earth; every basketful passed from hand to hand sixteen miles from the banks of a river, where the earth was dug.

In the center was built a wondrous chamber on bronze foundation. The floor was a great map of China, with rivers of quicksilver. Overhead was a bronze dome showing the heavens, the sun, the moon, and the constellations. With the emperor were buried his wives, favorite horse and slaves without number, and great candles, designed to burn for years, were lighted.

Name Lives On

When all was finished, a great stone was dropped into place, blocking the tunnel and imprisoning the workmen who knew the secret of the structure. Outside the doors automatic weapons were placed to shoot arrows at marauders seeking to gain an entrance. Then the hill was smoothed over and trees and grass were planted to obliterate all traces of man's handiwork.

In spite of all this care and pomp and circumstance, within twenty years the

CHINESE GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTS WITH TUNG OIL

Tung Oil has been one of the most important articles of export from China for many years. Being an essential ingredient in the making of paint and many chemical products, its usefulness has netted China millions of dollars every year. Most of the tung oil is produced in the province of Szechuan in which more than 50 districts are engaged in plantation work, making a total annual production of over 500,000 piculs (a picul equalling 133.3 pounds).

The provincial government of Szechuan is now making a new effort to improve tung oil production. Each producing district is assigned specific experimental work in planting and the process of extracting oil from the seeds. In Wanhsien district, for instance, five experimental plantations are established to cultivate tung trees with new methods. In Yunyang and Peiling districts planters are instructed to extract oil by a new process which will substantially reduce the costs and improve the quality. It is expected these improvements will lead to larger export in the next few years.

CHINESE EXCHANGE

	Hong Kong	Shanghai
Nov. 14	35.55	30.45
Nov. 16	36.95	30.40
Nov. 18	36.35	30.35
Nov. 19	35.80	30.35
Nov. 20	35.85	30.30

Information furnished through courtesy of Bank of America, Oriental Branch.

Refreshments—

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DINNER THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

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tomb of the emperor had been looted, his body cast out on a rubbish heap and his dynasty destroyed.

Gone was the might and power of the Ch'ins, but his name and that of his dynasty live on, and will live on as long as China is known to the world of men.

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CHINESE DIGEST

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Ming Quong Home Observes Anniversary

The Ming Quong Home in Oakland celebrated its twenty years' of service to the Chinese people in a two-day program on November 9 and 10. Friends, Chinese and American, came from over the United States to participate in the celebration. Prominent among them were Miss Katherine Gladfelter, Assistant Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions, New York City; Dr. Philip F. Payne, Superintendent of Oriental work on the Pacific Coast, Presbyterian Board of National Missions, and Dr. Charles R. Shepherd, Superintendent of Chung Mei Home, El Cerrito.

Chinese girls from 5 to 18 years of age, homeless or unable to live at home, are provided boarding care at the home. These children attend the Oakland public schools, and in addition receive instruction in the Chinese language and etiquette from resident Chinese teachers. When the girls are ready for self support, the home endeavors to find positions for them and continues to supervise them.

Maintains Cottages

The founding of the home resulted from the discovery that the state orphanages were reluctant to accept Chinese children. Most Chinese have too large families of their own to wish to adopt additional members or to offer a foster home for these girl waifs. The Presbyterian Board of National Missions undertook to provide for these unfortunate girls in conducting the program at Ming Quong.

"We seek to co-operate with all missionary and social agencies working among the Chinese people. No distinction is made as to denomination or creed in ministering to the needs of these underprivileged few," said Miss Ethel V.

Higgins, director of the home since its founding.

"Our girls are guided and trained according to the principles and teachings of Christ in order to fit them for future life for service to others," continued Miss Higgins.

Graduates from the home include nurses, doctors, teachers, and women in business life, working both among the Chinese in America and the Chinese in their own homeland.

Operated for Under-Privileged

Founded in 1915 as a separate unit from the Chinese Presbyterian Home in San Francisco, the Ming Quong Home is located at 3671 McClellan Street, Oakland. According to its policy the home is operated for orphans, half-orphans, and underprivileged girls from two to 18 years. Typical of all such institutions, attendance at Sunday religious services is compulsory for all its charges, and regular instruction in the reading and writing of the Chinese language is given. For their American education the girls attend the regular public school near the home.

Management of the home is in the hands of eight commissioned resident workers, two volunteer and two employed outside workers. Four of the workers are Chinese.

The home takes care of the education, health, and domestic and religious training of an average of 70 girls annually. Of the 65 girls boarded there in 1934, thirteen were full orphans without homes or relatives; eight were half-orphans whose remaining parents could not provide for them; five were from homes broken by legal separation of parents; two were behavior problem children taken care of at parents' requests; two were boarded for health care; one was an illegitimate child; one an abandoned

SECRETS OF CHINATOWN

(Continued from Page 14)

with many Chinese throughout the various Chinatowns in America, as he has visited practically all of them that are worth seeing—the Chinatown of New York, scenes of so many stories by Achmed Abdullah; of Boston, where the younger Chinese generation is so taken up with aviation; of Chicago and New Orleans, where chop suey establishments abound to lure the tourists with a taste for Oriental cooking, and, lastly, the transplanted "Little China" in San Francisco, scene of many romantic stories by Charles Caldwell Dobie, and stories of sleuthing and adventure by Lemual de Bra and Hugh Wiley.

Knew Chinese Intimately

And Father Martin was delighted with all these places. Stationed for several years at his society's headquarters, he made frequent visits to New York's Chinatown and thus come to know many of its inhabitants intimately and taken into their confidences. Transferred to San Francisco several years later it did not take him much time to acquaint himself with the young and old of this community, from the tiny tots sitting on their doorsteps who stare at him curiously as he passes by, to the old and venerable merchants to whom he would exchange many kowtows and engage in "small talks." Frequently he would ask several of his young Chinese friends to dine with him in a Chinese restaurant, and always he would order his favorite dish—moo goo gai pan.

It was thus that "Secrets of Chinatown" came to be written. It does not aim to be profound, for it covers no specific subject. It does not delve into the history of the Chinese in America, nor does it tell one how the Chinese earn their daily bread. The booklet merely aims to give the interested reader some preliminary pointers necessary for an understanding of these Orientals, and manages to give one a bowing acquaintance with them. And it has done this admirably and sympathetically and with full understanding of the Confucian saying that, "Within the four seas, all are brethren."

The cost of this booklet is only five cents, and may be obtained directly from the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America at Maryknoll, New York.

waif; and one was there because her mother was employed away from home.

Of its financial support, 60 per cent comes from the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 31 per cent from the state, country, and social welfare agencies, and only a scant 9 per cent is contributed by the Chinese.



CHINESE DIGEST



NEWS - SPORTS - SOCIAL - COMMENT
BUSINESS - PHILOSOPHY - LITERATURE - TRAVEL

A WEEKLY PUBLICATION - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Vol. 1, No. 3

November 29, 1935

Five Cents

刊週 "NEW STATE" IN NORTH CHINA 美華

By Tsu Pan

Last week the world was amazed by the report that Japan had threatened to establish an autonomous state in the five provinces of North China.

It was equally amazing that the plan was suddenly halted when three Chinese military leaders allegedly involved in the plan finally excused themselves from the important occasion of the declaration of autonomy.

Orders Chinese Generals

A few days ago, Maj. Gen. Kenjo Doihara, Japanese chief of military intelligence in North China, told the Chinese generals, it was reported, to form the separatist state, or else, his eleven divisions of troops outside of the Great Wall would take drastic action. Discussion had entered the final stage and Nov. 20 was set to be the date for the autonomous proclamation.

At the appointed moment, however, General Doihara found that the three most important Chinese generals did not appear.

Generals Send Regrets

General Sung Cheh-yuan, commander of the Tientsin Peiping garrison and supposedly chief designate of the new state, had been called to the bedside of his sick mother. General Shangh Chen, Governor of Hopei, had contracted a galloping cold. And General Han Fu-Chu, Governor of Shantung, had been detained by important business in the capital of his own province.

Party Called Off

The regrets from these ingratious guests irritated host Doihara and the party was reluctantly called off. What had caused the sudden change in the situation was not known. General Hsiao Chen-ying, Governor of Chahar, was quoted as saying that the delay was due to a peremptory order from General Chiang Kai-shek, generalissimo of the Chinese army and the real head of the government.

General Tells Ambassador

While negotiations were carried on between Gen-

eral Doihara and North China military leaders, Akiri Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador to China, also entered into conversation with General Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang is said to have told Ariyoshi 'in the event of unexpected developments the central government would take appropriate measures,' according to a Shanghai dispatch. It was intimated that the League of Nations had set an inviolable precedent of sanction in the Ethiopian crisis, and both China and Japan believed that the League could not once again, as it did in the case of Manchuria, ignore any possible war in North China.

Japanese General Not Authorized

In the meantime, a Peiping dispatch stated that the Chinese government had been informed by the Japanese government that its military officers had been told to abstain from Chinese politics, and that General Doihara was not authorized to speak for Japan. It seemed to some observers at this juncture that Tokio had realized that vigorous separatist movement is inadvisable, because of the international complication. However, the military faction in North China, was not convinced of this situation, and the plan of a pro-Japanese new state in North China was not abandoned in spite of the temporary delay.

New Anti-Communist State

While the plan of a new state of five provinces in North China was frustrated, General Doihara's idea achieved materialization in the form of an autonomous state of smaller proportions. On November 24, Ying Yu-keng, commissioner of political affairs in the North China demilitarized zone, proclaimed the establishment of the "East Hopei Anti-Communist Autonomous Council." In Yin's proclamation, this new government would control twenty-five districts in Hopei province which were demilitarized under the Tangku Agreement

(Continued on Page 2)

"NEW STATE" IN NORTH CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

signed in 1933 between China and Japan. The government site is to be established at Tungchow, thirty miles from Peiping. Yin pledged his recognition of the sovereignty of Nanking, but would not allow it to interfere in its local affairs.

The executive control is to be vested in a committee of nine of which Yin is the head. The "council" would take over revenues from railways, mines, telegraphs and posts, and a special court would be set up to try civil and criminal cases within its jurisdiction. The government will have administrative, education, industry, and secretariat departments. Yin will personally supervise foreign and military affairs.

The reason that prompted this new regime, according to Yin, is to fight the communist menace, and to oppose Nanking government's monetary policy. Yin assailed the Kuomintang and declared that cooperation of North China, Japan, and "Manchukuo" is essential to the well-being of northern people.

A storm of protests sprang up after Yin announced the inauguration of his new government. Educational leaders in Peiping issued a strong manifesto charging Yin as the nation's thief. It urged the central government to use the energies of the entire nation to maintain the territorial and administrative integrity of China. This document was signed by Dr. Hu Shih, China's foremost thinker, and by the presidents of Yenching and Tsinghua Universities. Others asserted that the whole autonomy plan is a plot instigated by Japanese agents in the employ of Japanese expansionists.

Some Chinese observers saw the scheme of putting in the hands of the Japanese government, a new pro-Japanese state in North China whether Japan likes it or not. If China uses military force to oppose the rebels, Japan shall, under the Tangu Agreement, be obliged to use similar means to combat them. Other observers thought the measure was intended to bring pressure on the Nanking government so that a positive pro-Japanese attitude will be adopted.

While Yin was expounding his theory of a new state at Tungchow, his followers in Tientsin wrought havoc to the populace. Armed with wooden clubs, the self-styled autonomous army seized several public offices of the Tientsin municipal government. Hand bills were passed urging people to join the autonomous

movement. Finally the local police overpowered them and chased them outside of the Tientsin native city.

Looting and Rioting

The dispatch said that the mob started from the Japanese section of the city and was led by a Japanese. Another report added that they marched to the Japanese Consulate for payment of their service. Upon refusal, they began looting and rioting.

Yin Dismissed

In Nanking, General Chiang Kai-shek did not hesitate to show his hand in facing the threat. Yin was immediately dismissed from his post commissioned by the Nanking government and was wanted for punishment.

"An insane man," General Chiang called Yin.

General Sung Cheh-yuan, being rumored as the would-be chief of the five province state, was appointed by Chiang as the "pacification commissioner for the provinces of hopei and Charhar." This is interpreted to be the strategy by which Chiang sought to get Sung into his alignment.

Yin Flees

Under the terms of the Tangu Agreement, China is prohibited from sending troops into the demilitarized area, henceforth Yin is beyond the reach of General Chiang's power. However a late report from Tungchow stated that Yin had already fled to the northern part of the demilitarized zone in the fear that the Nanking army may forcefully enter that area to arrest him. Thus the latest autonomous government in Tungchow had apparently collapsed.

C. N. A. C. TO OPEN CHENG TU-TIBET AIRLINE

An American firm recently received an order by the C. N. A. C. for new planes in preparation for the inauguration of the proposed new line between Szechwan and Tibet, is reported.

As the topography of the proposed route is mountainous and the climate in the plateaus abnormal, the first step will be to open the service between Chengtu and Yaan, according to the plan of the C. N. A. C. If first trials prove satisfactory, the line will be extended to Luting, and then to Kangting and Patang.

After the service between Chengtu and Kangting has been successfully established, the line will then be extended from Patang, on the Szechwan border, to Lhasa via Chengtu, thus completing the Chengtu-Lhasa line, the plan reveals.

Harvard Acclaims Chinese High I. Q.

According to a Harvard University psychologist's report, Chinese film players have a high and remarkable I.Q. Keye Luke, who plays in the Charlie Chan mystery stories, is a highbrow juvenile who reads Chaucer and has drawings in the British Museum on exhibit. Soo Young, acting with Mae West, is a Columbia graduate, a philosophy student and the rigoiseuse in Mei Lan Fang's performance. Anna May Wong has been acting in Europe in French, German, and English and in the burry dialect of Lauder.

Roos Brothers Support Digest

November 22, 1935

Mr. Thomas Chinn, Editor,
Chinese Digest,
863 Washington St.,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Chinn:

The writer has before him the first issue of your publication the Chinese Digest, and wants to take this opportunity of congratulating you upon the birth of such a worthy publication.

We feel that your publication will fill a long felt want, as it gives ourselves and others in the business world, an opportunity to convey our message in the English language, to our many friends in the Chinese section of our city.

We have instructed Mr. Harry Mew, the manager of our Chinese department, to use your publication as much as he possibly can, and we wish you every success in this most laudable undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

ROOS BROS. INC.

(Signed,) N. L. Bourgeault,
Manager.

NORTHWEST FAIR HELD

To give the coastal populace a chance to acquaint themselves with the abundant natural resources of the Northwest, its geographical, geological and topographical characteristics, an itinerant exhibition of the cultural traits and leading products of that vast borderland of China will be held in Nanking this month.

Feast of the Dragon

Nightly rehearsals are taking place in preparation for a play to be given by the St. Mary's Footlite Club, at the Catholic Chinese Social Center on Sunday evening, December 8.

"Feast of the Dragon" is the name of the Chinese play, to be given in English. It purports to be a fairy tale of queens and princesses who struggle for earthly powers, but who were caught in a web of their own making. In the cast are more than twenty enthusiastic and hard-working boys and girls of the Footlite Club.

Prominent members of the cast will include the Yee sisters and Miss Poon—three talented girls who drew much admiration when they took part not long ago in the San Francisco Century of Commerce Chinatown program—Miss Virginia Yew, and Miss Rosemary Tang.

Miss Edith Chan is the director of this dramatic troupe. She stated that the proceeds from this coming play will go toward the Chinese Catholic Center's Christmas charity funds. Tickets for the play are 25 cents each, and may be obtained by calling or telephoning the Center.

WINTER ACTIVITIES AT THE Y. W. C. A.

Now that the days are getting shorter and the hint of winter is in the air, playing out-of-doors is not so pleasant as it was during the summer and early autumn. For this reason, the Y. W. C. A. is inviting the children of the community to come to its building at 965 Clay St. any weekday afternoon between 2:30 and 5:30. There's fun in store for them in the form of games and story-telling for the very little boys and girls; story-acting, sewing, games, and handicraft for the older ones.

There is no charge, and it is not necessary to be a member of the Y. W. C. A.

Y. W. C. A. RECOGNITION SERVICE

Almost any Friday evening now you will hear little bursts of music from the Chinese Y. W. C. A. The three Girl Reserve clubs are diligently rehearsing the songs which will be their contribution to the city-wide Recognition Service which will be held Sunday, December 15, in the Garden Room of the Residence Club, 940 Powell Street.

Girl Reserves are the teen age members of the Y. W. C. A., and the annual Recognition Service is their way of welcoming formally into their club groups the girls who have joined throughout the year.

Chinese Art Exhibit

For the first time in the history of local art, Chinatown will be represented in San Francisco by a special exhibit of local talents. This display will include oil, pen and ink, and sketches of both the modern and the traditional schools. The exhibit will be held at the De Young Museum from December 10 to January 9. On the twenty-second of December a special talk will be given by principal Hong, a collector of note, of the Nam Kue Academy.

The exhibitors include: Miss Stella Wong, Mrs. Eva F. Chan, S. C. Lee, Wahso Chan, Longsum Chan, Suey B. Wong, David Chun, Hon Chew Hee, H. W. Key, Sui Chan, Hu Gee Sun, Lin Sum, and Dr. Lau Chun Lum.

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Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN EXTENDED

Although more than 100 new members had been signed up and almost \$1300 subscribed, the Y. M. C. A. annual membership campaign, originally scheduled to end on November 22, was extended to November 27, because the quota had not been reached. T. Y. Tang, executive secretary of the "Y," declared that six teams were working enthusiastically and that the quota would be filled by November 27. Two of the teams have already reached their quota, it was learned. These two teams were captained by Ng Doon Foon and B. S. Fong.

Oakland Center Benefit Dance

While "Big Game" celebration dances were going on in more places than one among the Chinese in San Francisco on the evening of November 23, the recently organized Oakland Chinese Center also conducted a dance and social in its respective community, at which more than 600 people attended. The affair was held at the Danish Hall, 164 Eleventh Street, and the program consisted of motion pictures (for the benefit of youngsters), bridge, mah jong, and dancing. More than 40 gate prizes were awarded to holders of lucky numbers, and the affair was considered a complete success by the committees in charge of the program.

Sportsmanship Here! Cards - Bears Dine

For the first time in "Big Game" history the Stanford Chinese Students' Club, led by Won Loy Chan, president, sponsored a benefit dance on the evening of the Big Game at Trianon Hall in San Francisco. Alumni members and students of both universities, together with their friends, met and enjoyed an evening of social games and entertainment, which served to renew pleasant memories of old college days.

Before the game all California students and Alumni members were invited to a buffet luncheon at the Stanford Chinese Students club house.

MARY CHIN ENTERTAINS

Mary Chin, who works for the 365 Club, was hostess at a party at her home, 60 John Street, last Sunday night. Many of her friends attended. The occasion marked a birthday anniversary.

CHINATOWNIA

CATHAY POST ENTERTAINS

The Cathay Post and Auxiliary entertained the Twin Peaks Post and Auxiliary last Monday in a membership drive sponsored by the visiting chapter. Nearly two hundred visitors were taken through Chinatown on a special sightseeing trip under the auspices of the Chinese Trade and Travel Association, with Mr. Ernest Lum and Ben Wan giving lectures on Chinese religion and philosophy. This was followed by a trip to the Chinese theater, where members of the Cathay Post attempted to explain the mysteries of the age old drama of sword fights and gestures. Speeches were made by Commander Cunningham of the visiting post, Commander Jean K. Wong, who planned the occasion, and Mrs. Grace Lee of the Cathay Auxiliary.

SMITH TO ADDRESS

FELLOWSHIP MEETING

Alden Smith, former president of the Associated Students of the University of California, who recently returned from a tour in Europe, will speak to the Chinese Union Fellowship meeting Sunday evening, Dec. 1, at the Chinese Baptist Church. Mr. Smith was a delegate to the International Students Convention at Geneva, Switzerland, and a member of the Oxford Group Movement that traveled thru-out the Continent. A supper will be held at six o'clock preceding his talk. Special musical numbers will be offered for the evening's program.

BERGERS HAS CHINESE

REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. Tong Five, former sales representative of Hastings, is now with Bergers, well-known clothiers of this city. Mr. Tong, best known as the former art expert of Sing Fat Company, is now devoting his time to introducing the latest in men's wear to Chinatown. "This winter's clothes will be sober in color, but will have a snap faintly suggestive of the military. Berger's Fashion Park clothes are especially suited to Chinese build, giving a taller and more slender athletic effect to sturdy bodies," said Mr. Tong Five with his characteristic smile.

Dead persons may be sent through the mails in the near future. The population of Canton, capital of Kwangtung province, China, was recently granted the unusual privilege of sending bones of the dead by parcel post.

Richmond Elks Hold Chinese Night

Richmond, Calif. Nov. 19, 1935— A concert by the Cathay band, an instrumental trio from St. Mary's Catholic Chinese Center, and a solo by a pretty Chinese maid, singing popular American songs, together with an address by Victor Kwong of the Chinese Consulate General's office were features at the Richmond Lodge, B. P. O. E. on the evening of Nov. 19.

The program opened with an introduction of the Cathay Band by Mr. A. C. Lang, acting master of ceremonies, who also spoke briefly upon China and her problems at the present time.

Following the opening march and overture, Miss Frances Chun, prettily attired in a Chinese gown, sang two popular songs, accompanied by David Sum at the piano. Then came the Misses Catherine Chu, Anna Chu, and Helen Jow in an instrumental trio of two Chinese zithers and a Chinese viola (Woo Kum). The trio was prettily clad in Chinese silken gowns and furnished a real Chinese atmosphere for the occasion.

Mr. Kwong delivered a highly enlightening talk on China, on her past, her present and her future policies in international affairs. He spoke of China's impassiveness in her recent crisis and the causes, and of its plans for drastic reform in the near future. He also drew a picture of modern transportation which would bring the Orient to America within a period of four days by transpacific airplanes. He believed this would strengthen the bond of friendship existing between America and the Republic in the Far East. The program concluded with a finale by the Cathay band.

STUDENTS ORGANIZE

A group of Chinese students from Stanford University, San Jose State College, and San Mateo Junior College assembled last week in the Stanford Chinese Students' Club house and formed the Peninsula Chinese Students' Christian Association. The purpose of the association is to unite the Chinese students and young people of the peninsula to further the cultural relationship between Americans and Chinese; and to cooperate with the C. S. C. A. in North America in propagating its activities.

The officers are Chairman Charles Chao, Vice Chairman James Yee, Secretary and Treasurer Dorothy Fong, and Editor Will Lee.

The first social gathering of the Association will be a weenie roast on Nov. 29 at 9 P. M. at Johnson Chan's ranch in Redwood City. Frances Jung is the chairman of the committee in charge of the affair.

All Chinese are invited to attend. The proceeds will go toward a fund for sending a C. S. C. A. - W. D. representative to the Students' Volunteer Movement.

BUSY DANCER

Paul Jew, well-known tap dancer from Palo Alto, is "doing his stuff" at Los Angeles on the stage. He expects to tour the eastern states and Canada shortly.

WAH YING ELECTS OFFICERS

Results of the Wah Ying Club election were announced recently, with the following results: President, Andrew Sue; Secretary, Fred Chin; Treasurer, Arthur Hee; Social Chairman, Herbert Lee; Financial Chairman, Samuel Choy; Promotion Manager, Daniel Yee; and House Manager, Harry Tong.

DAUGHTER BORN

A daughter was born to the wife of Pun Wing Quan, 825 Sacramento St., on Nov. 13.

SON BORN

A son was born to the wife of Harry Joe Chuck, 1123 Stockton St., on Nov. 15.

The stork paid the Choy's a visit on November 15 and left with the mother, Mrs. Robert Choy, a baby boy. Both baby and mother are doing well.

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CHINATOWNIA

SONS OF AH LOUIE VISIT CITY

Howard "Toby" and George "Prince," sons of Ah Louis, who conducts an Oriental art store in San Luis Obispo, visited San Francisco for several days.

"Prince" was with the Roger Wolfe Kahn Orchestra of New York, playing an electric steel guitar, and is also an artist of Brunswick and Victor record fame. He has played at New York's Radio City, Rainbow Room, and the Miami Biltmore Country Club at Coral Gables, Florida.

George drove out from New York City with his wife, and picked up his brother "Toby," well-known athlete, at San Luis Obispo for a brief visit in our fair city. Ah Louis, and his four sons (the other two are Walter and Fred) are well-known in San Francisco.

Scout Troops Are Friendly Rivals

A strong and vigorous spirit of friendly rivalry exists between the community's two Boy Scout organizations, Troops 3 and 34. Recently these troops were very much in the limelight due to civic activities in which Chinatown plays an important part. Some of the activities recalled are the celebration of the "double ten"—China's national independence day, the goodwill tour of a delegation of Scouts from China, the Century of Commerce fete, and, more recently, the send-off accorded the China Clipper on November 22 when the Pan-American Airways inaugurated its San Francisco-Manila line.

On each and every occasion both troops marshalled all its man-power and tried to out-do each other in making a good showing. Troop Three envied Troop 34 because the latter has a larger troop, and Troop 34 envied the former because they knew more about scouting, being an older organization.

Chingwah Lee, whose good work among Chinatown's boys is well-known, is Scoutmaster of Troop 3, and has been shortly after the troop's inception more than twenty years ago. His troop is made up predominantly of American-born youngsters.

The Scoutmaster of Troop 34 is Mr. Frank Drady, who learned his scouting more than a decade ago. This troop is concurrently a member organization of the C. Y. O. (Catholic Youth Organization) as it was established by the Catholic Chinese Social Center two months ago. Harry Gee is Assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 34, which at present has over 35 members. About half of the members are boys born in China.

Star Dancer Here

On a dance floor
lights are dimmed,
softened by colors of many hues,
an orchestra fills the air
with rhythmic melodies

Suddenly she appears,
a Chinese girl,
gowned in black,
in lovely contrast
to her fair ivory skin.

She is poised
for a moment,
like a bird

before flight

then, as if lured
by the irresistible music,
she dances

gracefully,
lightly she pirouettes
across the floor,
lovely, beautiful, exotic
under the magic of subdued lights
and enchanting music.

As her dance ends,
tremendous applause greets her.

She bows,
smiling, happy.

Then she is gone.

Presenting to you one of the current sensations of cafe entertainment, Miss Jadin Wong, who is appearing at the New Shanghai Cafe on Grant Avenue.

Miss Jadin Wong, nee Ann Wong, was born in Marysville twenty years ago, reared and educated in Stockton, graduating from high school there. Last year she went on the stage, singing and dancing her way to fame before audiences in Chicago, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, and San Francisco. She was acclaimed wherever she appeared.

During her training period with the Fanchon and Marco school she was praised by Paul Gerson who said that she was one of the greatest potential stars of her race for the screen. Miss Wong is leaving early in December for Los Angeles, where she hopes to repeat her success there.

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FIRECRACKERS

This column is conducted for the benefit of our readers, under which they may submit suggestions and comments on any and all topics pertaining to the Chinese people or brought forth in this newsmagazine.

Contributions must be accompanied by sender's name and address. No originals returned.

Dear Editor:

San Francisco once had a popular slogan, "Keep Your City Clean."

The condition of the streets within Chinatown is deplorable. Discarded furniture, pieces of lumber, and other unmentionables, not to say anything about papers, big and small, are not infrequently thrown out into side streets and blind alleys, left there to be picked up by some needy soul, or until the Chinatown squad orders them removed.

If each one of us, who understands the importance of community co-operation, would explain to our family and neighbors the necessity of clean streets and healthy surroundings, I am sure we can improve the appearance of Chinatown considerably.

The city is doing its share in having the streets swept at regular intervals. Why don't we do our share by keeping it clean?

J. Wong

November 23.

Welcomes Digest

November 18, 1935

Chinese Digest,
Thomas Chinn, Editor,
868 Washington Street.,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Mr. Chinn:

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce wish to extend hearty congratulations on the issuance of the CHINESE DIGEST.

Without a doubt the paper serves a purpose sorely needed amongst the Chinese in America.

It is with great pleasure, therefore, that we wholeheartedly endorse your publication, and wish it every success.

Sincerely yours,

G. B. Lau, President,
Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

WINGS TO CHINA

Story of the Development of the Great Aviation Project, the Crossing of the Pacific By Aeroplane and the Linking of China with the United States

America has swung into action an airway to the Orient—a 9,000-mile aerial trade route across the vast Pacific Ocean that bids fair to affect the course of world affairs by changing, from twenty-eight days to sixty brief flying hours, the interval between the Western World and the far-off Orient; that will give American commerce a high road to the billion-dollar markets of the teeming East, and make neighbors of peoples half the world apart.

This is the second article which tells, for the first time, of the remarkable organization and planning behind this ocean-bridging airway; of its pioneering; the ships and men that are to be geared to the task; what the service is to be, and some of the effects of this new, dynamic link between the hemispheres.

By WILLIAM VAN DUSEN

Early in October, after three years of carefully guarded construction and testing, the first of the great Martin flying-boats, built to the specifications of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, Pan-American's Technical Adviser, and their engineers, and designed for trans-ocean service, was trundled out of her great hangar at the Baltimore plant of the Glenn L. Martin Company for her first public preview. To be named the "China Clipper,"

As she lay moored, awaiting her first passenger flight across that same Chesapeake Bay from which the first "Yankee Clippers" led to the China Seas just a century before, 30 excited passengers trooped aboard. A crew of five and a group of the airline's officials brought the total to 43. Soon Captain Edwin Musick had lifted the ship off the water for an hour's flight to Washington and return.

Inside the ship's three cabins and large lounge room the passengers sat in broad arm chairs or walked curiously about, trying out the two berths set up just as they will be on the overnight flights between Hawaii and San Francisco, peering up into the control compartment at myriad instruments, testing the Pullman-car quiet that the cabins retained in spite of the roar of four great 800-horsepower motors.

Heritage of Historic Clippers

A century previously, visitors to the first of the Clipper sailing ships must have gotten much the same thrilling impression of extreme beauty of construction. They, too, must have clambered about from stem to stern, unwilling to miss a single detail.

For these super-modern flying-boats and the sailing ships which long ago won

supremacy for our commerce on seven seas, have a great deal more in common than the mere name of "Clipper."

The beauty of both is a beauty of hull line and great surfaces designed from airflow principles. The function of both is to achieve the highest speeds over world-scale distances of any transport methods. The destiny of the sailing clippers was to give American industry a pre-eminent position in trade with the Orient. The flying clippers promise no less an achievement.

Revolutionary Airplanes Demanded

Four years ago Pan American's specifications for such flying-boats as the Martin and Sikorsky Clippers made airplane designers gasp. In 1931 no flying-boat had ever covered the 2,400 miles of ocean between California and Hawaii. Only one had ever come near it. And it had drifted, fuel exhausted, for four days before making land on one of the tiny islands of the group. In 1931 land-planes on the airlines within the United States cruised at speeds of from 120 to 130 miles an hour.

Yet Pan American officials announced that the ships they wanted for trans-oceanic service must be able to carry enough fuel for 3,000 miles even against a headwind, and in addition a large enough load of mail, passengers and express to allow reasonable rates to yield enough income to pay expenses.

More startling yet, the Pan American specifications called for cruising speeds of over 150 m.p.h. and absolute seaworthiness.

"Couldn't Be Done"

Five out of six airplane manufacturers queried on the project of building such aircraft called the task impossible. But Igor Sikorsky, who had been building larger and larger planes for the company's Latin-American routes, agreed to tackle a 19-ton flying-boat which would be of immediate use in the Brazilian Division and fulfill all of the trans-oceanic conditions. By the summer of 1932 he had accepted a contract to build three such ships at his Bridgeport, Connecticut factory, at a price of \$1,000,000. Seven more have been ordered since.

And Glenn Martin, who had built scores of great airplanes for the United States, undertook to build three 25½-ton ships to meet all the company's specifications for a contract price of \$1,200,000.

Both Sikorsky and Martin knew they had taken on the most difficult problems

they had faced in 20 years' experience.

But they also knew they would have engines more powerful per unit weight than any previous flying-boat designers had had available and more efficient propellers. And many of the materials they would use were stronger and lighter, too, than those that had gone into earlier planes. All these things would help.

Intense Research Aided

Long exhaustive wind tunnel tests were carried out to find which shapes and dimensions and relationships of hull and wing and controls would give the proper lifting force with the least resistance to forward motion. Other models were tested in water channel laboratories to determine the best bottom hull contours for seaworthiness and ease of take-off.

Specialists in structural design began countless computations. Experts had once been convinced that large airplanes were characteristically inefficient load carriers, that the larger the empty weight of a plane the smaller the proportion of that weight could it carry in fuel and commercial load. Some of the land planes used by the trans-oceanic fliers of the late twenties had carried as much useful weight as they had weighed themselves. No big ship could ever do this, said the experts, and proved it by geometry.

But what the experts had overlooked was the possibility of turning size from a liability to an asset through making every part of the structure carry some part of the load.

A small plane, for example, can carry only the most local of loads in its fabric covering. Designers of large planes were learning to make the covering of metal and then reinforce that metal skin to take a large part of the loads that formerly required heavy spars and bracing tubes.

Full Scale "Blue Prints" Made

Martin engineers had gone a long way towards this "efficiency of large structures" in some of their recent designs for Army bombers. Sikorsky had approached it in some of his medium-sized boats. In these "Clippers" both designers simply had to achieve the triumph of keeping their structural weight to half the gross load the plane could lift.

At both factories, too, great full-scale reproductions were made of the cabin interiors. Not only to study the disposition of control cables, wiring, plumbing, structural members and the like, but also

(Continued on Page 14)

HUNDRED NAMES

CHIANG SPEAKS ON CHINA'S NEW FOREIGN POLICY

CHIANG SPEAKS ON CHINA

"Spiritual regeneration and material reconstruction" are the two things upon which China may hope to strive for independence and equality among nations, according to Chiang Kai-shek, generalissimo of the Chinese army and pillar of the Chinese National Government in a speech at the fifth national congress of the Kuomintang recently held at Nanking. The success or failure of China's future, he added, hinged on the balanced progress of these two needs.

On the question of foreign relations, Chiang was quoted as saying:

"There is no perpetual friendship nor everlasting enmity among nations."

Statesmen Must Weigh Needs

Statesmen in forming foreign policy, according to the general, must therefore consider the interest of the people as a whole and weigh the relative urgency as well as expediency of the various requirements. Moreover, a nation seeking salvation must apply diligently to the task and do its utmost to help its nationals, he added.

"Revolutionary process is still going on in China and we in the heat of the conflict between the old and the new order of things, and in the midst of criticisms and obstacles, must not forget the fundamental work of building a strong national foundation.

"We must also learn to adjust ourselves to the quickly changing conditions in our relations with other nations and act speedily as occasion may require. However, the object of our incessant striving is nothing more than our existence as a nation and coexistence with other countries in the family of nations.

Should Practice Forbearance

"Finally," General Chiang said, "from the three points mentioned above, we may draw the conclusion that if international developments do not menace our national existence or block the way of our national regeneration, we should in view of the interest of the whole nation, practice forbearance in facing issues not of fundamental nature. At the same time, we should seek harmonious international relations provided there is no violation to our sovereignty. We should seek economic cooperation based upon the principal of equality and reciprocity. Otherwise, we should abide by the decision of the Party and of the nation to reach an absolute determin-

GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY SKETCH

Short, interesting biographical sketches or anecdotes about Chinese currently in the eyes of the world will be found regularly under the above heading in the Chinese Digest

General Chiang-Kai-Shek, Chairman of the National Government, Commander of the National Military, Naval, and air forces, and President of the Executive Yuan, was born in 1888 at Feng-hwa, Chekiang province.

In 1907, when he was 19 years of age, he went to Japan for a course in military science at the Tokyo Military Academy. He remained in Japan for four years.

When the first revolution broke out in 1911, Chiang returned to China and was appointed a commander in the 83rd brigade at Shanghai. His forces participated in the capture of Shanghai from the Imperial forces. Although only a youth, Chiang's ability as a military leader was recognized on this occasion.

In 1920 he gave up military activities and became an exchange broker in Shanghai for a few months, but in 1923 he went to Canton and was appointed principal of the Whampoa Cadet School, where he won his first outstanding military distinction in connection with the suppression of the revolt of the Canton Volunteers. Late in 1924 he commanded a force in several successful expedi-

ation. As far as I am concerned, I will not evade my responsibility. We shall not forsake peace until there is no hope for peace. We shall not talk lightly of sacrifice until we are driven to the last extremity which makes sacrifice inevitable.

Life of Nation, Infinite

"Sacrifice of an individual is insignificant but sacrifice of a nation is a mighty thing, for the life of an individual is finite while life of a nation is infinite. Granted a limit to conditions for peace and a determination to make the supreme sacrifice we should exert our best efforts to preserve peace with determination to make the final sacrifice in order to consolidate and regenerate our nation. This, I believe, is the basic policy of our Party for salvation and upbuilding of our nation."

tions along the East River. Following this, he again won laurels by helping to defeat Kwangsi and Yunnanese forces, which had rebelled against Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

In 1925 he stormed and captured the supposedly impregnable fort at Weichow, and then cleaned up the Swatow and Chaochow districts of rebels. In July, 1926, he was appointed to the command of the Northern Expedition to the Yangtze River, an expedition which was eminently successful in advancing through Hunan province and ultimately capturing Hankow, which was then controlled by General Wu Pei-fu. General political genius was displayed in this campaign through his utilization of the power of political propaganda in winning the masses of people to the support of the Nationalist Revolution and undermining the power of the old time militarists who had ruled this section on the basis of feudalistic control of territory.

Following the occupation of the Wu-Han district, General Chiang directed his attention to the Lower Yangtze district, which was held by another Northern militarist, Sun Chuang-fang, recently assassinated. Sun's forces were defeated in Kiangsi and Fukien and finally driven out of Chekiang. In 1927, his Fengtien allies were also defeated and Shanghai occupied.

Shortly afterwards, Communists instigated an attack on foreign consular officials and missionaries. General Chiang came to the conclusion that the Nationalist Government must divorce itself from the Communists. The Soviet Russian advisors were denounced. Steps were taken for the establishment of a separate government at Nanking. In the summer of 1927 he retired for a period, but returned and was called to the direction of affairs at Nanking.

In December, 1927, General Chiang was married to Miss Meiling Soong, younger sister of Madame H. H. Kung, T. V. Soong and Madame Sun Yat-sen.

In 1928 General Chiang was elected Chairman of the National Government at Nanking. In 1929 and 1930 he resumed active command of Government troops in suppressing rebel troops of Kwangsi, headed by Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang and assisted by the Left Wing leader of the Kuomintang, Wang Ching-wei.

EDITORIAL

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Airlines in China

While the Pan-American Airways is inaugurating the epoch-making 9,000-mile flight from San Francisco to Manila, commercial airlines in China are likewise making plans for the extension of two skyways now already operating in the country.

In North China the Chinese National Aviation Corporation, a government controlled enterprise supervised by the Pan-American, is proposing the resumption of regular airplane service between Shanghai and Chengtu, the capital of Szechwan Province, far to the northwest. Mail and passenger service between Shanghai and Chungking, the latter city only several hundred miles from Chengtu, has been in operation for several years. When the Shangtai-Chengtu line is resumed it will not be long before extension to Lhassa, capital of Tibet, will be considered. When that has come to pass the immensity of the country will not seem so formidable to those whose task it is to govern it.

In Canton the Southwest Aviation Company is contemplating the extension of its present Canton-Lungchow-Kwangsi mail and passenger line to Hanoi, capital of French Indo-China. Already the Kwangtung provincial government is negotiating with Air France regarding this service, and a definite decision is to be reached within three months. Air France has operated a Hanoi-to-Paris line for some time.

In proposing the Canton-Lungchow-Hanoi airline the Kwangtung authorities may meet with the protest of Japan because such a line means a commercial agreement between China and a foreign country, and Japan has not been given the same opportunity thus far to negotiate any agreement whereby she may open a Japan-China service.

Mass Marriages

From Toi-Shan also comes news of the first mass marriages to be performed in that district when three young couples were united in wedlock in the district government assembly hall, witnessed by several officials and the families of the brides and grooms and their friends.

Patterned after the social custom now being practiced in Germany, Italy, and Russia, mass marriages were inaugurated by the Chinese National Government some months ago in an effort to do away with the extravagant expense incidental to the age-old marriage customs and ceremonies of the country. It was also thought that this change in social custom would en-

Underdogs as Scapegoats

"A lean dog shames its master"—Chinese proverb.

The Sunday Oregonian, a very representative paper of the City of Portland (Oregon), broke out this week with a full page article depicting lottery as a perennial Chinese racket, too skillfully operated ever to be successfully suppressed by the police and city officials. Let us loog at the facts.

Oregon was once populated by a hardy stock of true American pioneers. Side by side with them were some 15,000 Chinese who contributed much to the building of the state—logging, operating saw mills, farming, and road building. There were no conflicts between the two groups of pioneers, but a feeling of admiration for each other existed.

At the turn of the century, a heavy influx of Middle West and Eastern laborers, farm hands, and immigrants, hit Oregon. Unions were organized, and their agitators soon dominated politics, with Portland as headquarters. Conditions were so intolerable that even some of the hardy pioneers "took to the wilds" for their freedom.

The Chinese were, of course, caught in this melee and they suffered heavily. They were kept out of forest and field work. They were kept out of unions and all lines of unionized industries. They were kept out of public works, civil service, and professions. Their number dropped from 15,000 in 1900 to 2,000 in 1935.

The remaining 2,000 did not leave Oregon because of their deep attachment to the great state which they have learned to love. As one of them said, 'Put me in Canton, or even in Los Angeles, and I would feel like a foreigner. I cannot be happy without the air perfumed by tall trees and water which has baptized mountains.' More than two-thirds of them are American born, and they are American in feeling, in education, and in habit.

It was because all lines of endeavor were closed to them that the weaker of the unemployed turned to lottery as their means of livelihood. Contrary to general belief, lottery selling is hard work. It means rebuffs, sneers, frequent arrests, and hours of tiresome hoofing and stair climbing after dimes and nickels. Nine out of ten would gladly junk lottery peddling in favor of a good decent job.

Even ambitious politicians have turned to attack lottery as a means of attaining higher office. The reason is clear. It is because lottery is the mildest, and least entrenched form of vices in Portland. Of course, lottery must go. But let these politicians include the major rackets in their house cleanings. Let them expose the red light activities. Let them clean up the gambling tables behind pool rooms and beer parlors. Above all, let them find jobs for the underdogs.

courage the young to marry while they are young, and without having to save or borrow money in order to put on a great showing when they marry. It was thought also that the superstitious customs of yesteryears, such as the choosing of a lucky day for the marriage by the consultation of astrologers and fortune-tellers, and the incessant and endless libations offered to the departed souls of the family ancestors to insure the happiness and fecundity of the unions, would be done away with.

REVIEWS AND COMMENT

— WILLIAM HOY —

The Magazine Reader

In Room 416 in the Library of the University of California at Berkeley, is to be found a collection of Chinese books which is said to be surpassed only by the collections in the Library of Congress and the Newberry Library of Chicago, and stands on a par with the Chinese libraries of Columbia and Harvard Universities. It contains Chinese works from private collections "which can no longer be duplicated even in China," an entire set of the Chinese Imperial Encyclopedia of 316 books—the greatest reference work in Chinese, larger than the Encyclopedia Britannica — an officially compiled history of the Manchu Dynasty, bilingual dictionaries, and numerous other works invaluable to scholars and students interested in China and things Chinese. The entire collection number 25,000 volumes.

Gives Library

A description of the founding and growth of this Chinese Library is given "California Monthly."

"California Monthly."

This library began when Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, the eminent scholar and socialist, presented his entire private library to the university in 1916. His collection comprised 1,600 works in 13,600 volumes. In that year Dr. Kiang became a member of the faculty of the Department of Oriental Languages. This collection was what remained of a library of more than 50,000 volumes, which had taken Dr. Kiang's family many generations to acquire.

Another large private collection was willed to the library by Dr. John Fryer, Agassiz Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature at the University from 1896 to 1914. Included in this particular collection is the "Chinese Imperial Encyclopedia," an unsurpassable reference work completed about 1730 under the Emperor K'ang Hsi. This Encyclopedia is divided into six main sections: heaven, earth, man, arts and sciences, philosophy and political science.

Dr. Fryer, a Britisher, was one time supervisor of a translation bureau of the Imperial Chinese Government during the Manchu regime. He has translated many occidental scientific works into Chinese.

From Professor Edward Thomas Williams the University acquired another large collection of Chinese books, which at present is kept in Room 420. Dr. Williams was one time chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the U. S. Government.

Lowell Thomas, explorer, author, radio news broadcaster, and commentator, has written the little known but extraordinary story of "The First Chinese Explorer" in the November issue of Asia.

Romance, Adventure, Drama

It is the story of the travels of intrepid Chang K'ien, who lived in the reign of the emperor Wu Ti in the Han Dynasty. The travels of this explorer from Chang-an (modern Sian, in Shensi) is full of romance, adventure, and dramatic elements as author Thomas has written it.

China in 140 B. C. was anxious to expand its silk trade with distant countries, but to the south, west, and northwest she was surrounded by unfriendly tribes of robbers and semi-barbarians. In the west, especially, she faced the powerful and cruel Huns. To seek a trade route to the west it was necessary to cross the country of the Huns, and for this task a man of intrepid daring, sagacity, and resourcefulness was needed. Chang K'ien, a yeoman in the Imperial Household, was chosen. His task was to make an alliance with the Yue-chi tribe far to the west "somewhere in Asia." Appointed as first Chinese ambassador to the King of Yue-chi, he was given a retinue of 100 men and started on his journey in 138 B. C.

Adventure, Hardship, Danger

The journey across the mountainous region of north China, through the cold Mongolian and Siberian frontiers, across

Endowment

The Chinese library has also benefited from an endowment given by General Horace W. Carpenter. His endowment of more than \$100,000 was left for the purchase of books "relating to the five great areas of Oriental civilization."

The article went on to describe the efforts to make this great collection conveniently available for the use of students, scholars and scientists who wish to delve into the early Oriental history of pharmacy and agriculture. Pearl Ng, a graduate of the University of Librarianship, is a member of the staff. Her service is invaluable in cataloging and indexing the collection.

"In preserving and augmenting the finest Chinese collection in the West, the University is performing a public service of very considerable value. As the development of trade in the Pacific area becomes of constantly more vital concern to California, this admirable Chinese library . . . must inevitably become more and more a valuable feature of the University," the author concluded.

some of the highest ranges in Central Asia, was full of adventure, hardship, and unknown danger. The big adventure came when Chang K'ien and his men were waylaid and caught by the Huns. He was brought before Lou Shang, chief of the Huns, who committed him to be imprisoned. Most of Chang K'ien's men had been killed in their first encounter with the Huns, and the remaining ones were also put under guard.

Lived Among Huns

Romance entered when, as Chang K'ien was being led away to imprisonment "a pair of luminous black eyes looks with more than interest on the handsome young Chinese envoy. And even an envoy of the great Emperor Wu Ti may be excused if he returns the glance." For ten years Chang K'ien lived among the Huns, and during that time married a princess of the tribe, "she with the luminous black eyes," and she bore him a son.

When he made his escape, his princess-wife and son went with him, and also T'ang-i-Fu, a crack bowman who was the only one left of Chang K'ien's men.

Remembered Mission

The Chinese explorer had not forgotten his mission, so across more mountains and deserts he went until the four of them reached that region later known as Ferghana, in the year 128 B.C.

Through all the regions he had passed Chang K'ien had noted the customs and life of the various peoples, their resources, their agriculture and degree of civilization. The travels of this explorer added tremendous knowledge to the geography of his time.

Finally Chang K'ien reached his destination, the court of the King of Yue-chi. To the Chinese the region was then known as Ta-hia. In later centuries, it became part of Bokhara and Samarkand.

Later, the Chinese envoy went further west to Bactria, and here he gathered more information of other countries such as Chaldea, Syria, and India. He also heard reports of a nation far to the west, which was daily growing in power. This was the great Roman Empire, destined to become a big customer for China's silk.

Goes Farther West

After spending a whole year in the Yue-chi country, Chang K'ien started home, choosing a slightly different way, "partly for the sake of surveying an alternative route across Central Asia, partly to avoid the territory of the Hiung-nu (Huns)."

(Continued on Page 14)

COMMUNITY WELFARE

ETHEL LUM

Evangelistic Services Rendered Inmates

For more than seven years Chinese inmates of San Quentin have gained spiritual peace and comfort from the evangelistic services rendered by Chinese ministers from the local churches. This program, inaugurated and sponsored jointly by the Chinese Y. M. C. A. and Chinese Christian Union Church of San Francisco, includes the preaching of the gospel in the institution, and the maintaining of contacts and relaying of messages between the prisoners and their families.

On the second Sunday of each month, a group service at 8:15 A. M. convenes all the Chinese prisoners to listen to a spiritual message brought to them in their own tongue. Again, on the third Friday of the month, from 9:30 A. M. to 3 P. M., they have the privilege of individual consultations with the visiting minister. Occasionally, on Chinese New Year, Christmas, and other holidays, the Chinese community participates by contributing money or gifts.

Rev. Tse Kei Yuen of the Chinese Presbyterian Church has directed this program and has pledged himself to this work from the very beginning, assisted by Rev. Leong Bing Yee of the Chinese Congregational Church, and Rev. Chan Sing Kai, formerly of the Chinese Methodist Church. Their efforts have been well rewarded by the eager welcome always extended to them at each visit. Several hundred hearts have been touched, and since the first baptism, which took place in the prison Oct. 17, 1933, 26 Chinese have been converted to the Christian faith. The gospel messages are now a source of guidance and consolation to the 81 Chinese at the prison where almost 6000 convicts are confined.

One can offer no better testimony of what such a program has meant to these prisoners than to quote from the many letters written to Rev. Tse. "I was once lost," one wrote, "but I thank the Lord that he sent you to find me." "My calamity has become my joy, for I have found my salvation this day," still another wrote. Many of them, strengthened by their faith, learned to face the death penalty with calmness and utter lack of fear. "They have been so moved to repentance," stated Rev. Tse, "that if given another chance, they will, I am certain, lead better and different lives."

Chinese Hospital Campaign On

A total of 78 Chinese were given hospitalization and medical treatments and 185 other persons were treated and examined at the clinic of the Chinese Hospital, during the ten months ending Oct. 31, according to a report just released by Ginn P. Louie, superintendent of the hospital.

Of the total sick persons given aid, most of them were only part-pay patients, and some were given free treatments throughout their stay. Those treated at the clinic were charity patients. A total of 736 examinations were so given, an average of 4 treatments per patient.

During the ten month period covered by the report more than 100 persons, mostly children, were vaccinated and given dental attention. Six aged Chinese



were referred for care to the Laguna Honda Home, and 11 were recommended to the San Francisco County Hospital. A special work done by the Hospital this year was that the children of 14 families on State or County relief were given examinations.

The total financial maintenance of the hospital during the ten months cited by the report was \$9,495.52. As an agency of the Community Chest, the Chinese Hospital receives around \$6000 a year from that source. For the remaining funds necessary for its support, a large part comes from the hospital's \$100,000 Endowment Fund, from occasional contributions from Chinese and American philanthropists, and from fees received from patients.

A son was born on Nov. 16 to the wife of Quong C. Siu, 1125 Grant Ave. San Francisco, Calif.

Chinese Scouts Gain

The Scout movement in Chinatown received a great stimulant when a representative troop of 15 Chinese Boy Scouts from China visited San Francisco recently. They were sent by the Chinese National Government to participate in the World Boy Scout Jamboree at Washington, D. C. When this event was suddenly called off because of an epidemic of infantile paralysis, these Scouts were authorized to go on a "good will" tour of the United States. They were warmly and enthusiastically welcomed by all groups and societies in the Chinese Community. Their stay in San Francisco lasted about two weeks, ending September 20.

Immediately following their visit, Troop 3, then the only troop of Chinese Scouts in San Francisco, reported an increase of 45 in its membership. The St. Mary's Catholic Chinese Troop 34 was in the process of formation. The interest in scouting engendered by the remarkable display of talents shown by these boys from the Motherland hastened the growth of this troop, which was formally installed into the Boy Scout organization on September 20, with a membership of 35. Chinese Girls' Scout Troop 14, organized in 1932 at the Chinese Presbyterian Church, now has a membership of 21.

Although two of these troops were chartered under the sponsorship, either directly or indirectly, of churches in the Chinese Community, membership in them is open to all, with no restrictions as to denomination or creed.

The recreational and educational opportunities offered to Chinese youth are not only helpful in character guidance and citizenship training but are also instrumental in decreasing the percent of delinquency problems among the adolescent. Since Chinatown, both old and young, has had a "taste" of the achievements scouting can accomplish, there is every indication that several other troops, for boys and girls, will soon be organized in the community. Eventually there may evolve a strong federation of Chinese Scouts in America.

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FASHIONS

CLARA CHAN

Seen and Heard On Big Game Night

By Oy Lin Wong

"It seems that New York is completely out of competition as far as pretty girls are concerned," was a remark overheard from a well known visitor from New York. A more brilliant profusion of color and style has seldom been witnessed at any one gathering. Such was the case of the Big Game dance held under the auspices of the Stanford Chinese Student club at Trianon Ballroom.

Beautiful Gowns

Talking to Miss Clara Chan, I remarked about the very distinguished wife of our Honorable Chinese Consul General Huang. Combining the traditional dress of China with the occidental short jacket, Mrs. Huang created a very lovely picture in pink satin.

Another Chinese gown worn by Mrs. Leland Kimlau was of pale blue. I think that I had better become very confidential and tell all of our charming young ladies that white net over pastel shades should be very popular as was effected in this particular dress.

Miss Betty Won's dress was of periwinkle blue crepe. Low V neck in front, two slits from either shoulder to the waistline in back, and a braided silver stand up collar caught by two large crystal buttons in front. This silver braid was also carried out in the belt.

Of course, I had to take time out to dance myself, but with one half turn around the floor, I noticed such a lovely black dress that I had to stop dancing.

Black Taffeta and Rhinestones

Virginia Quan was the very charming young lady who wore black taffeta with adornment rhinestone clips at front of the neck. Pleated ruffles made the halter collar and the shoulder line was carried to form a half bodice in the back. These ruffles were also used as peplum below the waist line and the skirt was extremely full. Gardenias were worn diagonally in back of her hair.

My dance was again interrupted by Dr. Helen Tong Chinn, who seemed to have the faculty of losing one or both of her rhinestone earrings all evening. Dr. Chinn's gown was of white silk, with a profusion of embroidered flowers at the bottom of the skirt. The top of the dress was very simple in line, with a cape collar of white lapin with inserts of Chinese embroideries. Her gay personality added zest to the whole affair.

New York Visitor

Speaking of overhearing things, I must mention our charming visitor

from New York, Mrs. George (Prince) Wong. Her gown was of black crepe, square neck, long sleeves slit from the shoulder to a tight cuff at the wrist, very tailored and simple in line, with a black corded belt. Her only adornment was a corsage of gardenias worn straight across the front neckline.

Not only was San Francisco represented at this Big Game dance but Oakland had its representation of lovely girls. Miss Ada Chan wore a gown of rose crepe, the neckline in front to the waist line in back was of lace interwoven with gold thread. Rhinestone clips on a square neckline, and a fitted skirt completed the costume.



Photo by Yee Wong

Virginia Quan

Coming back to San Francisco again, I noticed Mrs. Hayne Hall in stunning white crepe. Princess neckline with rhinestone straps, and a fitted semi-full skirt made this one of the attractive gowns of the evening.

Just a hint, girls; we hear that the princess skirt will be very popular this season. A profusion of sequins, both for cape collars and jackets will also be very correct. Fur capes are also coming into their own again, being used not only for evening wraps but also for shawl length collars.

Head First Into Winter

Hats are the first and last words in a fashion story. They can be a private danger or a public menace. Men are acutely aware of this. And no wonder! Just as it takes a first rate fashion artist to know how to draw a hat "rightly" on an imaginary head, so it takes a very "fashion-sensitive" woman to know how to wear a hat to her best advantage.

For the tall woman— your hat is going to bow its head this winter and rush recklessly out in front of you; the brim will thrust itself aggressively into the wind and shoot forward like a nosedive. Extreme? Oh-oooo— swallow your cautiousness, try one on! You are the ones who can get away with gay flowers, large bows and smart feathers that are "the thing" on velvets, fur felts and fabrics this winter.

Oh, you lucky medium-sized woman who possesses a perfect face! How the girl with a mighty nose, furrowed forehead, or the one with sallow skin would envy you in an "off the face," knowing perfectly well she can never get away with one.

For those with very buxom cheeks, don't try on pill boxes or tambourines, and for the haggard looking, a decorative bonnet will never do.

Shorter women— avoid large brims and elaborate trimmings. Little hats such as turbans, small brims, and the ever popular velvet berets which are so much in demand this winter are more becoming.

..... And the millinery parade marches on!

Li'en Fa

Miss Bess Bye Tips Best Buy

Of special interest to young Chinese housewives who seek the best of fresh food, is the chat of Miss Bess Bye over Radio KFRC each morning at 8:40.

Miss Bye gives a survey of the best in the way of fresh fruit and vegetable arrivals at the commission district.

Early in the wee hours of the morning this energetic lady may be found combing the district and taking down notes of good buys.

Best of all, each morning she offers suggestions for menus based on her findings. Recipes may be had by writing to her, care of the radio.

This program is sponsored by the Homestead Baking Company and has won the approval of wide awake home builders.

CULTURE

CHINGWAH LEE

Reflections On Chinese Art

One of the most amazing situations which confront an art lover is the comparative indifference of the American Chinese to that great heritage for which China has long been noted thru the centuries—classic fine arts.

Visiting all the lodges, family associations, and club headquarters in Chinatown, one is surprised to find that none of the altar tables contain objects of art which date back to even the last epoch of Chinese art—the Ch'ien Lung Period. Instead, these altar tables are frequently clustered with cheap Canton pottery, fruits, antiquated (but not antique) jewel trees, and likely as not, European nick nacks.

It is true that these organization headquarters do contain fine examples of contemporary Chinese art: gorgeous embroidered panels running into thousands of dollars, elaborately carved teak wood furniture, rich Tientsin rugs, and best of all, the carved and gilded altar pieces, some of them of museum caliber.

But one is grieved to find that in this same room would be a Market Street ash tray, a chesterfield set, and a huge mirror with a bar room border. Such is the penalty for having an efficient rice dealer or a perfect speechmaker at the head of any association.

Apologists might point out that chest-erfields are necessary for comfort, that expensive objects might be stolen by tourists, that the non-permanent nature of their stay in America does not justify undue expenditure on expensive art objects. One only has to visit the suite of the Chinese Consulate, or the waiting room of Dr. Margaret Chung to realize that it is possible to combine practicability and comfort in a purely Chinese setting.

Genuine Objects Scarce

Another disappointment awaits the art lover when he makes a round of the Chinese bazaars. Shelves of reproductions. Shelves of modern productions. And then in the back rooms or in a forgotten case, a piece of genuine art object or two. But the majority of these shopkeepers cannot tell you what they have. Three out of five stores carrying flambe rouges have them labeled *oxbloods*. A real Ming blue and white was sold for a song, but a clever reproduction was given a stiff figure. A T'ang figure was labeled a Ming—belittling the object by a thousand years.

There are but two stores carrying

flambe, famille roses, and celadons; there is but one store having Ming Blanc de chine; there is but one store carrying more than one piece of the following: k'o szu, mirror blacks, ting yao, T'ang potteries, early bronzes, and classic jade carvings.

There are no Chinese stores in Chinatown carrying any of the following representative porcelains: golden brown chien, Sung transmutation chun, K'ang Hsi famille verte, tea dust, ox blood, peach blow, san ts'ai, Han metallic green pottery, or Ming polychrome.

There are no bazaars in Chinatown carrying anywhere near a full line of such classic objects as the following: antique or classic jade carvings, ceremonial bronzes, stone or marble sculptured figures, k'o szu or Chinese tapestries, pre-tang pottery. Yet these are typical things which one would expect from a Chinese bazaar.

Depression Partly Responsible

The depression, of course, has been responsible for much of the poverty of art objects in these bazaars. Yet no depression can explain the gross mislabeling of the few that these bazaars do carry. This in turn is not the fault of the bazaar owners. There is no public demand for these things—and no bazaar has enough capital, surplus energy, and foresight to create this demand.

As a matter of fact, Westerners, much as they admire Chinese things, being influenced by our noble domestics, are notoriously weak in their appreciation of Chinese art. They are in the same status as the Europeans were three hundred years ago. To them Chinese art is still symbolized by fantastic carvings and grotesque artifacts which the Chinese made for export to "primitive" countries. The Westerners are aware that Chinese art is graceful in line, subdued and subtle in feeling, vigorous with creativeness, and having forms which are satisfying to the intellect. Modern Europeans and Easterners have come to appreciate these qualities and their knowledge on Chinese art would put us to shame.

On the entire Pacific Coast, the Fuller collection in the Seattle Museum is the only exhibit having a representative collection of Chinese art. The museums of San Francisco are exceedingly weak, as are those of Los Angeles, Portland, and San Diego. It is not the fault of the directors, for they were the first to regret that indifference on the part of our wealthy citizens made it impossible for them to build up a collection. When we con-

(Continued on Page 14)

*The Story of Ceramic Art**Article 1. How to Identify Pottery*

Confucius said that we must begin all studies with the "rectification of terms." The general term applied to all kinds of fictile kiln products, whether pottery, porcelain, or porcellaneous stoneware, is ceramics. The word pottery is sometimes used as an all embracing term, but its inadequacy is obvious. The Chinese term is yao (kiln, and hence by extension, products of the kiln).

Pottery is the name given to the earliest form of fired clay products. Other names are earthenware, terra cotta, boccaro, and faciene. Pottery making, together with the use of the bow and arrow, and the domestication of plants and animals, are the three achievements which separate the Palaeolithic or Stone Age from the Neolithic or New Stone Age. (In fact, if by Neolithic, anthropologists could be induced to consider "stone pottery" rather than "polished stone" as the new stone, a great advance would be made in "rectification of terms"). Pottery making, however, is not yet a universal culture, and such people as the Australians, the Eskimos, and the South American Yahan Indians, have no knowledge of pottery making. The Chinese term for pottery is wa (ancient term for kiln, and hence by extension, for any kiln products of a primitive nature).

If we examine such typical pottery as fire bricks, tiles, terra cotta flower pots, and the cheaper dishes and kitchen utensils, we find a stony substance whose body is typically reddish brown or buff in color, but which may also be nearly white, pinkish white, yellowish brown, chocolate brown, gray, or even black. It is opaque, and unless glazed, the coarser wares are not necessarily impervious to water. It may be scratched with steel.

A famous Chinese pottery center is in Yi-hsing hsien (hsien district) of Chang-chou fu (fu, country or prefecture) in the province of Kiangsu. Founded about 400 years ago during Ming time, it is still actively producing great quantities of wares in the form of flower pots, brush holders, pillows, and especially, tea pots—for the Chinese consider Yi-hsing tea pots to be superior to all others for brewing tea. These Yi-hsing wares are called boccaro by the early Portuguese, after some South American Indian pottery. Yi-hsing wares encircled the world two or three centuries ago and influenced European potters to an immense degree, being copied by Bottger in Germany, and Elders, of Staffordshire, in England.

(Next week, how to identify porcelain and porcellaneous stoneware).

SPORTS

Fred George Woo

FIVE TEAMS ENTERED IN BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Five teams, all from San Francisco, are entered in the coming Wah Ying Bay Region Chinese Basketball Championship Tournament, Daniel Yee, promotion manager of the Wah Ying Club announced yesterday.

The teams are: Shangtai, Scout Seniors, Nulite, Scout Juniors, and the Chi-Fornians.

Failure of East Bay and other cities to enter teams in the league was conspicuous. It was a great disappointment to the sponsor, according to officials. However, the Wah Ying Club states that the tournament will be localized and it will be an annual sport event. It is hoped that, if this year's league is a success, the other out-of-town clubs will give a little more attention and response next year.

All contests will be played on Sunday afternoons, commencing Dec. 15. First game is slated for 1 P. M. at the French Court, San Francisco.

PORTLAND GIRLS HAVE BASKETBALL TEAM

Portland has a Chinese girls' basketball team. Under the coaching of Helen Dunshee, the feminine hoopsters are making a strong bid for basketball honors in Portland.

The team is comprised of the following lassies: Leah Hing, manager, Sue Wong, Mabel Lee, Rosie Wong, Lalun Chin, Eva Moe, and Jennie Lew.

It would be of immense interest if the Portlandites could arrange to come to San Francisco for a series of contests with the local girls' clubs.

SCOUTS HAVE TWO TEAMS

The Troop Three Scouts will be represented by a Junior basketball team in the Wah Ying Tournament, besides a Senior squad. It is expected that the Juniors, although not as strong as the Seniors, will give a tough battle to any team in the league.

The Junior Scouts are being coached and managed by Henry Kan, one of the stars of the Senior team. He has, under his charge, several youngsters who give promise of developing into stellar cagers, among them being Phillip Chinn, Teddy Moy, Al Young, Arthur Yim, and Peter Chong.

Ten other boys compose the remainder of the team. They are Fred Wong, John Leong, Harry Chew, Lawrence Joe, Roger Lee, Herbert Lee, Art Lim, Charles Low, William Lee, and Martin Joe.

VALLEJO DEVELOPS BRILLIANT PLAYERS

The prepsters' football season is practically over, but the grid fans up in Vallejo are still talking about two brilliant Vallejo High players, Leslie Fong and Woodrow Louie, quarterback and end, respectively.

Louie is one of the greatest ends in Vallejo High's history, according to the Vallejo TIMES HERALD, and the Santa Rosa PRESS DEMOCRAT. Fong is a smart backfield man diminutive but powerful.

Besides football, both Louie and Fong have played two years on the Apache varsity basketball team, while Fong played on the school nine as catcher.

CHINESE SPORTSMEN'S CLUB

One of the most active of Chinese clubs is the Sportsmen's Club. The aim of the club is to promote sportsmanship in the true ethical sense of the word among the Chinese population. Many members of the club pursue their favorite sport over week-ends.

Officers are: President, Albert Chan; Vice-President, Dr. D. K. Chang; Treasurer, Dr. K. C. Wong; and Secretary, Clarence Chan. Club membership is not limited to Chinese. The members' roster includes many American men and women.

MICROPHONE FOR CAGERS

Daniel Yee, general manager of the Wah Ying Club at 844 Clay St., has announced that during league games of the Bay Region Chinese Basketball Tournament, a microphone will be used to make play by play announcements. The public broadcast system is being installed by the Young Kee Radio Shop.

This marks the first time that a mike will be used in basketball contests at the French Court, San Francisco. It will be a novelty as well as a convenience for the spectators.

Doing their stuff at the mike will be David Kim Lau, Herbert Lee, and Edward Mock. The official scorekeepers are Fred Chin and George Lim, with Harry Lum and Frank Hee as official timekeepers.

The board of all-star selections is named as follows: James Jung, chairman, George Ng, Harry Lum, Edward Mock, Frank Hee, Daniel Yee, George Lim, Herbert Lee, and David Kim Lau.

Basketball Team In Baltimore

The Chinese basketball players are re-organizing a team in Baltimore, Md., according to Teddy Lee, formerly one of their teammates and who now lives in San Francisco. The name of the club is Peiping A. C. They were formerly known as the Chinese Wonders.

Peiping A. C. claims to have the only Chinese basketball team west of New York and east of the Rockies. Last year their efforts to form a squad was of no avail due to lack of time. However, this year the Peipings mean business.

The Baltimore Chinese had a successful season in 1933, winning half of their games on the schedule against classy competition. Coached by James Wong, they met several strong teams and made a creditable showing. One of their victims was the Jackson Jewish Club, which had won twenty-two contests in a row before bowing to the Peiping team.

Members of the squad are: James Wong, William Lee, Herbert Lew, Hockwee Doy, Leonard Wong, and Henry Hom. An effort is being made to secure more players, especially a good forward to replace Howard Lee, who had moved to New York.

Nanwah and Chi-Fornian Tilt

Negotiations have been completed between two local Chinese casaba teams for a game on Sunday night, December 8, at the French Court. The two teams are the Nanwah Athletic Club and the Chi-Fornian Club.

Hoop fans are watching this contest with more than passing interest. The Chi-Fornian team is one of the "dark horses" entered in the Wah Ying League, and the other league entrants would naturally welcome an opportunity to see how strong it is.

Sport enthusiasts would also like to see this year's Nanwah team in action. During the past eight years, the Nanwahs have been several times champions and runners-up in P.A.A. competition. Although not entered in the coming tournament, Nanwah is reputed to have a splendid squad, capitalizing in fast and heads-up plays.

A preliminary fray will be played between the weight teams representing the Nanwahs and the Salesian Boys' Club.

WINGS TO CHINA

(Continued from Page 6)

to work out the best arrangements of seats and the best color schemes for decorations both recognized as important in long all-day flights.

Finally, construction could start. Slowly element by element the great ships took shape. Months later, in the late spring of 1934, the first of the Sikorskys, the "Brazilian Clipper," was launched. The first of the larger, heavier Martins, the "China Clipper," followed in December of the same year.

Hold Prized World Records

And what triumphs they have gathered. Both emerged from long exhaustive flight tests with the proudest of records. The "Brazilian Clipper" was finally licensed to carry 99.8 per cent of its dead weight, the "China Clipper" 102.1 per cent. The "Brazilian Clipper" reached a top speed of 192 miles per hour, a cruising speed of 158 miles per hour. The "China Clipper" matches those with figures of 181 and 157 miles per hour.

In formal tests last summer the "Brazilian Clipper" broke eleven official international records for large seaplane performance. In tests of the "China Clipper" in the Caribbean during its training period it exceeded performances which would set no less than 14 new marks.

Already one of the Sikorskys, the "Pan American Clipper," has flown far into mid-Pacific on trips turning back at progressively distant bases of the new skyway—Hawaii, Midway, Wake, Guam. No pioneering of equal significance in history has ever been accomplished with scheduled precision, or with such ample margins of safety.

"China Clippers" to Sail Again

Soon now the "China Clipper" and her sister ships will be taking over the Pacific service and the "Pan American Clipper" will return to routine duties on the Brazilian Division. For the bigger ships will carry larger margins of payload. From San Francisco to Hawaii, for example, they will be able to carry 18 passengers in berths, a ton of mail, another ton of express and fuel not only for the 2,400-mile flight but for an additional 800 miles of extra flying besides. On the daylight flights on the western stages, a great many more passengers and pounds of cargo can be carried.

Great beautiful things, these Martin boats that usher in a new conception of travel across the world's trackless oceans. They stand not so much at the end of a long line of super-refinement as at the first step of an endless new development. Already, before these three have entered scheduled service Pan American engineers are counseling designers pointing toward "Clipper" ships to be built along

FIRST CHINESE EXPLORER

(Continued from Page 9)

Despite this precaution, he was captured again by the Huns, and remained in captivity for more than a year, but once again escaped with his wife, child and his archer. And thirteen years after he left his native land, he appeared once more in the Court of Wu Ti.

Huns Defeated

Chang K'ien's return with the story of his travels and the knowledge which he had gained was "a spark to kindle the activity of China." Military expeditions were dispatched to the west to conquer tribe after tribe so that, in 119 B. C., even the Huns were finally defeated. Thereafter, lesser envoys were sent to Ferghana and neighboring countries to spread the civilization of China and to open trade and communication with other peoples.

Chinese Influence Spread

By military conquests and diplomatic means, Wu Ti spread the influence of China throughout Central Asia. The first silk route to Europe was established, together with a line of "frontier outposts which . . . later protected the trade routes of the Roman Empire. Shortly after the end of the second century B. C. China's silk was selling on the banks of the Tiber for its weight in gold."

Thus runs the great story of Chang K'ien as told by Lowell Thomas, and he tells it fully, dramatically, and the reader is carried away by the brilliance of his racy and colorful narration. Incidentally, "The First Chinese Explorer" is the first story of a collection which makes up author Thomas' latest book, "The Untold Story of Exploration," just published by Dodd, Mead and Co., N. Y., price \$3.00. Read the book by all means, if you enjoy stories of explorations and travels into remote frontiers of the world.

the same lines and that will be twice the size. Already new engines of greater size and better fuel economies, new materials, new advancements in aerodynamics, give guarantees, not promises, that even their present concepts are but a step or two toward a future that challenges the imagination.

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REFLECTIONS ON CHINESE ART

(Continued from Page 12)

sider that a single famille noir vase cost around \$50,000, we can realize their difficulty. Much of the mislabeling in the Western museums are again not the fault of the curators. The rich donators have insisted on putting their "judgment" on the gift.

Teach Younger Generation

As to remedy, the first important move would be to teach Chinese art in the evening schools. We may not have enough teachers who are specialists on this complicated subject, but a general outline covering the field would at least be a beginning. Meanwhile outside experts might be invited to give a talk before important gatherings.

The younger generation would be going a long way in stimulating an interest in this subject by presenting Chinese art objects as awards for their numerous contests. Instead of presenting the usual silver plated mug (which increases in ugliness with the years) to a winner, a Ming vase or a Ch'ien Lung bronze might be given. A metal plate tacked to the base of such a gift would identify the giver and the winner, as well as indicating the occasion. The initial cost would be the same, but it is no secret that Chinese art objects are steadily increasing in market value. In time Chinatown will be famous for its large number of private collectors.



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PEIPING-HANKOW RAILROAD TO BE MADE CHINA'S "MODEL RAIL"

A seven-year plan calling for the increase of railroad property, development of traffic and payment of debts has been formulated by the Peiping-Hankow Railway Administration with the ultimate object of making the longest government line in China the "model railroad" of the country.

The project, it is understood, has already been approved by the Executive Yuan and will be started on immediately. The cost is estimated at \$2,200,000.

According to the scheme, 500,000 sleepers and 5,500 tons of rails will be replaced within seven years. Aside from the bridges at Hsinlo and Fengchuen, which will be rebuilt presently, all other bridges on the line will be repaired by five stages: from Hankow to Hsinyang in the first stage, from Hsinyang to Yencheng in the second stage, from Yencheng to the south bank of the Yellow River in the third stage, from the north bank of the Yellow River to Shihchiachwang in the fourth stage, and from Shihchiachwang to Peiping in the fifth stage.

A new iron bridge will be built across the Yellow River to replace the present one, which is in a precarious condition. The design for the new bridge has already been worked out by bridge experts and the estimated construction cost is \$7,500,000.

To facilitate transportation on the line, 20 new locomotives will be purchased abroad. Meanwhile, the equipment of the railway workshops will be increased. Large quantities of repair materials, new motors, boilers and sundry machines will be bought.

International Camp Conference in China

From China comes George Gee's report on the Fourth Pacific Area International Camp-conference at Camp Swallow Island, Tsingtao. The eight days of the conference were spent in discussions of the various school, home and national problems of the day. Seventy-nine boys, representing nine nations, were present at the conference.

George Gee, better known as Gee Teung, is a former San Franciscan and member of Troop 3, one of Chinatown's units of the Boy Scouts of America. At present he is a resident of Canton. George was one of China's representatives at the International Conference, which was conducted under the auspices of the World's Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations.

SAMPAN AND CARAVAN

SHIPS ARRIVALS

Among the first class passengers arriving from the Orient last week aboard the S. S. Hoover was Mr. Sewai Wong, who is one of the principal stockholders of "Wing Lee Wai", liquor distillers in China.

Other passengers included Miss Foo Sui, Mr. Chiao Tsu-kwang, Mr. Chin Chang Chien, and Mr. Hue Gan Foo.

Enroute from China to Paris, France, via San Francisco was Mr. Huang Kuo Su, naval investigator for the Chinese government.

YUNNAN-BURMA HIGHWAY TO BE BUILT

Tentative plans for the construction of a motor-road linking Yunnan with Burma are being discussed between Tseng Yang-fu and high provincial authorities.

Mr. Tseng is the Chekiang Reconstruction Commissioner and special highway superintendent for Hunan, Hupeh, Szechwan and Kweichow, and had been supervising highway construction work in Yunnan.

It is learned that a survey corps will shortly be organized to select a suitable route for the projected Yunnan-Burma highway. Construction funds for the highway, it was planned, will be appropriated by the Central Government.

NANCHANG-YUSHAN LINE TO BE COMPLETED SOON

The Nanchang-Yushan section of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway will be completed soon with the north station at Nanchang being under process of construction. Traffic on the new line will be opened at the end of the year.

The second section, Nanchang to Pinghsiang, on the Hunan border, will complete its survey in two months.

The section of the Kiangsi-Fukien line from Shangjao to Foochow has been surveyed. As soon as funds are available, the construction of the road-bed will start.

CHINA MAIL

Ships arriving from China:

President Jefferson (Seattle) Dec. 10; President Pierce (San Francisco) Dec. 10; President Coolidge (San Francisco) Dec. 18; President Jackson (Seattle) Dec. 24; President Wilson (San Francisco) Jan. 7.

Ships leaving for China:

President Johnson (San Francisco) Dec. 6; President Lincoln (San Francisco) Dec. 13; President Monroe (San Francisco) Dec. 20; President Coolidge (San Francisco) Dec. 27.

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DECEMBER 6, 1933

Five Cents

NORTH CHINA IN DEADLOCK

By Tsu Pan

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The North China situation seemed to be at a deadlock last week.

Aggressive attitude on the part of the Japanese army in North China was manifested as more trainloads of Japanese soldiers poured in from Manchuria. In Tientsin the Japanese are building a huge airdrome, and after completion, 50 airplanes will arrive for maneuvers, it is reported. Army patrol, armored cars, and tanks come out from their barracks every day, parading in the city to show the impressiveness of the Mikado's might to the native population. Two Japanese navy fleets weighed anchors at Tangku, gateway to the port of Tientsin. Japanese troops also occupied important railway junctions along the Peiping-Tientsin railway line, to prevent Chinese troops from any northern movement. The Japanese also guarded the post office, exercising strict censorship of mail. The Tientsin-Peiping area was, therefore, virtually in the control of the Japanese army.

Chinese Protest

In Nanking, the Chinese foreign office bombarded the Japanese Embassy with a storm of protests. It openly indicted the Japanese army with "conniving" the separatist movement in North China. Such movement generated by disgruntled Chinese elements in connivance with the Japanese troops was contrary to popular desire and to Sino-Japanese amity. Notes of this nature were sent to the Japanese Embassy three times in two days, the last one being sent when Japanese soldiers took Fengtai, a railway station east of Peiping. At the same time, the Japanese foreign office also addressed identical notes to all embassies and legations in China denouncing the autonomous regime set up by Yin Yu-keng in the North China demilitarized zone.

Japanese Unconcerned

The Japanese diplomats were apparently not much concerned with these protests. They asserted that the movement for autonomy in North China was entirely a spontaneous Chinese movement. It is "preposterous," they say, that the Japanese army could be in connivance with the local people.

General Chiang Kai-shek had sent Dr. C. T. Wang, China's foremost veteran diplomat, to Japan to discuss the North China situation with Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Hirota. In an interview, Minister

Hirota told Dr. Wang that Japan wishes to deal with China on three fundamental principles, namely: first, cooperation between China, Japan and "Manchukuo"; second, suppressing communist and anti-Japanese movements in entire China; and third, reconsideration of the silver policy by the Nanking government. The same desires were reiterated by Japanese Ambassador Ariyoshi to General Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking.

Conference Summoned

Subsequent to these conversations, General Chiang Kai-shek appointed General Ho Yin-ching, minister of war, to leave for Peiping. He is to summon the North China military leaders to a conference to decide on new policies. Well informed circles intimated that in order to maintain China's sovereignty over North China, General Chiang must, under the circumstances, make some concessions to the Japanese. The possible outcome, it was predicted, may be in the form of a reorganization of the North China government, to delegate the central government's authority on monetary issues to each province, and have them make suitable arrangements with Nanking regarding China's silver policy.

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YIN YU-KENG ASSASSINATED

From China comes the report of the assassination of Yin Yu-keng, head of the "Council of Nine", governing body of the recently proclaimed autonomous State of North Hopei. It had been the contention of knowing observers that the new autonomous state was not the result of popular approval of the citizens of the provinces affected—rather, it was the result of a Japanese expansionist movement that partially succeeded.

Yin Yu-keng, who up to the time had been Commissioner of Political Affairs in the North China Demilitarized Zone, found himself caught in his own scheming, states the report.

Protests sprang from every source, notably from such leaders as Dr. Hu Shih, often-times called China's foremost thinker. Yin was besieged in his residence in Tungchow by an angry mob demanding, among other things, that they be given tax relief. Yin resorted to disguise to escape this hazardous situation, only to lose his life soon after.

F A R E A S T

Model Prisons in China

One of the features that distinguish prison reforms in China is the construction of model prisons throughout the country. Many of these modern jails in the cities are high, spacious buildings in which rooming and management of the prisoners are along scientific lines. From the beginning of their confinement to the time of their release, the prisoners are well taken care of, and given the necessary training for the maintenance of their future livelihood. They are taught to read, write and do mathematical work. They are taught spinning, type-setting, wood-work and many other kinds of handicraft. These prisons also contain infirmaries well equipped with medical provisions to look after the cleanliness and health of their inmates.

The products of the prisoners from the various model prisons were recently put on exhibition in Nanking. The excellent work favorably impressed the public with the efficient service of these prisons in transforming prisoners into useful citizens for the future.

Four Year Plan for Kwangtung

Canton, Kwangtung— Due to the great number of children throughout this province between the ages of 6 and 16 who are without means of receiving an elementary education, the provincial Bureau of Education has recently launched a four-year plan whereby, at the end of that period, enough schools will be built to accommodate these children.

A recent tabulation of statistics apprised the Bureau that approximately 1,500,000 children between the age of 3 and 16 were in elementary schools, but that the number of children of the same ages who were not in schools or did not have any schools which they may attend, approached the staggering figure of 2,500,000.

Faced with an educational problem which required long planning as well as adequate financing, the Bureau devised a four-year plan to build about 30,000 school houses throughout the province.

A large sum from the provincial treasury has been earmarked for this purpose. Many new school houses in rural districts have been built. Meanwhile, hundreds of extension classes have been created to absorb a small percentage of these children.

FLOOD RELIEF IN CHINA

The rising of the Yangtze River and the Yellow Kiver has again put China in the throes of floods. The situation has seriously affected about 50 districts in several provinces, of which Hupeh and Shantung present the worst scenes of disaster. In the Yellow River Valley 5,500,000 people were left homeless, and damage to property already runs into the hundreds of millions. The National Government promptly started relief and preventive measures to fight this huge flood menace.

The cooperation of provincial authorities and the National Flood Relief Commission has enabled large-scale work to be done in stopping breaches in dikes, strengthening embankments and transporting refugees out of the flooded areas. Temporary shelters are being built and supplies of food and clothing are being rushed to places where flood victims are gathered.

The public spirit of the people has risen to the occasion with the formation in Nanking and other cities of relief organizations. The Chinese boy and girl scouts, in particular, are busy soliciting contributions of winter clothes for the flood sufferers.

AIR HEROES HONORED

Chengtu, China— A memorable service in honor of all aviators who were killed in action within the last ten years in China's fight to eradicate the country's communists, was held here recently. The service was held in a public park, conducted by officials of the government, and was attended by over 10,000 people.

Although no official figures have been released regarding the number of aviators who have died for this cause, the number was estimated to be close to 1,500. These air fighters played a heroic and decisive part in China's fight against communists, and those who witnessed the commemoration ceremonies here did not forget.

Before the service, a dozen planes dropped circulars from the sky.

Shensi has made much headway in highway construction during the past five years. When the 8 trunk highways are completed, she will have a total of 2495 miles of roads.

China Press Exhibit Planned

Hankow, China— A press exhibit in which all the newspapers, magazines, children's educational publications, pictorial as well as textual, and all allied printing matter now being published in the country, will be open to the public beginning Jan. 1, 1936.

This educational exhibition was planned by several prominent members of the Kuomintang of this city with the intention of educating the people to read more by showing them the valuable knowledge to be obtained through the printed page.

Discussions of journalism and the newspaper business in China today will form a part of the program of this coming press exhibit.

Chinese Textile Exhibit to Open

Imperial robes as worn by Emperors and Mandarins, as well as rare palace rugs and chair covers, k'o suz tapestries, brocades or damascus, and embroideries will be on exhibit at the San Francisco Museum of Art, from December 6 to January 15.

This exhibit, the private collection of Mr. William Edward Colby, represents years of discriminating collecting of the finest Oriental textiles covering many dynasties. Especially noteworthy will be the early k'o suz tapestry, the almost microscopic embroidery stitches, and the full laced, five clawed dragons first in vogue among the royalties during the Ming dynasty. The brocades bring to us the refined taste of the Sungs, whose subtle and graceful designs make all other Oriental patterns barbaric by comparison.

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CINEMA COMPANY ORGANIZED

A new local Chinese corporate business venture, the Kwong Ngai Talking Picture Company, was recently established. Although several ventures in this field have failed in the past six or seven years, the new company seems undaunted and are willing to invest a large amount into this business.

The Kwong Ngai Company has already employed several Chinese stage stars from the Mandarin Theatre, including others who show acting ability. The "shooting" of the company's first picture, tentatively entitled "Heart-aches" has begun. The lead in this picture is being played by Miss Wei Gim Fong, one of the star actresses of the Mandarin Theatre.

After taking many preliminary scenes in Chinatown, the troupe left for Hollywood recently, where they hope to finish filming the story.

The Chinese Young People Union Fellowship combined their regular monthly meeting with a dinner and social at the Chinese Baptist Church last Sunday, with Ira Lee as chairman. This combination proved highly successful, as there were over 70 who attended the dinner served by Lew Way, and many who came afterwards for the service. The speaker for the evening was Mr. Alden Smith, who gave an interesting chronological account of his trip to Europe, including the Oxford and Prague conventions. He stated that the Oxford movement is based on four absolutes: absolute honesty, absolute unselfishness, absolute purity, and absolute love. The social hour followed immediately after. Elmer Lee led the group in several games.

Mr. Victor Kwong, secretary at the Chinese Consulate, addressed the Men's Club of the First Unitarian Church, at Geary and Franklin Streets, Thursday, December 5. His subject was, "Some Observations on Present-Day China."

Patricia Gaye Lum was born at the Franklin Hospital on Nov. 23. Mother and daughter are both doing well.

George C. Lum, Jr., the new dad, is wearing a larger sized hat these days.

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CHINATOWNIA

U. C. Professors to Lecture

At a banquet held last week at Yuen Tung Low, the following were elected temporary committee officers with the idea of inviting a number of University of California professors to Chinatown for a series of lectures: Hayne Hall, president; Frances Moon, vice president; James R. Lee, secretary; and Daisy K. Wong, treasurer.

The alumni are desirous of keeping in touch with campus activities, as well as to know the latest that is going on in the scientific, social, economic and political world. The series of addresses is to be planned especially for college graduates who are too busy to devote valuable time to research but who want to be in constant touch with the academic world.

Among those present were Bob Mason and Bruce Thomas, representing Bob Sibley of the California Alumni Association.

CHINATOWN HAS AQUARIUM

Chinatown has its own aquarium of tropical fish. A great many species were brought here from Honolulu, Singapore and other parts of the world. The name of the store, "Gee Gong", (Large Lake) is located at 838 Jackson St. Visitors are welcome at all times.

ROBERT LOWE DIES

Robert Lowe, a well known young man of this city, passed away last week at a Bakersfield sanatorium. His body was shipped back to this city for funeral services which was held last Monday, December 2.

Robert was a graduate of Polytechnic High School, where he was an honor student. He also studied at Cal. Tech. Prior to his sickness, he was a designer at a well known clothing factory.

Y. M. C. A. GOAL REACHED

The Annual Membership Drive of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. went over the top last week, the drive being concluded on Wednesday. Final results are not yet available for publication, as reports are still being turned in. However, T. Y. Tang, executive secretary, reported that the drive is well over the quota of \$1500.

News from the various clubs and organizations of interest to the public will be welcome. Address the Chinese Digest.

Square and Circle Tenth Chest Raffle

For the tenth successive year, the Square and Circle Club will hold its annual Hope Chest Raffle. The proceeds of this project go towards a revolving loan fund from which worthy girls may borrow for educational, health and other emergency purposes.

The winning ticket for the carved camphor wood chest, filled to capacity with lovely hand-embroidered articles by members of the organization, will be drawn at a dance at the Chinese Y. W. C. A. on Dec. 7. The chest is now on display at Jing Loy Co. There will also be second and third prizes.

YOUNG CHINA DANCES NOW

If more concrete evidence is needed to show Chinatown's honorable elders and all those who are interested in its social changes, that its populace has gone 100 percent American in their ideas, fads, and habits, this latest manifestation of its modernism will be of considerable interest:

Four members of the "Pear Orchard"—China's flowery phrase identifying artists of the drama—who are with the Mandarin Theatre troupe, have taken up American ballroom dancing. Under the direction of Miss Nellie Tong, the Misses Lee Yuk Lin and Siu Shue Moy, and the Messrs. Wong Ka Lung and Chin Shu Hip are learning the newest steps in waltz and fox trot.

To these enthusiastic tyros of western dance it must afford a great deal of fun, and not a little relief, also, to be able to use their feet in a natural, graceful manner instead of the studied, robot movements of our ancient dances which Chinese actors and actresses have practiced for many centuries.

The new fancy for American dancing may not infuse new life into the slowly ebbing popularity of Chinese opera, but at least these performers of the Chinese stage are keeping in step with the times.

While playing on the roof, little Bobby Wong, three year old son of Mrs. Grace Wong of Salinas, accidentally fell off the skylight 25 feet to the ground, severely injuring his arm. At the time of the accident, Bobby was staying with his aunt at 243 Joyce St., San Francisco. Immediately after she was notified, Mrs. Wong rushed here from Salinas. Bobby is under the care of Dr. C. M. Chow.

POO-POO

By Bob Poon

Miss Grace Chew came to the Barn Dance dressed as a farmerette, braids, straw hat and all, in keeping with the theme. She was persuaded not to go home and change, as it did our hearts good to know that someone was in the spirit of the affair. Miss Chew is a newcomer to our fair city, otherwise, she would know that most of the people do not take the bother to be in costume, much to our regret.

Quite a number of persons remarked that it was not necessary to dance. You merely hold your partner and the next thing you know, you are milling with the crowd.

There were two persons at the barn dance that gave the folks a ripping good time. Mr. or should I say Miss Henry-etta Lum and myself. The difference is that I lost my shirt whereas Henry-etta lost her dress. It could be said that we gave the clothing off our backs for the enjoyment of the folks. (P. S. Henry's costume was supposed to represent a Milk Maid. I don't know whether his job had anything to do with the decision of the costume).

There were only a few farmers at the dance; the others were mostly drug store cowboys. Always with an eye for business, Harry Mew told me they have a complete stock of shirts at his store.

Thomas Dare, an enthusiastic tennis player, was a "hot" player Thursday afternoon. So "hot", in fact, that his coat caught on fire. One young fellow assisted Tommy in extinguishing the fire. He showed promise of being a good fireman when he becomes of age. This lad, seeing the fire, rushed quickly to the fountain, took a big mouthful, ran back and played the stream on Dare's coat.

In my hurry to go home I left my book near my locker. When I went back for it, I met Jack Young. He said that it was lucky that I had left my book near the locker and not on the counter. He explained that a friend had left his Chinese Digest on the counter, and when he remembered, came back looking for it. He found it, all right, but do you know what happened? A zealous "Y" worker had stamped the "Y" all over his magazine!

CHINATOWNIA

PORTLAND NEWS

On Nov. 23, the Chungwah Girls' Basketball Team played a benefit game against the Manley Acettes on the Y. M. C. A. floor. The veteran players on the Chungwah team rolled up a score of 35 to 2 at the end of the last quarter. A capacity crowd witnessed this thrilling game, admiring both the Chungwah's team work and the fight in the opposing team in the face of overwhelming odds.

This is the second benefit game played, and the proceeds go towards purchasing rice for the aged Chinese of the community. Last year the club was able to contribute one ton of rice. This year the Chinese Girls Club with the cooperation of the Chungwah team hope to equal the previous amount given.

The Wah Kiang Club's basketball team is well under way getting into trim in defence of their title as champions of the House League of the Y. M. C. A. Last year the team, then known as the Chinese Eagles, fought hard to win the coveted plaque. This year they are out to retain their title and win another plaque.

The club is now sponsoring a raffle in hopes of swelling the treasury whereby it may purchase new suits for the team. Raffle prizes are to be imported Chinese potteries and curios.

The Inter-club Council of the Girl Reserves of Portland held its annual fall dance at the Laurelhurst Club on Nov. 29. Many of the younger Chinese attended this affair. Dorothy and James Moe showed their terpsichorean ability by capturing the prize dance.

Jacqueline Wong, a student majoring in music at the U. of O., and Jack Wong from the U. of W. were home for the Thanksgiving holidays. Jack was a former student of the Lingnan University in Canton, but returned to the States for his degree.

Henry Wu writes from Peiping, China, that he is enjoying it immensely back there. Henry, a graduate of Reed College is now studying at the Peiping Union Medical College. He is remembered as a high ranking tennis player of Reed College.

Mei Wah Dance Success

Mei Wah Club transformed the Y. W. C. A. gym into a farm house for their dance on Nov. 30. The decorations which were sketched by Wahso Chan composed of barnyard fowls and animals.

One of the high spots of the evening was the singing during intermissions by Ruby Annette Foo of Marysville. Best costumes of the evening were those of Esther Tom as a milkmaid, and Tony Chew as an old, near-sighted farmer.

Winners of door prizes were: M. F. Wong, Edward Gee, Bill Chinn, Francis Louie, and William Won.

Chairman for the evening was Vice President Peony D. Wong, Lily Leong was in charge of refreshments, and Mrs. Wahso Chan, decorations.

ONE BY ONE CLUB GROWS

An intensive seven-month period of personal evangelism resulted in the addition of almost 40 new members to the One By One Club, the young people's group of the Chinese Presbyterian Church.

In a social program at the church on Thanksgiving Eve, prizes were awarded the winners of the drive: Mrs. Benjamin Chung, Miss Flora Hubbard, Peter Tom, and Stephen Yee. Miss Betty Hu, Bethel evangelist from Shanghai, China, gave a talk on winning people "one by one". Songs, special musical numbers, and refreshments added to the enjoyment of those present.

Lee Quon, 35, of Tracy, California, was run over and killed on the Tracy highway a few days ago by an automobile, after State officers had warned him not to walk on the highway. Lee failed to heed the warning, and walked directly into the path of an oncoming car in the fog, it was reported.

STEDDEN POND ILL

Friends of Stephen Pond are sorry to hear that he is in the San Francisco Hospital with pneumonia. They hope that he will recover soon.

LONG'S BAZAAR

TOYS - NOTIONS - ICE CREAM -
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FIRECRACKERS

This column is conducted for the benefit of our readers, under which they may submit suggestions and comments on any and all topics pertaining to the Chinese people or country.

New Orleans, La.
November 29, 1935

Dear Editor:

I have just finished reading my copy of the Chinese Digest. I wonder if you will accept a bouquet from the Land of Magnolias? I recently returned from a visit to the Golden Gate; while there I made the Lantern Tour, and at last found myself in San Francisco's Chinatown. I say "at last" because as a tot that was my cardinal ambition, but my good parents warned me in whispers that "The Chinese eat nice little girls". I was not discouraged. I vowed that I would run away, and secretly prayed to be abducted like the heroines in fiction. A few months ago I found myself traveling to the Pacific Coast, and my ambition.

... I stood in the temples and marveled at the workmanship and the beauty, and the culture of a civilization much older than our own.

I heard the voice of Confucius, and was touched by the greatness of a creed actually lived up to. And I felt the lure of the bazaars. I smiled, and found the smile returned.

I grew to know the girls and boys, to entertain them, and be entertained by them. Nightly I strolled through Chinatown, and felt safer than I might have been at home.

I witnessed the intellectual side, the moral and the domestic side, where young boys and girls play games, sing, dance, and make merry without having to resort to an automobile parked by the roadside!

I found genuine sympathy and friendship, and I also learned that I had grown to admire and love the Chinese people.

... I take my hat off to it (Chinatown), may the modern trend never destroy what it personifies.

The Chinese Digest is a splendid paper, with a mission to perform. May it continue to grow like the humble acorn to a mighty oak.

As a subscriber I will deem it an honor if you are able to publish this little tribute from far away "Dixie" in your columns.

Alma L. Hascall.

WINGS TO CHINA

Story of the Development of the Great Aviation Project, the Crossing of the Pacific By Aeroplane and the Linking of China with the United States

America has swung into action an airway to the Orient—a 9,000-mile aerial trade route across the vast Pacific Ocean that bids fair to affect the course of world affairs by changing, from twenty-eight days to sixty brief flying hours, the interval between the Western World and the far-off Orient; that will give American commerce a high road to the billion-dollar markets of the teeming East, and make neighbors of peoples half the world apart.

This is the third article which tells, for the first time, of the remarkable organization and planning behind this ocean-bridging airway; of its pioneering; the ships and men that are to be geared to the task; what the service is to be, and some of the effects of this new, dynamic link between the hemispheres.

By WILLIAM VAN DUSEN

In accompanying articles we have traced the four years of effort, the \$4,000,000 of resources that have gone into the making of this great 9,000-mile bridge for American commerce and American travelers.

Here let us summarize the descriptive features of the accomplished task.

The first of the giant flying-boats used for the actual scheduled operations has completed the first successful mail-carrying flight to Manila. Two of its sister ships stand ready to follow soon in the wake of the first.

Largest Planes Ever Built

Great all-metal high-wing monoplanes, these three twentieth century "Clippers" are larger than any airplanes ever built in America. With a ton of mail or express cargo they can cruise 4,000 miles non-stop at a speed of over 150 miles an hour. They can make the longest stage of the new trans-Pacific route, 2,410 miles with 30 per cent of reserve fuel, several tons of cargo and 18 passengers. On shorter hops their passenger lists can be increased. There is room in their cabin compartments and lounge rooms for 48 passengers to be seated comfortably, and such loads are practical up to 1,200 miles.

Five Ground Stations

Ever since last July bases have been ready for the service all the way across the Pacific to Manila. Docking floats, fuelling equipment, shops, offices, elaborate radio, living quarters—a set of five complete ground stations have been set up at a cost of more than \$2,000,000. The eastern terminal is in Alameda, on San Francisco Bay. The second station in Pearl Harbor, on the Island of Oahu

in the Hawaiian group. Then Midway Island islet, 1,380 miles to the westward but still in the Hawaiian group, makes the third. The fourth stop on tiny Wake Island, westward of the date line, 1,252 miles from its nearest neighbor, Midway. Then Guam, 1,560 miles further; Manila, 1,580 miles more, as a last break in the long journey before the China coast, 700 miles further, is reached.

At each base a permanent crew of manager, agent, radio men, mechanics, has been stationed since early summer. Hand-picked from the whole Pan American organization, every one of these ground crew men upon whom so much depends has had years of thorough training behind him. Each crew, too, has held endless rehearsals of its routines under Pacific conditions. The radio men have stood watch constantly since the erection of their sets some months ago. Weather observations go on hourly.

On four great pioneering flights a 19-ton flying boat, "Pan American Clipper," has been used throughout the summer to test bases and ground crews in actual aircraft handling and to give a final increment of training to flight crews.

"Pan American Clipper"

The "Pan American Clipper's" first flight went as far as Hawaii, then returned. The second reached Midway before the ship was headed back. The third reached Wake. The fourth, Guam.

Steadily, without a single untoward incident to mar even one of its 40,000 miles of Pacific test flights, the aerial pioneering has gone steadily forward with its exhaustive program. Nuclei for five crews have been trained aboard her. Its trips have confirmed a thousand calculations and estimates made by Pan American weather and radio experts, maintenance specialists, and have filled in great gaps in the types of data that can only be secured by direct test. With completion of the Guam flight, there is no more experimental flavor left in the problem of flying an airline across this particular trans-Pacific route than there is in running a locomotive from New York to Boston.

Planes, bases, training, are finished. So, too, is the fourth major element in this 9,000-mile bridge—radio. Shore or ship radio that spanned almost any distance desired has, of course, been commonplace for some years. But to develop

light-weight, low-powered ultra-reliable equipment to cover the whole Pacific from an airplane has been one of the major tasks faced in this whole project.

Radio Triumph

Radios for straight communication were comparatively simple. Each of the big "Clipper" boats carries two sending sets, two receivers, a dual antenna system. Even when on the water, with engines still, batteries insure that all sets may be used for days on end to send position reports, get weather data, dispatch instructions to and from almost any spot in the entire Pacific. In the air the range is even greater. From far beyond Wake, for example, the "Clipper's" radio operator has kept in constant touch with Pan American's Miami station, a half a world away.

The project's real radio triumph though, has been its extension of aircraft radio direction-finding devices to unprecedented ranges.

The normal type of radio beacons serve well enough for overland lines. But their short ranges of a hundred miles or so make them obviously impossible for trans-oceanic use. Pan American early standardized on the international routes a telegraph-signal type, then extended it in power. On each of its flights the "Pan American Clipper" was able to keep a constant running-fix of its position to the fraction of a mile by radio bearings it could take on ocean vessels and a half dozen shore stations. It can then check those readings with bearings taken by its base stations on its own signals. Gone forever is the great hazard that once faced fliers crossing great expanses of ocean.

Gone, too, are the hazards that once existed when unexpected fog obscured objective harbors. A well-trying, perfectly proven procedure of using the radio direction-finders in conjunction with the plane's flying instruments enables the big ships to land smoothly and accurately in any of its base harbors.

All summer long, piece after piece has been fitted into the picture. Base after base has taken shape. Stage after stage has been flight-tested. The ground flying crews have topped off years of training in the Caribbean with actual proof flights over the Pacific. The radio is ready and efficient beyond the most optimistic expectations.

(Continued on Page 14)

HUNDRED NAMES

POND-YEP WEDDING NEAR

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Pond announced the forthcoming marriage of their daughter, Constance Jeanne, to Mr. John Yep.

The wedding will take place on the seventh of December at the Temple Methodist Episcopal Church, 110 McAllister St. A reception will be held at the Shanghai Low that evening. Mr. Yep is the owner of the California Shrimp Co. of this city.

FOUR SEAS CLUB ANNIVERSARY

In observance of the seventh anniversary of its existence, the local Four Seas Club will hold its annual dinner at the Far East Cafe on Dec. 18. Election of officers will also be held.

Present officers are: William Wong, president; George Lau, secretary; Frank Hee, treasurer; and Lawrence Jung, general manager.

A daughter was born on Nov. 19 to the wife of Chu Ju Siang, 2134 Eleventh Ave. Oakland.

A daughter was born on Nov. 26 to the wife of Leong Fook Ock, 777 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

A daughter was born on Nov. 23 to the wife of George Chuck Lum, 909 Jackson St., San Francisco.

A daughter was born to the wife of Ralph G. Fung, 387 Ninth St., Oakland, on Nov. 14.

A son was born on Nov. 23 to the wife of Willie Leong, 1235 Washington St., San Francisco.

A son was born on Nov. 23 to the wife of Chuck Nee Quong, 730 Jackson St., San Francisco.

BON VOYAGE TO MRS. CHAN

Mrs. Clarence Chan, who will sail for Honolulu with her family, Tuesday, Dec. 10, was guest of honor at a bon voyage dinner, Wednesday, at the Far East Restaurant.

After the dinner, there was bridge and mah jong at the home of Mrs. Loy Kwok on Washington Street.

The hostesses of the evening were: Mesdames Loy Kwok, Ira Lee, James Mah, Norman Chinn, George Quock, Thomas Chinn, and the Misses Mabel Mar, Alice P. Fong, Emeline Fong, Daisy K. Wong, May Jung, and Helen Fong, Ruth Young, and Bertha Wong.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY SKETCH

Short, interesting biographical sketches or anecdotes about Chinese currently in the eyes of the world will be found regularly under the above heading in the Chinese Digest

T. V. SOONG

T. V. Soong, Chairman of National Economic Commission, born at Shanghai in 1894; received his early education under private auspices and at St. John's University at Shanghai, following which he went to the United States and entered Harvard University in 1915 from which he received a degree from the school of administration. He then entered Columbia University where he took graduate work at the same time serving on the staff of several leading New York banking houses.

Upon returning to China, he joined the Han-Yeh-Ping Coal and Iron works at Hankow, as secretary.

Later, he was appointed general manager of the International Trading Corporation. At the time of the organization of the Nationalist Government, he went to Canton and served as director of the Department of Commerce and organizer and general manager of the Chinese Central Government Bank. Several years later, he became Commissioner of Finance for Kwangtung and in 1926 was appointed Minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government. In the spring of 1927, he retired from the Nationalist Government at Hankow and came to Shanghai. In the fall of that same year, he joined the Nanking Government as Minister of Finance, and concurrently was Vice President of the Executive Yuan. (The latter organ corresponding to the Cabinet of other governments.)

He resigned from these posts and became Chairman of the National Economic Commission in 1934. Considered one of the leading financiers of China, he is the brother of Madame Sun Yat-sen, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, and Mme. H. H. Kung.

CORRECTION

In the last issue of the CHINESE Digest, an error was made regarding General Chiang Kai-shek's present position in the National Government of China. He is now chairman of the Commission of Military affairs. He had previously resigned from the posts of chairman of the National Government and the Presidency of the Executive Yuan.

Huang Chen Yu, a Manchurian farmer, claims to be the smallest man in the Orient, being only two feet eight inches tall. He was married at the age of 8 and divorced at 15. When asked if he intended to marry again, Huang replied, "How can a man of my size command a wife's respect?"

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HOSPITAL IN HOY-PING DISTRICT CONTEMPLATED

For some years the Hoy-ping District Kwangtung province has maintained a small government dispensary to take care of its indigent sick as well as to introduce western medicine and standards of health, sanitation, and prevention of disease among the population.

Recently the director of this dispensary, Mr. Tsui, felt that this work should be enlarged to form the beginning of a hospital so that patients who came from distant villages for extensive medical treatments, may be given temporary hospitalization and that prenatal and obstetrical care should also be provided. The materialization of such a plan means the establishment of a district people's hospital.

Already one thousand Kwangtung dollars have been appropriated from the district government, and plans are being drawn for the enlargement of the dispensary. As several thousand dollars will be needed for this purpose, the various villages and towns have been asked to conduct financial campaigns to raise the needed funds.

Thus, one phase of rural rehabilitation work is being carried out in the province. It is work of this kind, pursued while the country is in the midst of disorder by communists, and of military and political aggressions by foreign nations, which is, slowly and imperceptively but surely, transforming the life of the people.

vising the construction of houses and signs to conform with the rest of Chinatown. And our street lamps should also be replaced by those of Chinese design.

6. Changing of Street and Place Names to Conform to Chinese Environment. For example:

Wavery Place	Yuan Yin Street
Jason Court	Lotus Lane
Spofford Alley	Buddha Court
Becket Street	Red Lantern Alley
Cameron Alley	Ming Court

7. The Addition of Chinese Architectural Elements on All Vacant Spaces and Blank Walls. A niche may easily house a stone or bronze statue, with, perhaps, an incense urn in front of it. A blank wall may be utilized as a bulletin board, where all lodges and associations are welcome to post their announcements as long as it is in Chinese or devoid of advertisements. The addition of a well-shaped fountain, an incense incinerator (suitable also for firecrackers during festivals), or a large pottery urn for gold fish or plants in odd corners or blind streets—such "little things" would make Chinatown an attractive tourist spot again.

All this can be done without "injuring" the standard of the younger generation. We are Chinese, and will always be. Our cultural life is something to look up to, a heritage not common in America. Let us turn to any other field of endeavor, and see how many of us can find employment outside of Chinatown.

Therefore, let us keep and develop Chinatown into a distinctive town—again a world-famous town!

"SEVEN STEPS TO FAME"

"Old Chinatown" is famous the world over as a beauty spot and an exotic center of Oriental intrigue and "ways that are dark." But at times we must admit it borders on being a plain ordinary slum, or worse still, another "Manchukuo." To make Chinatown a tourist magnet would mean much to the pocketbooks of the younger generation. The "Seven Steps to Fame" were first given by Chingwah Lee in September, 1930, but we feel that it is worth printing:

1. Inauguration of Public Pageantry: All outdoor fashion shows, festivals, and religious rites should be given at stated intervals so that transportation companies, tourist and convention bureaus, and newspapers can advertise them for us months in advance. Such festivals as "Autumn Moon Festival," "Feast of the Lantern," and the "Seven Maidens Festival" should be revived. The Lion Festival for the Hospital or the Community Chest, if planned in advance, should merit city support.

2. Wearing of Chinese Garments. There is no garment in all the world more ugly than male European garments of the present era. Therefore it is our duty to be courageous enough not to hide the best and ape the worse. Of course it is impractical to wear them at all times, at present. But on important occasions and during indoor activities the wearing of Chinese garments should be stimulated. Perhaps the awarding of prizes to the best costume would help.

3. Creation of a Chinese Garden. At St. Mary's Square, imported flowers and shrubs from the Orient will lend an educational value to the place. The construction of a tall, be-jewelled golden pagoda will enable visitors to see all of Chinatown as well as much of the bay and the financial and shopping district. A pavilion serving tea will enable the shoppers to rest and meet friends. A pond, rockeries and Stone Buddhas complete the picture.

4. Converting Dirty Alleys Into Picturesque Lanes. Painting and shrubs first. Then flower boxes on all balconies, flower baskets dangling from windows. Flags and banners from house tops. Red lanterns and more red lanterns. Bamboo benches and huge pottery urns.

5. Rigid Maintenance of a Building Code; super-

REVIEWS AND COMMENT

—WILLIAM HOY—

"CHINA'S MILLIONS." By Anna Louise Strong. 457 pages. New York: Knight Publications. 118 East Twenty-eighth St. \$2.50.

Authoress Strong has revised this book and brought her accounts up to 1935. The book gives a graphic, first-hand description of the momentous days of political China in 1927, when the Kuomintang came to the parting of the ways with the Soviet communists, a move which changed the course of the Chinese revolution. The author's account is vigorous, alive, independent; but because she is an "intellectual-idealist" (as she describes herself in her recent autobiography 'I Change Worlds') and a Marxist of the first water, her sympathy was very much with China's downtrodden masses who were made to suffer and to give their lives for a cause which they did not understand.

In revising the book Authoress Strong has embodied much valuable information about Chinese Soviets, the Japanese military operations in Manchuria, and the changes the last eight years have brought about in the Kuomintang.

Those who have read Vincent Sheean's "Personal History" and remember the middle portion of it, in which he describes his emotional reactions during those violent days of 1927, should do well to read "China's Millions" and note how differently two individuals, both idealists, both good journalists, react to the same events during a fateful period of a nation's rebirth.

"CHINA'S CHANGING CIVILIZATION." By Loo Lai-han. Pamphlet. New York: China Institute in America.

Being a bibliography of books in the English language, dealing with contemporary Chinese life. A good book-guide for those who wish to know the right books to read in order to gain a clear understanding of changing China and an insight into the processes of that change.

"CHINA: A SHORT CULTURAL HISTORY." By C. P. Fitzgerald. Cresset Press: London.

Another addition to the list of many other books dealing on practically the same subject matter.

"A HISTORY OF CHINESE ART." By Arnold Silcock. Oxford University Press.

Still another addition to other tomes dealing on this matter, which the West

is slowly beginning to appreciate.

"PEOPLE IN CHINA." 32 photographic studies from life. By Ellen Thorbecke. Harrap: London.

The wife of a former Netherland minister to China presents a quasi-scientific study of many Chinese types, such as the farmer, street vendor, fortune-teller, rickshaw puller. Under each picture is an explanatory note giving the necessary information for an understanding of the subject. These pictures were taken while the author was a resident of Peiping and Shanghai. Should be interesting for those who collect and treasure camera studies. The pictures were taken with a Rolleiflex camera.

The Magazine Digest for December has a short medical description of the therapeutic value of Chinese use of the moth-cricket, which, in dried, crushed form, administered as a syrup, is supposedly a cure for tuberculosis. "How China Fights Tuberculosis," is the title of the article, reprinted from a French journal.

The Reader's Digest for December reprints a small portion from Lin Yu-tang's book, "My Country and My People," on the Chinese art of eating. Just a sample of Dr. Lin's erudition, plus humor.

Asia for December has "The 'Four Gentlemen' of China", by Wang Chun-chu, a contemporary scholar-artist in the old tradition and author of a recent book on "The Evolution of Chinese Painting".

Mr. Wang presents a superb description and analysis of the technique in the painting of the wild plum, the orchid, the chrysanthemum, and the bamboo—these being the 'Four Gentlemen'.

EAST-WEST AIR BRIDGE

Suppose that some time in 1936 you would like to make a flying trip to China from the Pacific mainland, either for travel, education or business. Here is a graphic mental picture of what would happen:

You board a "Clipper" in San Francisco Bay one late afternoon. A little later, settled comfortably in a luxuriously furnished compartment, dinner is served you—a meal eaten high above the clouds and under star-lit skies, while beneath you is the vast expanse of the blue Pacific. When you wake up the next morning after a night's rest in a larger-than-Pullman berth, you are greeted by a golden sun shining above

the palms and roofs of Honolulu. It is early morning, and the fresh, fragrant air of the islands thrill your very being.

Soon you are off again, "over a necklace of surf-ringed coral keys"; and land on Midway Island in the cool of the evening. There is an inn here, you eat your dinner and stop overnight. Next morning the "Clipper" is ready to take you to Wake Island, where you pass another night on land. Before another day has passed you land at Guam. Twenty-four hours later you are in the Far East—Manila. The following day you step ashore for luncheon in Macao, China.

Thus will the development of aviation bridge the chasm of distance between the two largest nations bordering the Pacific. But—will this new method of travel be worth while commercially? The answer is contained in an article in the December Cosmopolitan, entitled "Now—To China By Air!" written by W. I. Van Dusen and Daniel Sayre. Excerpts:

"What new economic processes will be created by this revolution in transportation? What will be the effect on financial transactions, credit, exchange? Three-day drafts in place of 30-day drafts . . . 27 days of interest saved; . . . quicker exchange; capital kept at productive work.

"What new channels will be open to American commerce? Heretofore there has been no 'express' shipping service for foreign trade. The five-ton tractor and the five-ounce tube of toothpaste took the same time in transit. Light-weight merchandise . . . the bulk of our domestic sales products, were economically barred. Now, the railroads have allied with the airline within the United States to complete the links in this great trade route . . . and 20,000 offices of Railway Express Agency and the domestic airlines will act as depots for Oriental commerce, as they now do for our Latin-America trade.

"With these wings for our commerce, American style goods will be displayed in Oriental shops the same day they appear on Fifth Avenue. Blue prints, samples, estimates, orders will speed between the hemispheres by air mail."

These are some of the commercial potentialities American business men will realize when the present San Francisco-Manila airline is extended to China next year. The Pacific area is about to face a new and dramatic era. For America, the course of empire is truly marching westward.

COMMUNITY WELFARE

ETHEL LUM

A CHINESE COMMUNITY CENTER

By Samuel D. Lee

Is the Care of the Chinese
Our Responsibility?

The recent celebration of "A Century of Commerce" in San Francisco failed to bring out the important role played by the Chinese in the building of the Pacific Coast and, in particular, San Francisco. It is doubtless true that the contributions of the Chinese have not materially changed the Western scene nor have they left manifestations upon the cultural life of California. Nevertheless, how much of the West could have been developed in such a short span of time were it not for the part played by Chinese labor?

Americans from the Atlantic seaboard settled the Pacific Coast in 1848 soon after the news of the gold strike. The early pioneers came to California in search of gold, and in no endeavor to find new markets for their labor. With their time occupied in the search of gold, who was to do the routine work of building a community, the job of clearing the forests, road-building, and other manual duties as important as any other factor in the construction of the West?

Chinese Labor in Demand

Chinese were said to have migrated to this country in 1850. Before railroad building began in earnest, Chinese were employed in great numbers in the mining regions. The work of clearing forests, digging up tree stumps and other such jobs were available to them. They represented the only source of labor willing to consider such work. Their services were in such demand that there soon began a concerted movement to contract them to this country. Extortionate taxes made it impossible for them to enter the gold fields; employers were penalized for using Chinese in the mines by excessive head taxes.

Chinese Lured Here

When the Central Pacific Railroad of California began construction of its road in 1863, the shortage of labor was acute. Only the Chinese were willing to sacrifice the comforts of the city for work in construction camps; the completing of the railroads with occidental help was impossible without expensive delay. The shortage of labor led to the contracting of Chinese to this country. Men were sent to China with fabulous tales of opportunities in the newly discovered "Gum Shan" (Golden Hill-America). A return

trip to China was promised those who came to America to assist in the building of a great empire. And why shouldn't these stories be circulated? Were not these agents paid \$4 for every Chinese sent to America?

Economic Necessity

There were at that time no sinister thoughts regarding the position of these "celestials" in the building of the West. The peace-loving Chinese were not trespassing the rights of the citizens of this country with their cheap labor; they were an economic necessity to the welfare of the West. They were welcomed not only because they added color to an already picturesque community, but because they were able to provide leisure time for the populace by performing the less desirable tasks in the community.

The contribution of the Chinese in speeding the development of the West is best illustrated by the construction of the railroad to Ogden, Utah. The Central Pacific was struggling for its existence; and its future was dependent upon the completion of the road to Ogden before the Union Pacific, an Eastern concern, reached that point from the east. Only the application of Chinese labor made the continuance of this Pacific Coast railroad concern possible.

Empty Promises

After the major construction of the roads was completed, Chinese laborers were dumped in San Francisco in spite of previous promises to send them back to their homes in China. They were not unemployed for long, because there was already a market for their services in the newly created industries in the cities. Book-makers, broom-makers, cigar-makers, and munition works were having their difficulties finding workers. Were not the other racial groups more interested in the possibilities of striking gold than day-to-day labor in the factories? Would not the development of San Francisco as an industrial center be delayed if the only source of labor supply, the Chinese laborer, was not available?

And what of the labor to till the soil? California was beginning to take form as an agricultural country; who was to do the work? Fortunately, there were still Chinese entering the country to supply this demand. By 1890 more than 75 per cent of the farm workers were Chinese?

Cannery workers, especially fish-packers, were difficult to supply; but then Chinese were always available to do the jobs which failed to appeal to others. The Chinese played such an important

part in the development of the salmon packing industry and other "fisheries" that a mechanical device to prepare fish for canning was commonly called the "iron chink."

Learn Cooking, Ironing

The gay nineties was made possible chiefly through the application of Chinese labor. San Francisco, by this time, became aware of a gradual loss of cultural life, due to the lack of leisure time. Laundering, cooking, and housework, commonly done by hired women domestics on the Eastern seaboard, were not available on the Pacific Coast. The ratio of male to female showed a scarcity of women domestics. The Chinese again came to the rescue by quickly acquiring the art of cooking and ironing; two skills not common amongst an agricultural people. Their association with these occupations increased to such proportions that, soon after, the flat-iron became symbolic of the Chinese.

Chinese Must Go

By 1890 the gold cycle was completed; the mines began to peter out and men were forced into the cities with no visible means of sustenance. The unemployment problem was solved by accusations that cheap Chinese labor was wrecking the country. Unemployed "natives" were clamoring for jobs they once refused. "The Chinese must go" became a serious political issue. As in previous cases where Chinese labor satisfied the situation, Chinese gradually withdrew from all fields of activities where they were not desired. The exodus back to China began; only those who were able to supply the needs of the American families and the Chinese merchants remained in this country. The struggle for existence of the Chinese who adopted this country began. By 1931 a few families were forced to appeal to public agencies for relief. Today, swept by the cyclonic wave of a five-year depression, more than 2,000 people are dependent upon the public relief agency.

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F A S H I O N S

CLARA CHAN

Christmas Gift Suggestions For Milady

This Christmas is going to be the merriest we will have had in years. What with the many shoppers downtown, (at last they have listened to the advice of store owners to shop early, and to the postmaster's plea to mail early), and new and exciting things on each and every counter in the downtown shops. I may safely predict that our Christmas stockings this year will be bulging with lots of nice things.

This week, your fashion snooper, almost receiving bruises and getting her eyes knocked out from elbows that seem to come from all directions, (remember that I am by no means a tall person, but still full of Christmas enthusiasm) lingered hours at each department and took full note of the many lovely things for gifts, and of what the wise shoppers are selecting for their friends.

Have a Cocktail?

For the friend who has done so much for us and whom we don't know how to repay:

There is a handsome cocktail set—yes, it is modernistic in design. Of the famous Chase make, the chromium shaker has six cocktail cups of chromium to match. A good size tray belonging to the set, may be used separately.

On display in a window of one of the local shops, is a very new lamp. Although there have been lamps and lamps of modernistic design, this one is truly different. The wood conical base is a foot in height, and painted a hard white. The clear parchment shade may be had in different colored borders. However, remember that this lamp should only go to a modernistic home.

We may be either lazy or trying to save time, but, anyway, electric clocks have been devised to serve either purpose. They are very attractive in purpose, guaranteed to help you late getter uppers, to leave for work on time.

If your pocketbook permits, an imported fitted case would be a most welcome gift. A smart black leather case, with a complete set of comb and brush and cosmetic bottles of chromium and onyx black, may be purchased in one of the leading apparel shops. Incidentally, fitted cases made right in this country, equal in quality and beauty, are also found in a local shop at a reasonable price.

Sophisticated Lady

For the young girl who are fads and fancies-conscious:

Feathers for her hair. Feathers, quills made to resemble flowers or petals, or just frankly a fluffy bunch of feathers caught with a rhinestone clip will be a welcome gift for the winter season. Fantastical creations of gold kid, cut and curled looking like pure gold metal, and large clusters of pearls also make attractive head-dresses.

If your friend (like many of us) is the type who goes ga-ga over huge bracelets, by all means, get her one. Wide bracelets, both in rhinestone, and metal are the newest things in jewelry. There is a perfectly stunning rhinestone set that I came across on my scouting tour. A wide, flexible bracelet with a clear synthetic stone of green. Then, too, there's a ring and a pair of clips, similarly set, to match. Wide metallic bracelets of the Renaissance type with pins and clips to match are also available.

Bags—aside from the standard, or rather good standbys, of leather and suede, there are seen some adorable velvet purses to match the velvet costume of this season. A wide selection of color, tricky design but nevertheless practical, and very, very reasonable.

And then there are those delightful extravagant things that we never buy for ourselves, but would like to possess—for instance, perfume. Of course "Noel de Nuit" would be an appropriate fragrance, but why be conventional, give something excitingly new in the line of parfums such as Lelong's "Gardenia" that goes with cocktails, dancing, and parties; or the new Spanish perfume which is really exotic as a Spanish senorita.

'Twas the Night Before Xmas

For milady:

If you are considering gloves, remember that they are coming in with wider flared cuffs. They are found in fabric, doeskin, or kid. For something new, there are the richly colored velveteen gauntlets, also woolen gloves, very smart for the tweed lady. Practical, and to brighten dark winter costumes, these are inexpensive as well as thoughtful gifts.

While pre-Christmas sales of boudoir slippers are on, select several to put aside for friends or members of the family. (I am sure the ones we received last year are good and worn.) White kid

WANT TO FLUTTER AT YOUR NEXT FORMAL?

Winged Fashions

Like night moths or rare butterflies are the next formals.

Palest blue and blackest black are a rare and beautiful combination for festive nights. Imagine a black chiffon gown—neckline mounting high to the base of your throat—with a wing-like cape in blue, sprinkled with shimmering embroidered butterflies arranged softly over your shoulders.

Or a clear soft grey-blue formal of vaporous chiffon, richly contrasted with a finger-tip cape of wine red velvet, a wide border of fox, in the same subtle shades as the dress.

Can't you picture them?

Li'en Fa

cavalier with flexible sole and wooden heels come trimmed with red, green, and blue fleece cuffs. Or perhaps those luxurious looking lapin mules dyed in different pastel shades, and again, perhaps a cleopatra type of satin mule studded with varied colored stones would please milady. The newest boudoir slippers, however, come with square toes, made of corduroy and heavy brocade. Don't forget that our own Chinese slippers are still great favorites.

Sweaters nowadays look handknit. A good selection of color and styles is available in a leading shop well known for its sportwear. To add a personal touch to the gift, you may have her initials embroidered on the sweater for a small sum.

Traditionally a good gift, handkerchiefs this year are a bit more exciting. Maybe we are becoming more practical, for, instead of the mere dab of linen which we are accustomed to using, the handkerchiefs are now made larger than standard size. Hand rolled edge, colorful designs, and in some, boldly embroidered monograms, these handkerchiefs will prove more than a last minute gift.

(Watch next week's issue for gift suggestions for the boy friend.)

For further information regarding any of the above mentioned suggestions, please phone the Chinese Digest.

CULTURE

CHINGWAH LEE

THE STORY OF CERAMIC ART

(II) HOW TO IDENTIFY PORCELAIN AND PORCELLANEOUS STONEWARE

Porcelain differs from pottery in that it is characteristically white in color, is translucent to light, cannot be scratched by steel, is fine in texture, and when struck, gives a musical resonant sound. The Chinese name is *tsu*, a word having rock as its radical, and hence implying a more vitrified material than pottery. This word was in use shortly before the appearance of porcelain and at that time may have connoted a harder form of pottery such as stoneware, to distinguish it from a softer form, such as *terra cotta* or earthenware.

Anthropologists are in the habit of considering porcelain as pottery with the glaze incorporated into the body material. Or, to put it another way, we may say that it is pottery permeated with glass. It was achieved by the Chinese sometime between the Han and the T'ang Dynasty. It is composed of two main ingredients: a white clay (Kaolin) and a ground felspathic rock (petuntse), which, when fused, gives vitrification to the porcelain. A finer grade of petuntse, when mixed with lime, also furnishes the basis for the glaze. But many other ingredients often enter into the making of porcelain: ground quartz and stones, fine sand, a soapy rock (*hua shih*) coloring material, and even ground gems.

True porcelain is frequently called "hard paste porcelain" to distinguish it from two types of "soft paste porcelains." The European soft paste porcelain is a less vitrified, lighter substance which borders on being a porcellaneous stoneware. The Chinese "soft paste", "soapy stone", or "steatitic" porcelain (all misnomers) is made by substituting *hua shih* in part or in whole for kaolin. The resulting ware has a fine grain and smooth textured surface, but lacks translucency and tensile strength. It is just as hard as porcelain and is called *hua shih* porcelain. It is better suited for the making of small objects bearing fine painting on the surface.

A famous center is Ching-te Chen in Kiangsi Province. It has been a pottery center since the time of the Hans, two thousand years ago and is still producing porcelain today. Named Chang Nan Chen (Chen, a walled town) in

earlier times, it was changed to its present name after the Nien Hao of one of the emperors during the Sung Dynasty. During the Ming Dynasty, it produced nearly all the imperial wares made, and during the Ch'ing Dynasty, practically all the exports as well. Its output was eagerly sought after by wealthy Europeans during the early half of the Ch'ing Dynasty, and many European royal collectors had their porcelain rooms, some of which are preserved to this day. The Imperial Factory at Ching-te Chen, together with many of the masters and their secrets, were destroyed during the T'ai Ping Rebellion in 1854, and to this day it has not recovered from the shock, although occasionally a limited variety of exceptionally fine porcelains are still produced. Thus, during the Panama Pacific International Exposition of 1915, the Ching-te Chen exhibit captured the grand prize.

There is another large class of ceramics which is intermediate between pottery and porcelain. It is called stoneware, semi-porcelain, or porcellaneous stoneware. Those which were produced shortly before the achievement of porcelain are often called proto-porcelain, but caution must be exercised so as not to apply this term to any wares after the appearance of porcelain in any one given culture area.

Porcellaneous stoneware lacks the translucency of porcelain, and its color may be that of pottery rather than the pure white of porcelain. Its texture is typically a shade coarser than porcelain. However, it approaches porcelain in vitrification, hardness, and resonancy. Where resonancy, and hence, vitrification is lacking, the term stoneware is appropriate. The Chinese do not attempt to draw sharp lines of demarcation about this group. The coarser ones, especially the stonewares, are called fine pottery, the more vitrified wares, especially those with a good resonance, are called porcelain or sand-bodied porcelain, as in the case of the *hua shih*. Or they apply the general term *yao* to this group.

Kwangtung Province is famous for its numerous porcellaneous stoneware centers. The products have close affinities to the wares of the Sung and the Ming Dynasty, but they never achieve the classic standards of earlier times.

CHINESE DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

(I) China Contributed the Finger Printing System

Most "G-Men" will be surprised to know that the Chinese were the inventors of the finger printing system used today for identifying criminals. Not only that, but they worked out the system for filing the prints by division into basic types—identically the same in principle as the ones in use today.

The system spread with the migration of the Chinese to the Straits Settlement, and Chinese merchants used the finger printing system in identifying Malays who cannot sign his name to bills of sale, pawn tickets, and other articles of transaction.

It was in the Straits Settlement that the British police officers learned of the system and introduced it into Europe. For a while it was thought that these police officers invented the system, filing and all. It was not until the late Dr. Berthold Laufer came out with his scholarly article tracing the evolution of the Chinese invention, that its origin was realized.

(Next week: China Contributed the Seismograph).



The Grayline has introduced more than 10,000 tourists to Chinatown this year. In cooperation with the Chinese Trade and Travel Association these tourists are always directed to the best cafes and representative bazaars.



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S P O R T S

Fred George Woo



Chi-Fornians and Nanwah to Play

The initial "big game" of the present basketball season in Chinatown will take place this Sunday evening at the French Court, when the Nanwah and Chi-Fornian teams clash.

Both teams are determined to win this game, and a hard-fought tilt is predicted, with the Nanwahs entering the contest a slight favorite. A probable starting line-up has been announced by the Nanwah coach, Albert Lee Kay. Fred Gok, Fred Wong, and George Lee are expected to bear the brunt of its attack.

Chi-Fornian Club will rely on Vic Wong, Jack Look, and Hank Whoe to supply its offensive attack. The coach named Herbert Louie and Dave Chinn to start the game along with these three players.

Probable line-ups:

Nanwahs		Chi-Fornians
Fred Wong	F.	Whoe
J. Tom Wye	F.	V. Wong
G. Lee	C.	J. Look
F. Gok	G.	H. Louie
P. Mark	G.	D. Chinn

Remainder of squads are as follows: Nanwahs—T. Yepp, H. Chinn, S. Lee, W. Chan. Chi-Fornians—T. Lee, J. Hall, F. Mark, J. Lee, H. Tom, and P. Wong.

A preliminary game will start at 7 p. m. between the Nanwahs and Salesian '30s. Nanwah squad: T. Bow, J. Wong, A. Lee, C. Yip, A. S. Lee, M. Lee, F. Chan, F. Lowe, G. Chin, and Buow. Salesians: Puccinelli Culcagno, Luke, Bonfidio, Pompei, Bacigalupi, Zavagneo, and Calderoni.

WAH YING DARK HORSE

One of the dark horse teams in the coming Wah Ying Basketball League will be the Nulite Club. Fifteen husky players will represent their team. Although several of the performers are of an unknown quantity, the Nulite squad expects to give a good account of itself against the other league entries.

NORTH BAY BASKETBALL GAMES

San Rafael High School's basketball teams split a doubleheader with the North Bay Chinese Athletic Club last week at the high school gym. The Chinese heavyweights defeated the prep varsity by a score of 34-29, while the school 130-pound lads eked out a close 16-10 victory over the Chinese lightweights.

G. Leung and W. Gee with nine points each and F. Wong with eight were the mainstays for the winners. The rest of the squad was composed of Chong, Luk, T. Chin, and Paul Wong. For the losers, Sparrow, Rossi, Whipple, and Wilson played well. Half-time score favored the Chinese, 16-6.

Both lightweight teams failed to show an offense, but displayed defenses as strong as a stone wall. The Chinese team is composed of the following boys: Hoy, Wong, Hall, Leon Hon, Dave Chinn, and Wing.

SCOUT SENIORS WIN

In a contest held last week, the Troop 3 Scout Senior basketball team walloped the Park Athletic Club, at the Aptos school gym. The final score was something like 50-12. The Chinese outplayed their opponents from start to finish, and the final tally might as well have been about 100-12. Silas Chinn stood out as the outstanding man for Don Lee's boys.

COMMERCE WINS LEAGUE TITLE

Commerce High School won the Chinese All-Hi Basketball League, which concluded last week, after two weeks of strenuous competition. The Bulldogs went through the schedule without a single defeat. Gold basketballs will be awarded to members of the title-winning team.

The Commerce team was managed by Peter "Spud" Chong, and captained by Hin Chin. Its outstanding players were Daniel Leong, Fred Wong, and Captain Hin. Other players were Henry Whoe, Henry Mew, Howard Ho, William Chan, Charles Louie, and Harry Chew.

Outstanding stars of the other schools were Stephen Leong and Charles Low of Galileo; Fred Wong of Poly; Faye Lowe of Mission; and Ulysses Moy and Henry Chew of Lowell. The league was handled by Herbert Lee of Lowell, Stephen Leong of Galileo, and "Spud" Chong and Hin Chin of Commerce. Negotiations have started for a game between the championship Commerce team and the San Francisco J. C. Chinese cagers.

CHITENA ROLLER SKATES

Something new in the line of frolicking fun will be attempted by the Chinese Tennis Association. The Chitena is sponsoring a roller skating party to be held Dec. 30, at the Dreamland ice rink, Sutter and Pierce Streets.

Skating is really very exciting and thrilling. If you don't believe it, just be there and try on a pair of skates. They promise very few bumps on the knees (if you are careful).

The skating party will last from eight in the evening till 11:30.

SHANGTAI CAGERS WIN

In their first practice of the season, the Shangtai cagers flashed a powerful offense to swamp the Seraps, 62-25, at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. court last Friday evening.

For the winners, George Lee with 16 points and Charles Hing with 14 digits were the stars in the offensive attack. Scanlon played a good game for the losers, getting twelve points.

WAH YING LEAGUE SCHEDULE

The season schedule for the Wah Ying Bay Region Chinese Basketball Championship Tournament was announced yesterday by promotion manager Yee. Duration of the tournament is five weeks, with two contests each Sunday commencing Dec. 15, in the afternoons.

The schedule:

DEC. 15:

T. 3 Scout Seniors vs. Nulite.
Shangtai vs. T. 3 Scout Juniors.
Chi-Fornians, bye.

DEC. 22:

Chi-Fornians vs. Shangtai.
T. 3 Scout Juniors vs. Nulite.
T. 3 Scout Seniors, bye.

DEC. 29:

T. 3 Scout Seniors vs. Scout Juniors.
Nulite vs. Chi-Fornians.
Shangtai, bye.

JAN. 5:

Shangtai vs. Nulite.
Chi-Fornians vs. T. 3 Scout Seniors.
T. 3 Scout Juniors, bye.

JAN. 12:

T. 3 Scout Juniors vs. Chi-Fornians.
Shangtai vs. T. 3 Scout Seniors.
Nulite, bye.

It is interesting to note that Shangtai and the Troop 3 Scout Seniors clash in the final game of the season. These two teams are the favorites, and it may be presumed that this contest will decide the title-holder.

KWONG SIL LOUIE LECTURES

The third of a series of five lectures on Chinese civilization will be given Monday, December 9, 8 p. m., at the Chinese Y. W. C. A. by Kwong Sil Louie, chairman of the Ning Yung Benevolent Association. The subject will be: The Chou Classics.

Mr. Kwong is a 72-year-old scholar of the old tradition, and is the only Cantonese now living who holds the title of "tsin shih," equivalent to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Between the ages of 19 to 25, he passed through a series of examinations required under the Manchu regime of candidates to qualify for public office. At the age of 25, he left his native village in Toi Shan District to engage in political service under the reign of Kwang Hsu. The establishment of the Chinese Republic in 1912 ended his 23 years of imperial service. He then retired to his home in Shanghai to delve further into the study of ancient classics, Chinese medicine, and Chinese religions.

He arrived in the United States in January, 1935, to serve a year's term as chairman of the largest district benevolent association in San Francisco.

Deeply interested in the ancient religion of Buddhism, he expounded many of its doctrines in his lectures. A conservative, he observes the people and events of present day China not without some amusement and disdain. "In olden days, according to the teaching of Confucius," he mused, "the death of a parent called for a three-year period of mourning, while today young people entertain their guests on the third day."

Master of the Chinese classics, and exponent of the old monarchical order, Mr. Kwong commands the respect of the quasi-Americanized Chinese in this city. Old and young alike attend his lectures with great enthusiasm and interest. Teachers and students find these talks a helpful supplement to their studies in the Chinese evening language schools. During the lecture hours, the auditorium is filled to capacity.

On Nov. 27, a seven and a half pound boy was born to the wife of Thomas Tong, at the Chinese Hospital.

The relation between Inner Mongolia and China Proper has been more closely linked as a result of the recent establishment of a wireless telegraphic network.

WINGS TO CHINA

(Continued from Page 6)

Golden Passage to Orient

A take-off in late afternoon from San Francisco Bay. A landing at Honolulu 17 hours later in the early morning sunshine. Then only four daylight flights to Manila. Easy flights these four, with nights spent on the tiny base islands now sprung into new world prominence. A final half-day flight from Manila into Macao, near Canton, on the China coast.

Bi-weekly frequencies are planned for the first flights, with air mail only. Then weekly service with mail, passengers and express. As traffic builds, and it should build swiftly, schedules will build in speed and in frequency.

Then Hawaii will be the 49th state in fact as well as claim—and the age-old dream of a new golden passage to the Orient achieved at last.

THE END

A CHINESE INTERIOR



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Worumbo Coats
Reasonably Priced
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SAMPAN AND CARAVAN

FINANCE COMMISSIONER SAILS

Mr. Woo Doon, Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung Province, sailed for China on board the S. S. Hoover last Friday. Mr. Woo spent nine months in the United States, studying the economic condition in various sections of America.

CHANS LEAVE FOR HONOLULU

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Chan will sail with their two children, Betty and Calvin, for Honolulu, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, aboard the liner, Malolo.



CHINA AIRLINE STARTED

Shanghai, China— The long planned Shanghai-Chengtou mail and passenger airline of the China National Aviation Corporation is now in operation, running a twice-a-week service schedule over this 3,500 mile airline. Service from the Shanghai airport is on Tuesdays and Fridays, and from Chengtu on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The planes flying this route make stops on such famous central cities as Nanking, Kiukiang, Hankow, Ichang, and Chungking before it comes to the capital of Szechwan. The distance between Shanghai and Chengtu is covered in less than a day, whereas, by rail or water transportation it required several weeks.

CHINA MAIL

Ships arriving from China:

President Jefferson (Seattle) Dec. 10; President Pierce (San Francisco) Dec. 10; President Coolidge (San Francisco) Dec. 18; President Jackson (Seattle) Dec. 24; President Wilson (San Francisco) Jan. 7.

Ships leaving for China:

President Johnson (San Francisco) Dec. 6; President Lincoln (San Francisco) Dec. 13; President Monroe (San Francisco) Dec. 20; President Coolidge (San Francisco) Dec. 27.

THE THOUGHTFUL GIFT

Are you wondering what you will give HIM, HER or THEM for Christmas? Then, may we suggest a gift which will not only give the recipient a wealth of enjoyable reading, but also serve as a weekly reminder of YOU throughout the year?

It will be educational, stimulating, and chock full of everyday news of interest,

The CHINESE DIGEST is THE Thoughtful Gift.

EIGHT MONTHS FOR ONE DOLLAR

THE CHINESE DIGEST

Enclosed please find the sum of _____ (dollars) for which send your special gift offer for eight months' subscription to

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CITY _____ STATE _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

SENDER'S NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

With the first issue of each gift offer the CHINESE DIGEST will enclose a Christmas card with the name of the sender. This offer expires December 20.

Chinese Tobacco Business Off

The tobacco business in China has suffered a serious falling off. Both production and consumption of cigarettes and cigars have been reduced to the lowest level since 1927.

The decline is attributed to the following reasons:

(1) Collapse of farm economy and reduced purchasing power of the public.

(2) Keen competition among the factories resulting in lowering of retail prices and closing up of factories.

(3) Severe foreign competition has taken away a substantial part of the domestic markets.

It is estimated that the total Chinese capital in the tobacco business aggregates \$77,300,000, Chinese currency, while the total foreign capital in the same business amounts to approximately \$200,000,000, Chinese currency. The total production of Chinese factories amounted to some 440,000 chests during last year. Most of these are of lower grades. A greater number of the expensive cigarettes in the Chinese markets were imported.

During the month of September, 1935, China imported about one million Chinese dollars' worth of tobacco of which about 60 per cent were tobacco leaves, 20 per cent cigarettes, and 20 per cent cigars and other forms of tobacco. The United States supplied most of China's tobacco imports.

BANKERS LEAVE FOR CHINA

Among the prominent passengers who sailed aboard the S. S. Hoover last Friday were Mr. C. F. Yu and Mr. Chen. Mr. Yu is manager of the Sin Hua Trust and Savings Bank at Tientsin. Mr. Chen, formerly connected with the Bank of China, London Agency, spent three weeks in the United States studying the American banking situation, and will be associated with Mr. Yu in Tientsin. Mr. Chen is a former student of Columbia University, N. Y. U., and the University of Illinois.

Another prominent passenger was Meng Chi, Editor of the "China Speech" and a contributing editor of the "China Institute of America".

Hunan leads in the production of antimony in the world and produces the greatest amount of aluminum, zinc and manganese in the country.

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the year . . . Light as the song in
your heart; warm as the
glow of a hearth

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A WEEKLY PUBLICATION - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Vol. 1, No. 5

December 13, 1935

Five Cents

NEWS ABOUT CHINA

U. S., BRITAIN WARN JAPAN

By Tsu Pan

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The United States and Great Britain simultaneously pointed accusing fingers at Japan last week for its intricate plot against China.

In a formal statement "in regard to the 'autonomous movement' in North China, Chinese and Japanese activities in relation thereto," Secretary of State Cordell Hull called the attention of the world to the fact that solemn pledges of nations must be respected. He did not mention the name of Japan but it was easily discernible that Japan was being charged for treaty violation. He let the world know that unusual developments in China are rightfully and necessarily of concern, not only to the Chinese government, alone, but also to other powers who, by treaty, have rights and interests in China.

Threat to Treaty Rights and Obligations

"There is going on in and with regard to North China," Mr. Hull said, "a political struggle which is unusual in character and which may have far reaching effects. The persons mentioned in reports of it are many; opinions with regard to it vary; what may come of it no one could safely undertake to say; but, whatever the origin, whoever the agents, be what they may the methods, the fact stands out that an effort is being made—and is being resisted—to bring about a substantial change in the political status and condition of several of China's northern provinces."

And Hull made it clear that such political disturbances can not help but make difficult the enjoyment of treaty rights and fulfillment of treaty obligations. Since the United States is one of the powers who have vested interests in China, the American government is therefore closely observing what is happening there. Hull specifically pointed out that this is a period of "world-wide unrest and economic instability," thus telling the world the United States is not so much preoccupied by the Ethiopian crisis as to be oblivious of its Asiatic interests. Hull requested the nations of the world to keep their faith and principles and pledges.

Sir Hoare Denounces Japanese Action

In the British House of Commons, Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare made an even more straightforward statement in denouncing Japanese action. He flatly asserted his belief that Japanese influence was

brought about to shape Chinese internal politics. "I can only regard it as unfortunate," Sir Samuel told the House, "that events should have taken place which, whatever actual truth of the matter may be, lend color to belief that Japanese influence is exerted to shape Chinese internal political developments and administrative arrangements. Anything which tends to create this belief can only do harm to the prestige of Japan and hamper developments, which we all desire, of the friendliest mutual relations between Japan and her neighbors and friends."

In Chinese circles, the statements from Hull and Hoare were received with high enthusiasm. It was hailed as a strong rebuke to Japan for its part in instigating the North China autonomous movement.

But in Tokio, government officials grinned with nonchalance. One foreign office spokesman commented that Hull was trying to reiterate the principles of international law. He wished to know whether Hull's statement was merely a manifestation of his ideals or whether he was going to take concrete steps. As to the British statement, the same spokesman said that it is apparently a description of recent Anglo-Chinese relations, insinuating that the latter countries must have come to some kind of an economic alignment as the Japanese have suspected.

Political Affairs Commission

In China it is heralded that a plan has been devised by which the Japanese desire and Chinese prestige could both be maintained. According to the plan the Nanking government would issue a decree establishing a political affairs commission for Hopei and Chahar Provinces. This commission is virtually autonomous in every way except that it recognizes the sovereignty of Nanking. It will control foreign relations and collect revenues for salt monopoly and the customs. General Sung Cheh-Yuan is to be chairman of this commission. However, another report stated that General Sung is now retired in a mountain retreat near Peiping on account of Japanese pressure.

The establishment of the political affairs commission meant a virtual compromise with the Japanese militarists' desire to create an autonomist state from the provinces of Hopei, Shan-tung, Shansi, Chahar,

(Continued on Page 2)

NEWS ABOUT CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

and Suiyuan. It would also maintain Nanking's prestige in the nominal control of the areas under dispute. Up to the minute of this writing, however, no report has been received to confirm the actual establishment of the commission.

National Congress Election

In Nanking, at the close of the National Congress of Kuomintang, a general election was held at which practically all the important positions of the National Government had been changed. Aged Lin Sen was, however, re-elected chairman of the National Government. Hu Han-min, who had been separated from Nanking on account of a difference in political opinion, was elected chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. Wang Ching Wei was elected chairman of the Central Political Council. Chiang Kai-shek assumed the post of vice-chairman. General Chiang was also elected president of the Executive Yuan, which corresponds to the post of prime minister in other countries. The portfolio of minister of foreign affairs went to Chang Chung, a Japanese returned student and one time mayor of Shanghai.

Highest Organ

According to the constitution of Kuomintang, the highest organ of the Kuomintang is the National Congress, which is convened once every two years. This body elects the Central Executive Committee to represent the National Congress when it is not in session. Directly under the Central Executive Committee is the Central Political Council whose duty it is to determine the fundamental policies to be executed by the national government. The relation of the Kuomintang and the national Government was not formally defined until October, 1928, when the period of political tutelage was supposedly begun, and the "Principles Underlying the Period of Political Tutelage" was promulgated. According to this principle, the National Congress of the Kuomintang acts for the Chinese people in the exercise of their political rights during the period of political tutelage.

When the National Congress is not in session the political rights are exercised by the Central Executive Committee. The administrative functions of the state is entrusted to the National Government. The direction and control of the National Government in the administration of important state affairs is given to the Central Political Council of the Central Executive Committee. In

CHINA IN WORLD OLYMPICS

It is definitely known that China shall take part in the Tenth World Olympic Games to be held in Berlin August 1, 1936. The National Government of China has appropriated a sum of \$170,000 for that purpose.

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AN ATHLETIC COMPARISON

In our Nov. 22 issue, results of the Sixth Chinese National Athletic Meet were published. It is interesting to note that most of the performances were above par on the average, from a Chinese viewpoint. The times and distances however, turned in by the Far East Chinese seemed to be slightly below that of the American-born Chinese.

In the track events, the Eastern Chinese seem to excel. For the 100-meter dash, the time of 10.8 is exceptionally fast. 100 meters is equal to about 109 yards, and if the race had been for 100 yards, the time would have been about 9.9. And that's not slow time.

For the 200 meter race (about 218 yards) the time of 22.9 is on a par with the times turned in by our Western boys. The time of 2:03.1 for the 800 meters (872 yards) is a good feat.

In the field events, the Asiatic Chinese do not seem to be very proficient. 123'4" is below average for the discus throw, but the distance of 164'7" for the javelin throw is good, as the American-born boys cannot surpass these marks.

22'8" being the record of the Shanghai meet, for the broad jump event, they would have a hard time competing with the local boys, who are capable of doing better than 23 feet. Even our 110-pound youngsters jump around 21 feet, and sometimes better than that.

The record high jump mark of 5'8" is not so sensational, either. The winner of that event at Shanghai might possibly capture a third or fourth place in the meets held by our boys in the American cities.

• •

other words, during the period of political tutelage, the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang is to represent the bulk of the nation and exercise the political rights on their behalf, while the National Government under the direction and control of the Central Political Council is to exercise the administrative powers in carrying out the affairs of the State. The line of authority thus runs from the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, through the Central Political Council, to the National Government.

Shanghai's New Social Racket

A new racket, a variation of the "party girl" idea prevalent in America, has sprung up and taken root in the Paris of the Orient for the social convenience of the treaty port's Chinese flaming youth and tired business men. As a contribution to the city's night life many service bureaus have been set up, the only function of which is to furnish young dancing partners and party escorts to those unattached gentlemen, young and old, whose money help to sustain the business of hundreds of cabarets and ultra modern night clubs of Shanghai.

Each of these bureaus has scores of dancing girls on call, and a gentleman coming to the bureau pays a flat fee of thirty cents, selects the lady of his choice, and takes her out for a night's social spree which does not end until the dawn, for Shanghai is a city that never sleeps. How much the "party girl" charges for her services is a matter between her and her particular escort.

These "girl date" bureaus are springing up one by one, and although the Chinese authorities frown upon this new evidence of what they consider moral laxity, very little is done about it.

• •

CHINESE GONE HOLLYWOOD

Hundreds of Chinese are now working in motion pictures at several major studios. Paramount, Universal, R. K. O. and M. G. M. have been raiding the Chinatowns all along the Pacific Coast for Chinese talent.

The picture "Klondike Lou", starring Mae West, has many Orientals in it, as has "Anything Goes", with Bing Crosby.

On the "Mother Lode" sets at the R. K. O. lot, Orientals with their make-up resembling early day pioneers are used. A large number of Chinese are working on "Sutter's Gold".

Two hundred Chinese are expected to be used in "Good Earth", the gigantic M. G. M. production of Pearl Buck's best seller, starring Paul Muni and Louise Rainer, a new star from Austria.

• •

A son was born on Nov. 21 to the wife of Quon Chun, 701 Alice Street, Oakland, Calif.

LONG'S BAZAAR

TOYS - NOTIONS - ICE CREAM -
CANDY - CONFECTIONS

1100 Powell Street
San Francisco - California

CHINATOWNIA

LAUNDRY ORDINANCE PASSED

All Chinese laundries will operate from seven in the morning till seven at night henceforth, according to an announcement made by the Chinese Laundry Association. Any concern found still open after seven P. M. will be subjected to a fine of \$500.00 or six weeks imprisonment, it was ruled by the city.

• •

Hong Kong Restaurant

Announces the Opening of

HONG KONG

TAVERN

•

At 1125 Franklin St., Oakland

"We Serve the Best Straight Liquors
and Mixed Drinks in Town"

—AT THE TAVERN—

Tom Donlin

Jack Burns

"Open Day and Night"

Featuring

Chinese and American Dishes

Restaurant

Restaurant

1701-1703

1121-1123

Seventh St.

Franklin Street

Tavern

1125 Franklin St.

• •

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S. F. J. C. Forms Student Club

The newly-formed Chinese Students' Club of San Francisco Junior College held its first social at the International Institute recently. Mr. Edward Sandy, a member of the faculty who has been appointed advisor to the club, was host for the evening. Refreshments were served. Dancing, bridge, and entertainment were enjoyed by all. Dance music was furnished by the Chinatown Knights.

Officers of the club are as follows: president, Wallace Mark; vice-president, Gladys Chin; secretary, George Chinn; and treasurer, Stephen Pond.

AGED MAN DIES

Lee Lit, sixty years of age, passed away last week at the San Francisco Hospital. His death was attributed to double pneumonia.

Lee complained of feeling ill in the evening, and was rushed to the hospital, where he died early the next morning.

BIG GAME PICTURES TO BE SHOWN AT "Y"

Motion pictures of the Stanford-California Big Game will be shown at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. December 19, from 8 to 9 p. m. This program was arranged through the courtesy of Roos Bros. and Harry Mew. The public is invited.

This full hour program includes showing of both the California and Stanford bands before the game and between halves. Bleacher and rooting section stunts will be shown, as well as the complete game from start to finish, with Mr. Greer, of Roos Bros., commenting on and explaining the plays.

• •

EDUCATIONAL FILMS ATTRACT MANY

The weekly motion picture programs at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. are still drawing the interest and attention of the community. The program on December 5 and 6 was particularly interesting, and was very well received. Tuberculosis: its symptoms, cure and prevention. This was the title and story of the motion pictures told in very interesting form, furnished by the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association.

The Y.M.C.A. lobby was a display of attractive and colorful posters on tuberculosis prevention. Pamphlets were distributed giving suggestions as to prevention of the dreaded disease and also its symptoms and cure.

The motion pictures were very clearly interpreted in Chinese by Dr. Chin Y. Low, who also gave a talk on the symptoms, prevention and cure of tuberculosis. He pointed out that tuberculosis ranks as the third highest cause of death in the United States, and that Chinatown has the highest death rate of any section in the city. He attributed this to the poor living quarters in Chinatown.

Dr. Low pointed out that the spread of the disease would be greatly controlled if everyone coughed into a handkerchief; if we did away with the old custom of drinking tea from cups placed in a bowl, and the taking of soup directly from a center bowl at dinner.

A great deal of interest was created by the talk, as evidenced by the many questions the doctor answered to the satisfaction of the audience.

• •

Arthur N. Dick, well known among the Chinese of San Francisco, has recently affiliated himself with James W. McAllister, Inc. automobile distributors of this city.

A banquet in Dick's honor was tended him by members of the McAllister organization, held at the Ko Sing Cafe.

Among the guests present were:

Kern Loo, Wong Bok Chow, S. Y. Chow, B. Y. Yee, and H. Y. Sik.

• •

Postal Telegraph

BE DIFFERENT

Send a Postal Telegram this Christmas and New Year. The Postal Telegraph Company offers you a new low rate Holiday Greetings Service to anywhere in the United States delivered on Christmas or New Years, on attractive blanks and envelopes by uniformed messengers. Your choice of many prepared messages for only 25c, or a message of your own composition, of 15 words or less, for 35c . . . with the customary address and signature free . . . Additional words in excess of the 15 words for only a few cents each . . . City messages for only 20c. For further information see

THOMAS LEONG, Manager

Chinatown Branch Postal Telegraph Company

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CHINATOWNIA

POO-POO

By Bob Poon

Some people wondered why it rained on Monday for such a little while. Well, the weather man took pity on some out-of-towners, who phoned home and said it rained in S. F. when it didn't. (I wonder who?)

• •

Have you noticed the brand new wrist watch that "Colday" is wearing? Well, it was a birthday present to him, the lucky bum. I guess I'll tell my friends when my birthday is due, too.

• •

Stepping out into high society (so to speak) our reporter, Bob, forsook his usual haunts and attended the EHSC Dance in the Terrace room of the Fairmont Hotel on December 7. Those in his party were Misses Alyce J. Eng, Marian Lee, and Bill Young.

• •

Chinatown Progressive Association Meets

On Dec. 15, a luncheon meeting will be given by members of the Chinatown Progressive Association to map out an effective campaign to improve conditions in Chinatown.

H. W. Key, chairman, in an interview, made the following preliminary statement: "We want better housing conditions, cleaner streets, and adequate social service in Chinatown. This can only be achieved through political unity. We must make Chinatown vote conscious. We must teach the younger generation to vote intelligently. Already, the Cathay Post and the Native Sons Association are making great headway in this direction. What we need now is unity of purpose." The public is invited to attend the luncheon at Sun Hang Heong.

• •

WAKU AUXILIARY PLAN DANCE

The Waku Auxiliary girls of the East Bay are busy planning their annual dance for Chinese New Year on the evening of January 25.

It has been reported that they expect to make this affair a hi-light of the New Year season.

• •

RECORD ATTENDANCE FOR CHINESE FILM

Grand View Film Company's talking and singing picture, "Patriot", was shown last Sunday at the Mandarin Theatre, before a record-breaking crowd, shattering all previous records for pictures produced in China.

"Patriot" is made in the Cantonese dialect. This film is all Chinese in its production and the cast is all-Chinese. Photography work, scenario and screen adaptation were also done by Chinese.

Joseph Sunn, a San Franciscan, was in charge of the filming of the picture. Chan Shek Hung, a graduate of the University of California, was the sound expert. Paul Fong, also a California graduate, who recently brought all the latest motion picture equipments from Hollywood, was the electrical engineer on radio and sound effects.

• •

A note of progressiveness may be found in the show window of the Golden Star Radio Company.

Catching the spirit of the season, Thomas Tong has gayly trimmed his window with electrical gift suggestions in a Christmas setting.

• •

The GOLDEN STAR RADIO COMPANY

RCA . PHILCO . WESTONE

LOWEST REPAIR PRICES
CONSISTENT WITH
QUALITY WORK

TIME PAYMENTS

846 Clay St. CHina 2322
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See us before you buy
your new Oldsmobile.

"It will pay you well."

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San Francisco California
Valencia 7474

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Let Us Take Your Order Now for Special
CHRISTMAS ICE CREAM and
CHRISTMAS FRUIT CAKE

FONG FONG
FOUNTAIN BAKERY



"Originators of Lichee Ice Cream"

FONG FONG'S FANCY BOXED COOKIES
IS THE PERFECT CHRISTMAS GIFT

FREE DELIVERY

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San Francisco - - - California

Filming of "Good Earth" to Start Soon

After spending many weeks up and down the Pacific Coast searching for Chinese farmer types, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is about ready to begin the filming of Pearl Buck's peasant epic, "Good Earth". More than a month ago the film company dispatched several scouts to San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, and Seattle—centers of large Chinese population—to find suitable types among men and women in these colonies to inject the proper atmosphere into the picture. The studio demanded Chinese who could speak English distinctly and correctly. The result of this search was not what had been expected, for although more than three hundred men and women in San Francisco, and about half that many in the other cities registered their willingness to let themselves appear on the screen, few were found who could meet the requirements. The net contingent after the final selection was about a dozen who may be suitable, among them several American-born Chinese girls and women.

A fortnight ago those selected were sent to Hollywood and given screen tests as to their real possibilities.

Meanwhile about 500 acres of land in Los Angeles have been converted into rice fields and grains have been planted to complete the effects of real rice-fields in China.

The studio is still undecided as to who will take the part of Lotus. Who knows but that one of our Chinese girls may be given the part?

Technicolor For Chinese Talkie

The first talking picture in the Cantonese dialect now being completed in Hollywood by the Kwong Ngai Talking Picture Company of San Francisco will make use of the technicolor process for its scenic highlights, officials of the company recently announced. Although many Chinese talking picture productions have been made in this country by Chinese companies now defunct, this is the first time technicolor has been introduced into the filming of an all-Chinese picture.

American experts in the technicolor process, which is still a comparatively new cinema art even in Hollywood, have been employed for this purpose. The new local picture company hopes to make an elaborate picture in their initial production. The picture, with the tentative title of "Heartaches", is now being

TEA AND LANTERNS

POND-YEP WEDDING

The wedding of Miss Constance Jeanne Pond to John Yep was solemnized at a lovely church wedding.

The bride was gowned in white duchess satin with a long train. Orange blossoms were arranged to form a heart point in front, with yards of tulle to complete her veil.

Miss Emily Lee, the maid of honor,



wore delicate pink taffeta squared with silver thread, and silver slippers to match. The bride's mother wore a gold satin dress.

The best man was Stewart W. Pond, brother of the bride.

Fidelis Coterie

The Fidelis Coterie held its regular meeting at a luncheon in the Gray Room of the Fairmont Hotel Wednesday, Dec. 4. After the meeting, the members played ma jong. There are 17 members and the organization is composed of matrons of the bay region. The president of the club is Mrs. Joe Shoong, and the hostess for the luncheon was Mrs. Kimball Ho.

Mrs. Eugene Wong of Seattle, (the former Irene Chan of this city) is spending the holidays with her mother. She is here with her little daughter, Shirley Jean.

rapidly completed and is scheduled for an early showing, according to latest reports.

CHANS CELEBRATE

SECOND ANNIVERSARY

On Dec. 3, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Chan celebrated their second anniversary at home.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Handley, Dr. and Mrs. D. K. Chang, Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Chinn, Messrs. and Mesdames Roy Middleton, Patrick Sun, James R. Lee, Jack Smith, Yee Wong, Dr. Alice Ah Tye, Miss Lillian Chew, and Messrs. Chen Pak Tang and Wong Gum.

DONGS GIVE BUFFET

On the evening of Dec. 7, Dr. and Mrs. Collin Dong gave a buffet, card and ma jong party at their home on Powell Street. Of particular interest were the many colored ma jong sets.

Among those present were:

Consul and Mrs. Huang, Dr. and Mrs. James Hall, Messrs. and Mesdames Patrick Sun, Kimball Ho, Francis Moon, Leland Kimlau, Charles Chan, Mrs. Hong Chinn, Miss Violet Yum, and Messrs. Charles Lowe, Ralph Lew, and L. David Lee.

200 Attend Square and Circle Dance

The tenth annual Hope Chest Dance of the Square and Circle Club, held Dec. 7, was well attended. As an insignia, each member wore in her hair a circlet of fresh, golden flowers, carrying out the club colors of black and gold.

The winning ticket for the Hope Chest was held by C. B. Lock of 911 Grant Avenue, ticket number 0496, sold by Mae Chinn.

Second prize, a pair of Chinese vases, went to Doyen Lowe, Lowe Apts., ticket number 1277, sold by Bertha Wong.

Third prize, a large Chinese salad bowl, went to Mrs. Ong of 827 Kearny Street, ticket number 3745, sold by Mrs. Harry Mew.

Miss Helen Fong is president of the organization. Miss Bertha Wong, service chairman, was in charge of the chest, and Mrs. Earl Louie, social chairman, took charge of arrangements for the dance.

A daughter was born on Nov. 28 to the wife of Ching Loung, 961 Washington Street, San Francisco, Calif.

ROMANCE OF SILK

By Dr. Henry H. Hart

The Chinese related that once upon a time, about 5,000 years ago, in the Kingdom of Shu, there lived a maiden, whose name was Ts'an Nu. She had just reached the marriageable age, when one day bandits attacked her home and carried off her father. The family searched for a whole year for him, in vain.

Finally, in despair, Ts'an Nu's mother promised her daughter in marriage to anyone who would bring back the father alive and well. Whereupon their horse suddenly broke out of his stable and ran away. A few days later he came home, bearing Ts'an Nu's father on his back safe and well. Though the horse neighed and kicked and stamped incessantly and refused all food, the family laughed. "Surely," said the head of the house, "no one expects us to marry our daughter off to a horse." The horse thereupon became more violent than ever, and the father, in a rage, shot him dead with an arrow, skinned him and spread the hide on the ground to dry.

Shortly after, as Ts'an Nu was passing the spot, the skin suddenly jumped up, wrapped itself around her, and both skin and girl vanished into the air. A few days later the skin was found at the foot of a mulberry tree, and there on a branch was Ts'an Nu, changed into a silkworm, nibbling the mulberry leaves and spinning herself a silken garment. A few nights later her distracted parents saw her in a vision riding through the clouds on the horse, surrounded by celestial serving maidens. She spoke to her father and mother and told them not to grieve, as she was happy in Paradise.

Ma H'ou Niang

So runs the Chinese fable of the first silkworm. Ever since that day Ts'an Nu has been worshipped throughout China as the goddess of the silk industry. Her image can be found in every town, wrapped in a horse's skin, and called Ma T'ou Niang—"The Lady with the Horse's Head." Worship of this great goddess has never ceased, and a special sacrifice is still offered on the third day of the third moon in every house where the worm is bred.

Industry Originated in China

According to the Chinese legend, the art of silk culture was introduced by Lei Tsu, consort of the Yellow Emperor, who ruled in 2698 B. C. She is also supposed to have taught the use of the loom to her people.

There is no time in recorded Chinese history when the raising of silk worms

and the weaving of silk has not been carried on, and beyond question of a doubt the industry originated in China. It would be interesting to speculate on the years of observation of the life habits of the silk worm necessary to develop the processes of breeding the worm, and on the vast amount of experimenting in spinning, winding and dyeing the thread, and finally in weaving gorgeous fabrics for which the Sons of the Middle Kingdom have been famous for untold centuries.

Derivation of "Silk"

The word "silk" comes from China. The Chinese call it "ssu". The Mongols called it "sirkek", and the Western world took it over from the Mongols and Central Asia in the Greek form "sericon", whence the Latin "serimum" and our own word "silk". In fact, the Romans called the Chinese "Seres" from the name of the fabric. Silk was well known in Rome, though for hundreds of years its origin and composition were not understood by them. Virgil tells us in one of his poems how the Chinese comb silk from the leaves of certain trees and weave it. The Roman authors are full of references to silk. Its use was forbidden by Tiberius because of the vast sums spent on it, and many historians claim that one of the chief causes of the fall of the Roman Empire was the constant draining of her wealth into the coffers of the Far East in exchange for its precious products.

Invaluable Secret

For centuries the Chinese jealously guarded the valuable secret of the silk worm. It was a crime punishable by death to take either the worms or their eggs out of the Empire. Legend tells us that about the year 300 a Chinese princess first took them to her husband in Khotan, in Central Asia, in the lining of her bridal head-dress.

Justinian, the Emperor of Byzantium, offered a reward to whomsoever should bring silk worms or their eggs alive to his capital. The prize was won by two Nestorian monks, who in the year 550, brought the eggs safely to Constantinople, concealed in their bamboo pilgrims' staffs. The industry quickly took root in Asia Minor, and thence spread over Southern Europe, where it has been a source of trade, prosperity, and untold wealth for hundreds of years.

The Chinese were, likewise, the first to introduce and use patterns in their woven silks. Most of the floral and conventional patterns in use in China to-

day, and copied by the West from China, have been found in pieces of silk surviving from the Han period, 2,000 years ago. The Chinese have also known and used for centuries all the forms of silk that we of the West know and use to-day—gauze, rep, rib, twill, tapestry, velvet, and the rest. Satin is the Arabic word for a fabric brought by them from a city in China called by them Zeitun—most likely a city near Hangchow.

Besides the silk of the worm which feeds on the mulberry, and which is bred with such care, the Chinese use the cocoon of a worm which lives on oak leaves, and which is found in large quantities in Manchuria and Northeastern China. The silk is often called Shantung or Chefoo silk, from the place of manufacture. It is more often called tussore silk, or pongee. The word tussore is a corruption of the Chinese "tu ssu"—local silk—and "pongee" is the Chinese "pen chi", meaning "one's own loom" or "home woven". These words are used because much of the silk is a wild crop, and is often woven at home in small quantities. The oak-leaf diet of the worms gives pongee its characteristic pale brown color.

Life of the Silk Worm

The life history of the silk worm is fascinating. The adult moth has but a brief existence. The female, shortly after emerging from the cocoon, lays a large number of eggs, and then dies. These eggs, which are at first pink, then gray, are so light and tiny that 40,000 of them weigh only an ounce. Yet the worms hatched from these tiny eggs supply nearly half of the clothes worn by the Chinese people, and a large part of those worn by women throughout the rest of the world.

The eggs are hatched with great care, the paper enfolding them often being carried by the women inside their clothing to keep them warm. This hatching is done as soon as the mulberry trees begin to bud. The little worms are spread on sheets of paper, and are watched carefully, being kept in just the right temperature, away from noise and bright light. The worms shed their skin four times before beginning to spin. When the time comes to spin the cocoon, the worms are put on twigs or bundles of straw prepared for this purpose. For five or six days the worm is busy building his egg-shaped cell in which to make the change from a worm to a moth. The cell is entirely of silk, the fibre of which

(Continued on Page 14)

HUNDRED NAMES

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY SKETCH

Short, interesting biographical sketches or anecdotes about Chinese currently in the eyes of the world will be found regularly under the above heading in the Chinese Digest

H. H. KUNG

Dr. H. H. Kung, popularly known as Chauncey Kung, Minister of Industries, hails from Taiku, Shansi, and is a direct descendant of Confucius of the 75th generation. He is a graduate of both Yale University (M. A. 1907) and Oberlin College (B. A. 1906), from the latter institution he received the degree LLD (1926). Dr. Kung participated in the first revolution in 1911, which overthrew the Manchu regime, being in command of the volunteers of Shansi. Upon the establishment of the Republic, he introduced many reforms into Shansi under the administration of General Yen Shih-shan, including the establishment of the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Schools at his own city and the construction of a system of motor roads in his province.

Following the Washington Conference when Shantung was returned by Japan to China, he served as Chief of the Industrial Department of Shantung Rehabilitation Commission. Upon the conclusion of this important commission, he was appointed Resident Director of the Sino-Russian Negotiations. When Dr. Sun Yat-sen set up his military government in Canton, Dr. Kung became Finance Commissioner of the Provincial Government of Kwangtung, holding concurrently the office of the Minister of Finance as well as the Minister of Industry of the Nationalist Government. He was also a member of the Political Council of Kwangtung.

In 1927, when the Nationalist Government was formally inaugurated in Nanking, he was made the first Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, which office he held up to December, 1930, when the Ministries of Industry, Commerce and Labor and of Agriculture and Mining were amalgamated into the Ministry of Industries and he was appointed Minister of the same. He is also holding a number of concurrent offices, including membership of the political council of the Kuomintang, the Reconstruction Commission, the Financial Sup-

\$5,000 Cake

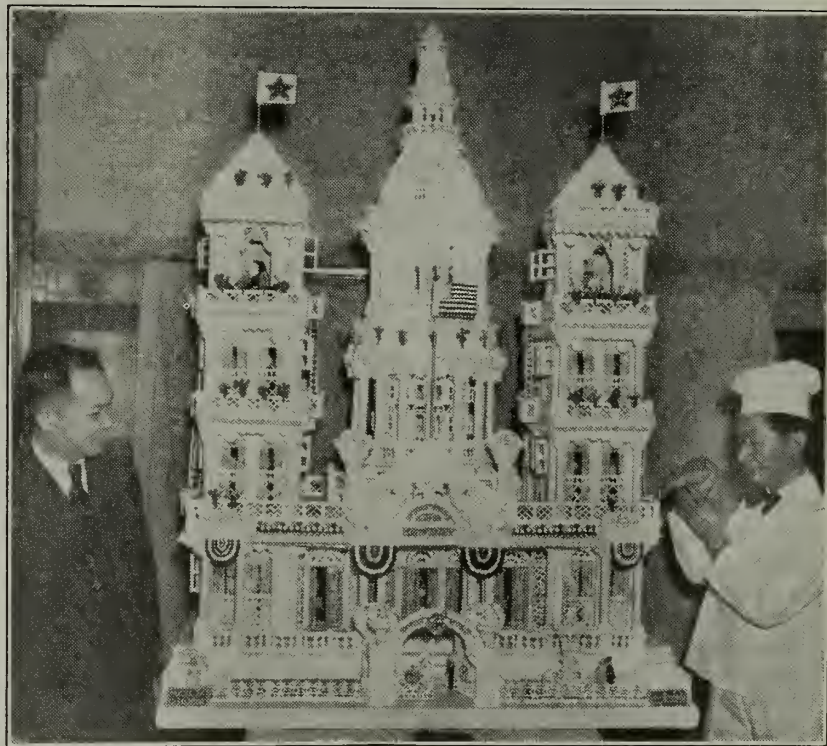
There is a \$5,000 cake on display at the Hong Kong Cafe in Oakland. That is the price someone is offering for this gigantic cake, made by George Wong, on display at 1125 Franklin Street, Oakland.

Wong, born in Honolulu, has worked on a U. S. transport for five or six years. He is the first person to make lighted display cakes.

The material used for this cake consists only of egg white and powdered sugar. The height of the cake is 62 inches, the length 4 feet, depth 35 inches, and weight, 450 pounds. Wong used 1035 eggs, 400 pounds of powdered sugar, and 125 lights of 7½ watts each.

Just a bird's-eye view of the cake would show: Five floors with balconies on each floor, 42 balcony flower pots, 90 yards lace trimming, 13 tables, 17 chairs, 6 lounges, 94 columns supporting buildings, 9 doors, 2 lions at main entrance, a garden, a fish pond, 10 fire escapes, 1 elevator in each wing of building, 168 windows, 9 offices, every one equipped with pictures, stationery, and coat hangers; 13 telephones, 4 radios, 3 council rooms, 12 rooms in each building, and 8 women and 31 men in the building, besides other small sundries. Six months' labor were spent in the making of this cake!

Don't you think it's worth \$5,000?



Mr. Lew, owner of Hong Kong Restaurant, Oakland, shown with his chef, George Wong, and man-sized cake made by latter. The cake is valued at \$5000.

ervisory Board, the Diplomatic Commission of the Overseas Affairs Commission.

Dr. Kung is related to Dr. Sun Yat-sen by marriage, having married into the same family, Madame Kung and Madame Sun being sisters. He is also related to General Chiang Kai-shek, Madame Chang being the younger sister of Madame Kung. Dr. and Madame Kung are the parents of four children, two boys and two girls.

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EDITORIAL

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STAFF

CHING WAH LEE	Associate Editor
WILLIAM HOY	Associate Editor
FRED GEORGE WOO	Sports
CLARA CHAN	Fashions
ETHEL LUM	Community Welfare
ROBERT G. POON	Circulation
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DEATH STALKS AT THIS INTERSECTION!

Hardly a week passes without some accident or narrow escape. We had another one last week.

A little girl blithely walking to her Chinese school, started to cross Stockton and Washington Streets. A car started across the intersection. Too late she saw the car. Too late, the driver saw the little girl. She was taken to the Harbor Emergency Hospital. Although the injury was not serious, many accidents have occurred at that corner—it warrants the careful consideration of the traffic department in establishing a stop signal there, or at least a stop arterial sign.

At that intersection is the main artery for little boys and girls from four institutions, Commodore Stockton Grammar School, Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Hip Wo Chinese School.

San Francisco, little Chinese boys and girls to the number of 2,000 pass that intersection daily, to and from school. There is not one stop signal in Chinatown. That is a good place to start the first one.

And let it be established immediately! The rainy season will soon be here, and that will double the hazard!

Tubercular Death-Rate

At the annual caucus of the New York Academy of Medicine a fortnight ago Dr. Arnold Rice Rich of Johns Hopkins reported that tuberculosis has dropped from first to seventh place as a cause of death in the United States, a fact attributed chiefly to public health education, preventive measures, improved hygiene in the homes, and sanatoriums for victims of the disease.

Said Dr. Rich further: "Nevertheless, tuberculosis is still far and away the most common cause of death in that valuable age period between 15 and 40. The disease that still kills more than thrice as many individuals as any other single cause of death during the most productive period of the life span can hardly be jubilantly regarded as being nearly conquered."

Dr. Rich also declared that during the span of 40 years in which ordinary men and women produce children, tuberculosis kills more women than men, and concludes the sex has positive effects on tuberculosis germs.

Death from pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis has always claimed the largest mortality rate among the Chinese in San Francisco. Out of 195 deaths officially recorded among the Chinese here 49 died from this disease, which claimed the largest cause

MODERN PERSECUTION

San Francisco has just passed a set of city laundry ordinances severely limiting the operation of the smaller laundries. The regulations demanded closing of all laundries after 7, required health inspection of even the delivery men, and provided for closing of all shops on Sundays and holidays.

These measures were undoubtedly instigated by the big laundry corporations against the smaller laundries in general, but the Chinese were hit the hardest. If these regulations are enforced it will spell the doom of half the existing small laundries. The Chinese were the first to operate laundries in Western America. The "big operators" are late comers who now want all the territory into which they have muscled.

Pace of Modern Machinery

Admittedly there is a beneficial aspect to the regulations. The smaller laundries are notorious for the long, weary hours they impose on their workers, owners and employees alike. Fifteen hours over a tub or an iron at \$45 a month is no boon, but that is the pace set by modern machinery on the poor manual laborers. It is a question of sweating or starving. The ordinances give leisure to one worker for every one it throws into discard.

Save Our Laundries!

It remains now for the Chinese operators to "go modern". Either by consolidation or engulfment large laundries might be evolved to tilt with the "big fellers". The writing on the wall is that all small operators, be they bakers or candle makers, are giving way to "big business". Sons of rich laundry owners should turn from prospective doctors and dentists to laundry chemists, laundry engineers, or laundry executives, to save a valuable industry. Central plants should be established and the existing small shops turned into collecting stations. The joker in the pack is that the "big fellers" have already taken steps to prohibit the sale of laundry machineries to the Chinese. Against this discriminatory practice the Chung Wah Association should assist and fight to the highest court in the land—the Court of Public Opinion. Fair-minded San Francisco does not tolerate legalized robbery in this city.—C.W.L.

of death, seconded only by deaths from heart disease, which totaled 32 in 1934. Between 1930 and 1934 the total number of Chinese who died in this city was 1198. Of this number 245 died from tuberculosis during that same period, a heavy percentage. Deaths from heart disease, which takes the heaviest toll among the entire population of San Francisco, killed only 163 Chinese from 1930 to 1934.

It can be seen that whereas throughout the country the control of death from tuberculosis has greatly decreased during the past decade and a half, as Dr. Rich has pointed out, this disease still claims the heaviest death-rate among Chinese here. The appalling death-rate from tuberculosis should be incentive to social and health welfare groups to sponsor an active and continuous program of health education, preventive treatments, and other activities to decrease the mortality rate of the Chinese from this disease.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF THE NEWS

WILLIAM HOY

THE PREACHER AND THE BOOTBLACKS

Not very long ago a Chinese preacher of the Gospels, a staunch Methodist, and a resident of the world's fifth largest city—Shanghai, had occasion to sojourn for a short time in the world's second largest city—New York. Like many another visitor from the Orient who has heard and read but not seen the marvelous and awesome achievements of Western civilization, this Chinese follower of the man of Galilee admired and was fascinated by New York's skyscrapers, its subway system, its aerial towers, its great shipping port, and its greater commercial and industrial enterprises.

"Insignificant Activity"

He also saw something else which many visitors who have come thousands of miles to this city, likewise see but seldom remember. For against the background of mighty capitalism at work, this little activity noted by the preacher was so insignificant and trivial that it was almost laughable. What the Rev. Frank Yeh saw was the extensive bootblack business which seemed so prosperous, because the people in this city were always in too much of a hurry to brush their own shoes.

The Rev. Yeh noted the efficiency and the commercial shrewdness of this bootblack business—their convenient locations in the city's streets, most of them in little niches in the corner of a building, some large enough to accommodate a dozen customers at a time; their neatness and, above all, the courtesy of the menial bootblacks—negroes, Italians, Greeks, and others, mostly of the immigrant class.

All this the minister from Shanghai jotted down in his memory, for his interest had been stirred by this shoe-polishing business. He was thinking of his home-city, Shanghai, of the thousands of his people there who had no work to occupy their idle hands, and, particularly, of many hundreds of young boys, orphans, half-orphans, sole bread-winners of large families, who could not find manual tasks for their unskilled hands. And while thinking of this, in the mind of the Rev. Frank Yeh a plan was suddenly evolved.

School for Bootblacks

Last month, in the compound of the Moore Memorial Church in Shanghai, was held the first graduation exercises of the Chinese Christian School for Bootblacks, a school founded to help the unemployment situation in that great city. The graduates of this school had

WHEN RUDYARD KIPLING SAW CHINATOWN

On December 30, the seventieth birthday of a living story-teller and poet, who is one of the great masters of nineteenth century English literature, will be remembered by the whole world. Rudyard Kipling! Kipling, the Indian journalist who raised journalism into the ranks of literature; Kipling, the story-teller who sang praises of courage, discipline, loyalty; who enshrined the virtues of brave men and of strong women, and Kipling, the poet who shouts the glory of Britannia and of martial valor.

Little known, even by those who are familiar with Kipling, is the fact that, just a year or two before he burst upon English literature with his first book of stories, "Plain Tales From the Hills," he made a trip around the world (or as much around the world as transportation facilities would permit in those days) between the years 1887-1889, in the course of which he visited San Francisco.

Chinatown When Kipling Saw It

Young Kipling spent a week in this city, exploring the Barbary Coast, noting the city's social life, and recording his impressions for the benefit of the readers of the Allahabad "Pioneer." And one night he visited Chinatown—the Chinatown of San Francisco in 1888, a few crooked streets and alleys inhabited by a citizenry who had felt the cruelty of persecution and had to hide themselves in underground holes from sheer terror of their persecutors.

Like Richard Halliburton, who seems to encounter the unusual and the adventurous wherever he goes, Kipling had his most exciting and nerve-wracking experience in the midst of Chinatown. He wrote: "... the Chinese quarter, ... which is a ward of Canton set down in the most eligible business-quarter of the place. The Chinaman with his usual

received full instructions on the art of shoe-shining and also training on the psychology of securing customers. To each graduate was given a stool, a foot-rest, a can of shoe polish, brushes, and several strips of cloth.

Then they were sent out to the city streets to apply their training and to earn their livelihood in this brand new trade. And among those who witnessed this unique graduation of a unique school, there was no one who gave these bootblacks a more hearty send-off than the Rev. Frank Yeh, who originated the idea upon his return from America.

skill has possessed himself of good fire-proof buildings . . . I struck a house about four stories high . . . and began to burrow down; having heard that these tenements were constructed on the lines of icebergs—two-thirds below sight level. Downstairs I crawled past Chinamen in bunks, opium smokers . . . till I reached the second cellar.

Great is the wisdom of the Chinaman. In time of trouble that house could be razed to the ground by a mob, and yet hide all its inhabitants in brick-walled, wooden-beamed subterranean galleries, strengthened with iron-framed doors and gates. On the second underground floor a man . . . took me downstairs to yet another cellar, where the air was as thick as butter . . .

In this place a poker club had assembled and was in full swing. Most of the men round the table were in semi-European dress, their pig-tails curled under billy-cock hats. One of the company looked like a Mexican. They were a picturesque set . . . and polite. We were all deep down under the earth . . . and there was no sound. The heat was almost unendurable. There was some dispute between the Mexican and the man on his left. The latter shifted his place to put the table between himself and his opponent, and stretched a yellow hand towards the Mexican's winnings.

Excitement and Adventure

"Mark how purely man is a creature of instinct. Rarely introduced to the pistol, I saw the Mexican half rise in his chair and at the same instant found myself full length on the floor. None had told me this was the best attitude when bullets are abroad. I was there prone before I had time to think—dropping as the room was filled with an intolerable clamour, like the discharge of a cannon. There was no second shot, but a great silence in which I rose slowly to my knees. The Chinaman was gripping the table with both hands and staring . . . The Mexican had gone, and a little whirl of smoke was floating near the roof. Still gripping the table, the Chinaman said: "Ah!" . . . Then he coughed and fell . . . and I saw that he had been shot in the stomach.

" . . . the room was empty; . . . intense fear swept over my soul. The man on the floor coughed a second time. I heard it as I fled. I found the doorway as, my legs trembling under me, I reached the protection of the clear cool night, the fog, and the rain."

Chinatown on His Seventieth Birthday

(Continued on Page 14)

COMMUNITY WELFARE

ETHEL LUM

Social Service

Opportunities for higher education will be provided a number of needy Chinese girls by means of a fund maintained by the Square and Circle Club through its annual hope chest raffle. According to an announcement made by Miss Bertha Wong, chairman of the tenth annual raffle, which concluded December 7, the results were very satisfactory.

An offspring of the Chinese Congregational Church Girls' Club, the Square and Circle Club has existed since June, 1924. Enjoying a slow but steady growth, the organization now has 35 active members, besides six "cooperative" members, including married women, business and professional, high school and college girls. The club seeks to promote all-around knowledge and square dealing among its members, as symbolized in its name.

Organized with the express purpose of rendering service to the Chinese community, this group of young women now undertake a social program which includes two projects a year. This spring project, a theatrical performance, affords the members an opportunity to give expression to whatever artistic or histrionic talent they possess. The proceeds of this enterprise, carried on for eight years, build up a perpetual fund maintained solely for the purpose of supporting two orphans at the Chung Mei Home in El Cerrito, orphans who have no available means of support, either through friends, relatives, or public funds.

The hope chest raffle constitutes the fall project. When first started, the members met each Friday evening at a sewing bee to make the lovely contents of the chest. Now, although a majority of the members are employed full time, many of the things are still made by them. A revolving loan fund, established through this means, has made it possible for many girls to continue their education. This Friendship Fund, as it is called, is administered through a board consisting of three club members and two women from the community. The demands upon this fund have fortunately been successfully met all these years.

In addition to these two projects, other philanthropic work is performed by these ambitious young women: visits to Chinese children in tuberculosis hospitals, visits to old Chinese in the Laguna Honda Home, bringing to them toys, food and other gifts, and participation in all major solicitation campaigns.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BREAKFAST GROUP MEET EVERY SUNDAY

The Young People's Interdenominational Breakfast Group announces lectures to be given by Misses Alice Lan and Betty Hu, Bethel evangelists, Dec. 15 and 22. They have traveled extensively in all parts of China and are here in America for a year.

The Breakfast Group meets every Sunday morning at the Chinese Y. W. C. A. at nine o'clock. All young people are cordially invited to attend.



The Grayline has introduced more than 10,000 tourists to Chinatown this year. In cooperation with the Chinese Trade and Travel Association these tourists are always directed to the best cafes and representative bazaars.



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Much joy and good cheer do they shed
wherever they go.

The community has come to recognize the valuable service which this group is rendering. Although not a social agency, this club has nevertheless been indispensable in ministering to the social needs of Chinatown. "In order to avoid any duplication of service," stated Miss Alice Fong, one of the seven founders of the club, "we seek to coordinate our efforts with those of other groups or agencies. Our program of community service is a flexible one, adaptable to the exigencies of the times."

GROUP WORK IN THE CHINESE Y. W. C. A.

"Recognition of the Y.W.C.A. as a group work movement is gradually supplanting the conception that it is merely a character building agency. The complete and perfect development of the individual can best be insured through individual expression in socially desirable group activities."

Thus did Mrs. Bernice Foley, group worker of the Chinese Y.W.C.A., inform the Chinese social service staff of the State Relief Administration when she spoke before them at their weekly staff meeting, December 9.

Mrs. Foley went on to describe the various group activities carried on under the roof of the Chinese Y.W.C.A. The Girl Reserves Department serves the junior and high school girls from 12 to 18. It embraces one junior club (called the Junior High Club) and three senior clubs (the Busy Bees, Wan Yut, and Jolly Musketeers). The Business and Industrial Department supervises the working girls ("965 Club"), ages 18 to 23. Activities for girls under 12 are provided through afternoon programs of games, crafts, singing (2:30 to 5:30 Monday to Friday), and Saturday recreation and crafts (12:30 to 2:30 p. m.). These latter activities, together with a posture clinic for children, are conducted as part of the health education program.

While the association is interested in all age groups, it makes a special effort to reach those in the age range of 12 to 35. Mrs. Foley expressed the 'hope of building up a strong business girls' group; a larger younger girls' group, especially of early adolescent age; and a young wives' group.

The "second-generation" Chinese girl, brought up and educated in America, having lost most of the ancient culture of their forefathers, and not yet acquiring a firm hold of American culture, presents to the social worker a puzzling problem of adjustment. "We recognize the dangers in such a transitional period," admitted Mrs. Foley, "and our task is to assist these girls to interpret the difference which exists between the old and modern cultures, in order that they may satisfactorily orient themselves to this perplexing and conflicting situation."

A daughter was born on Nov. 18 to the wife of Lim Lee, 8 Spofford Street, San Francisco, Calif.

FASHIONS

CLARA CHAN

GIFT SUGGESTIONS FOR HIM

With the help of the boys on the staff, and suggestions offered by buyers of the various men's shops, I have compiled a list of gifts which may aid you in your most difficult problem. However, it is necessary that you go down town and see for yourself the variety of gadgets available for men, and you will be surprised that men, too, are style conscious, and fads enthusiasts.

The following suggestions are all practical, useful, and appropriate gifts which you may give to the boy friend:

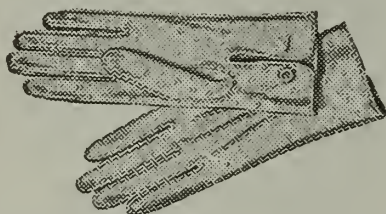
Pipes can never be too many; any man who enjoys smoking one will tell you that he really has quite a collection. Pipes of imported briar is a good choice, but if you don't know which make to ask for, the famous Kaywoodies pipes of super grain quality will insure a good buy. Here are a few points which the Kaywoodie pipes stand for: it must be sound, solid and clear; it must smoke cooler than other pipes; it must be dry, and "drinkless"; so, don't you pick a pipe merely because it appears good looking to you. Ask the salesman about those points.

And girls, remembering the fact that you are going to attend several formal functions this month, and if the dear boy is to break loose and buy a new tuxedo (maybe his first tux?) for this New Year's eve, how about helping him with the problem of links and studs? A smartly styled dress set, of links, studs, and vest buttons in smoked pearl, is really good looking. They also come in white pearl or onyx.

Ties, like handkerchiefs, have more or less seemed like last minute gifts, but they are really swell gifts when well chosen. The younger lads like them a little brighter; the older boys are more conservative, they like solid colored ties or ties with small figures or with narrow stripes. A rich red or medium blue seem to be the most popular. (Thanks to the boys again.) Don't think for a

minute that you can pick up a tie at a bargain sale like you do a dress, because a cheap tie is a "flop". I mean that, because a good tie will always stand up and will hold its shape. Pure silk ties with the richness of English silk, hand sewn, lined, and wrinkle-proof, are qualities to look for in selecting this gift.

If the boy friend is a collegiate chap, look around for a desk set for him. A desk pad, calendar, ink well, paper weight, letter opener, and even a lamp, completes the set illustrated. Desk pens for the young business men as well as for students are thoughtful gifts. These come in several makes and finish. Handsome bases of metal, enamel finished, wood, or glass inlaid with laminated pearl to match the pen are available in many local shops.

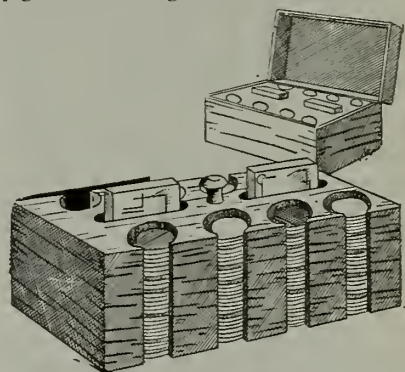


A gift sure to be welcomed by dad, brother, uncle or the boy friend, is gloves. The single button capeskin, correct for informal wear, comes in tan and the predominating browns. Pigskin gloves are ideal for the sportsman, and especially for the person who drives a good deal. Sturdy, hand sewn, tailored, these pigskin gloves may be found lined with fur. Slate mocha gloves are also popular. They are softer and richer, and for more formal wear.

Some of the fellows are planning a trip to Los Angeles for the Rose Bowl game, and a traveling bag or military brush and comb set would be a welcome gift this Christmas. The so-called weekend type of bag has a convenient zipper fastener. The bag is roomy and light;

ideal for these fly-by-night trips.

Along the line of leather gifts, there are wallets, and cigarette cases made of pigskin, and of alligator, which is very very handsome. One of the local shops is featuring wallets made from buffed pigskin, something new.

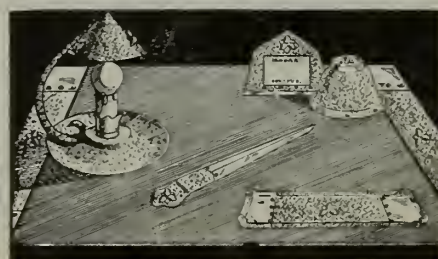


Now if your husband "a-fishing" goes (poker game, to you), and that means he leaves you home alone too, too often, doesn't it? Then why not be a good sport and surprise him with a poker set? You can't break his habit for these "friendly games," anyway, and it will serve as a drawing card for him to have these weekly sessions at home. There is a nice set containing 300 unbreakable full size poker chips. Complete with two decks of regulation poker cards (this set fits nicely into a mahogany box). An even nicer set has monogrammed poker chips (no cheating in this gentlemen's (?) game).

Our boys are dressing up quite a bit these days, aren't they? We are glad of it too, so let's encourage the lad by giving him a good looking scarf. White monogrammed tuxedo scarfs are all right, but the every-day scarf of pure silk in dark shades, or those imported wool mufflers would be more welcome.

A word for dad. Make your gift more impressive; in fact, fool him with your choice this year. Instead of giving him the expected gift of hose or tie, or handkerchief, how about a smoking jacket? No matter if he doesn't smoke, a well-

(Continued on Page 14)



CULTURE

CHINGWAH LEE

THE STORY OF CERAMIC ART

(III) How to Judge the Body Material of Ceramic Wares

It is by the examination of the body material or "biscuit" of ceramics—whether pottery or porcelain—that one may have an idea of the nature of the ware on hand, sometimes even to the telling of the period, the type, and even the site of the kiln or factory.

Very few tools are needed by either beginner or expert in the study of porcelain other than a pair of discriminating eyes, sensitive finger tips, and a magnifying glass. From time to time I have made good use of the following devices (but they are by no means indispensable):

1. A soft scrub brush and a basin of such cleaning fluid as gasoline, ammonia, or soap and water. Frequently, a specimen is covered with a layer of grime, lacquer, or soot and glue. This is often done by ignorant dealers who believe they can "age" a piece with a paint brush.

2. A "probing mirror," made by fastening a small mirror, at an angle, to the end of a long stick. This is for studying the inside surface and lutings of large bottles, jars, and vases, and should be used in conjunction with:

3. A small light and cord attachment, for lighting the inside of vessels under examination. A stronger light is useful for studying the translucency of porcelain and for detecting flaw and poor texture.

4. A tray of surds, that is, broken bits of porcelain bearing samples of various glazes, enamels, and underglaze pigments. This is especially useful for comparing shades of colors and degree of lustre. In this tray I have included to advantage a set of "matching teeth" as used by dentists.

5. A wooden skewer, and a nail file are useful for testing hardness, as are carpenter's level, square, and calipers, useful for testing the trueness of potting, thickness of body wall, and evenness of the base.

Unglazed Areas

Most ceramics are covered with a thick glaze which conceals the nature of the body. But always, there are areas which are unglazed, and it is on these small unglazed spots or rings that we must make our examination: the bottom or foot rim of vases, the top or mouth of certain

Sung bowls, the inner surface of many jars, the base of most statues, and the faces, hands, and feet of most figurines which are left unglazed intentionally in order to receive gilding, lacquering, or a coating of pigment. Nicked or chipped edges of old pieces offer valuable exposures.

Finally, as in the case of spoons and table objects, where the entire surface is apparently glazed, careful examination on the bottom will reveal a set of "spur marks" or points on which the spoons or other objects rest during the firing. In the firing process, scores of spoons are held in place on a long pottery rack. These spoons do not touch the rack directly, but rest on "spurs" or bits of pottery clay, which are chipped off after the firing is completed. Frequently, bits of this pottery clay still adhere to the spoons, and hence the spur marks are really foreign substance and must not be confused with the body material itself. Beginners will bear in mind some such factors as the following in his examination:

Texture and Body Material

1. Texture is best determined by running the tips of the fingers repeatedly over the biscuit. A smooth, even, vellum-like surface indicates a fine texture, and hence a highly refined paste.

2. A coarse, grainy texture should be examined with a magnifying glass to determine if the substance is homogeneously composed. A homogeneous body material, which is, nevertheless, coarse or "spongy", indicates a porous condition.

3. A heterogeneous body material would indicate the incorporation of sand or impurities in the body material, or it is the result of indifferent refining processes.

4. The weight of the ware often gives clues to the body material. For example, hua shih porcelain is noted for its lightness. A stoneware bottle is often heavier than a porcelain bottle.

5. Hardness may best be determined by scratching: some Han wares and T'ang terra cottas may be scratched with a wooden skewer; pottery may be scratched with a knife, but not one's finger nails; porcelain may be scratched by diamond, but not by steel.

6. Vitrification, the ultimate in hardness, is determined by translucency, but also by its reflective quality and by its musical resonance.

Chinese Discoveries and Inventions

(II) A Chinese Invented the Seismograph

During the Han dynasty or about two thousand years ago, an unknown Chinese mechanic invented a machine or seismograph for recording the direction and intensity of earthquake! This ingenious mechanism was called *ti tsun ki*. The principle behind the seismograph is identically the same as that in use today.

The Chinese machine consisted of a weight suspended over a vertically placed rigid bamboo pole the bottom of which is attached to the earth in such a way that when the earth moves the bamboo moves with it. The weight above is kept in place by inertia.

The bottom of the weight, which is slightly concave, is faced with a writing surface. The top end of the bamboo is tipped with a piece of chalk which just presses against the writing surface. Thus when the earth moves, the direction and length of the movements are faithfully recorded on the writing surface.

This Chinese inventor made use of the Law of Inertia, which however, was not formulated till sixteen hundred years later by Sir Issac Newton. As there was no immediate practical value to such a machine the conclusion may be drawn that the Han dynasty Chinese took an interest in geology, or at least in seismology. The modern seismograph, probably independently invented, is very complicated, but functions along the same principles.

(Next Week: The Chinese Were the First to Utilize Natural Gas.)

7. The color of the body material is highly indicative of the type of ware on hand. Many of the porcellaneous stoneware have a grayish or a buff rather than a pure white color, characteristic of the finer porcelain.

8. The surface of the body material may often acquire a totally different color as the result of the exposure of the ware to the heat of the kiln. Thus, most Sung porcelain display a brick red surface, perhaps because of the presence of iron in the paste. A nicked portion of this same ware may indicate a gray or white body material.

9. The mouth and foot rims of later wares are often artificially colored with some ferrous compound before firing to give the edges a brownish effect. This is

(Continued on Page 14)

SPORTS

Fred George Woo



Basketball Tournament Starts

Two thrilling tussles will inaugurate the first annual Wah Ying Bay Region Chinese Basketball Championship Tournament at French Court this Sunday afternoon at 1 P. M. A capacity crowd is expected to be on hand to witness the Nulite A. C. battle the strong Troop Three Senior five in the opening game and the Shangtai vs. Scout Juniors contest in the second.

The Nulites, conceded a good chance to upset the championship hopes of the Scout Seniors, will enter the court determined to win. With their outstanding players, Louie, Gee, Jue, and Wong carrying the brunt of the attack, the Nulite team hope to be on the long end of the final score.

Theoretically, the Scouts cannot lose, as they have such sterling cagers as Frank Wong, Earl Wong, Henry Kan, Herbert Tom, Silas Chinn, and several others in their line-up in the best of shape. It is expected that Coach Don Lee will "shoot the works" rather than take a chance on being an upset victim. This tilt promises to be very interesting.

Coach Joe Chew's Shangtai team, another big title-contender, is a heavy favorite to down the Scout Juniors in the main event. However, games are won only after the final whistle has been blown, and it would not be a big surprise to find the underdogs victorious. The Juniors will depend on Peter Chong, Ted Moy, Charles Low, and Al Young to out-play Shangtai's heavy guns, Charlie Hing, Fred Gok, Fred Wong, Gerald Leong, Lee Po, and George Lee.

Chinese Girl Scouts, Troop 14, in their first appearance of the season, defeated the Chung Wah School girls in a basketball game, 17-10, last Saturday night at the Chinese Presbyterian Church court. The Girl Scouts won this first game without any preliminary practice. So our other girls teams had better look after their laurels.

Nulite Wins

The Nulite A. C., in its first appearance of the season, handed the Paliclique Club a 28-21 beating last Friday at the Palo Alto High School gym.

Mainstays for the victors were Jue Yuen with ten points and Howard Ho with eight. Herbert Louie and Gee Wah played a strong defensive game.

For the Palo Alto Chinese team, John Chuck was high-point man with five digits. Won Loy Chan starred on defensive.

A return game between the two clubs has been arranged for Dec. 27 at the Francisco gym, San Francisco, at 8:15 P. M.

PROMISING BOXER

One of the participants in last week's fourth annual Golden Gloves Boxing Tournament, held at the Dreamland Auditorium was a Chinese lad. He is Sammy Fooley, a flyweight, who hails from Red Bluff, California.

In his first bout, Sammy kayoed a Fresno boxer with a two-fisted attack in the second round, to reach the quarter-finals. However, in the latter bout, he met a much more experienced fighter from the C.Y.O. and was beaten.

Sammy looks like a good future prospect. If he continues to improve, and can stand the pace, he should go a long way in the boxing game.

The fans observed at last Sunday's games that Arthur Yim and Thomas Tong handled their refereeing and umpiring jobs quite capably. So did Henry Chinn, who refereed the first contest.

Quite a large number of the fair sex attended the games. If last Sunday's crowd is a fair example, we expect banner attendances at later games.

The Chung Mei Home 100-pound football team ended their season's schedule with a blaze of glory, when they administered a 31-6 defeat to the Berkeley Rotarians, to remain unbeaten and untied. Chung Mei scored by intercepted passes and capitalizing on lucky breaks.

However, possibly the main reason why the boys piled up such a convincing score may have been that the girls of Ming Quong Home, who were in the rooting stands, inspired the boys to greater heights.

Nanwah Wins

Before a capacity crowd of several hundred spectators, the Nanwah A.C. handed the Chi-Fornians a sound trouncing by the final score of 28-9, at the French Court last Sunday evening.

Lack of team work and failure of the "dead eyes" to find the loop were responsible for the Chi-Fornians' disastrous showing. Their big guns, Look, Tom, H. Whoe, and V. Wong, were completely silenced.

Fred Wong and George Lee, with 10 and 8 points, respectively, were the mainstays for the winning team. Fred Gok also turned in an impressive all-around game.

In the preliminary, Nanwah also won—its 130 pounders defeating the Salesians 145s 38-31 in a thriller. It was a see-saw affair, with the lead changing hands several times during the contest.

Bill Quon and Ja Wong starred for the winners.

Chinese Sportsmen's News

At the close of the current hunting season the Chinese Sportsmen's Club reported limits in ducks, pheasants, quail, and cottontails by the following members: Dr. D. K. Chang, Fred Chow, "Slim" Young, Sunny Medtoza, and Quon and Mack Soo Hoo.

Celebrating this successful season, Dr. Chang gave a wild duck dinner last Thursday, December 5, for the club members. Sprigs and teal, cooked to the sportsmen's taste, were served by Mrs. Chang. The club members took to Mrs. Chang's ducks the same way a duck takes to water. In fact, one member ate so much that he required Dr. Chang's services later in the evening.

The entire club express their willingness to take all persons in hand who desire to learn the finer points of hunting and fishing.

In a hard-fought fray, the Shangtai cagemen, minus several players in its lineup, went down to defeat last week before the Central Y. M. C. A. Unlim-iteds by a score of 35-31.

Playing on the first string line-up in pre-season games of Lowell High School is George Lee, a forward. George is one of the mainstays of the Shangtai team.

STORY OF CERAMIC ART

(Continued from Page 12)

done in imitation of the reddish brown rims found on most Sung wares. But in the case of the K'ang Hsi blue and white platters, the brown is applied because it is said to have a toughening effect on the otherwise rather brittle edges with a tendency toward chipping.

10. Some bodies, especially the unglazed bottles of the T'ang Dynasty (617-906 A. D.) are made with "marbled pastes". That is to say, several different colored pastes are unevenly mixed together before potting, giving the finished product a marbled or veined appearance. This marbling of the paste reoccurred many times since the T'ang Dynasty, being especially popular during the Wan Li Period (1573-1619 A. D.) of the Ming Dynasty.

11. The bodies of certain wares, especially Tz'u Chou ceramics, are often covered with a slip (that is, a covering of thin paste of clay) and fired before glazing. This slip may be white or colored, and is especially applied to change the color of an otherwise coarse, poorly colored pottery. Some porcelain receive a slip of hua shih to improve the texture of the surface. Slips are often detected at the base, for they invariably stop short of the base, even as the glazes frequently stop short of the slip.

12. The nature of the body material may sometimes be hinted at thru the glaze, especially if the latter is thin and transparent. Eruptions, pin points, and air holes cannot be successfully covered with a thin glaze, and if a strong light be held on the other side of the ware under examination, porous pockets and impurities are often discernable.

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RUDYARD KIPLING

(Continued from Page 9)

Certainly Rudyard Kipling went away with a decidedly distorted impression of Chinaton, which he may still remember to this day. Most assuredly he did not think much of the Chinese as a whole, although when he traveled in North China he admired the country and its inhabitants. But then Kipling in 1888 was a 23-year-old youngster and, for all his superficial worldliness, was probably ignorant of civic and social conditions of San Francisco at that time.

How differently he would feel about Chinatown today if, on his seventieth birthday, he could see with his own eyes a colorful and peaceful community of 19,000 people who are part and parcel of this great city.

ROMANCE OF SILK

(Continued from Page 6)

is double, varying from 500 to 1300 yards in length. The worm must be killed before he begins to break out of his cocoon. If he does break out the thread is spoiled for spinning. The worms are usually killed by throwing the cocoon into steam or boiling water. This kills the chrysalis, softens the gum and sets the fibre free. The ends of the thread are then caught up, usually six at a time, and reeled. Much of this work is done by women. The raw silk is reeled into gleaming white skeins, which are now ready for twisting, washing, dyeing and weaving. If the piece of goods to be woven is to be all of one color, the silk is dyed after weaving, otherwise the thread is dyed first.

Exquisiteness and Perfection

The weaving is done on a horizontal loom, one man throwing the shuttle, the other drawing the headles, the part of the loom which controls the design. The most intricate designs are learned by heart by these men, who seldom use a drawing or a painting to aid them. Yet on these primitive looms are woven exquisite fabrics, from the finest gauze to the heaviest velvets, which have been the pride of China and the joy of collectors and art lovers the world over.

Our European Jacquard looms are but adaptations of these ancient Chinese looms with machine attachments, and our Western designs are for the most part those which have delighted the sons and daughters of Han for countless generations.

The Chinese have drawn on the mineral and vegetable world for their wondrous colors, which have never been rivaled or equalled elsewhere. They have carried to perfection the ornamenting of their silks with self-figured designs and embroidery of every kind. They have invented thread of gold and silver paper, and every kind of stitch and knot. Into their fabrics they have woven and stitched flower and bird, beast and insect. In them they have told their legends and myths. Into them they have poured the wealth of their race traditions, and in exquisite imagery they have cunningly wrought their symbolic lessons in religion and ethics.

In silk, as in porcelain, the Chinese have proven themselves master workmen and supreme artists. Nothing is too delicate or too difficult for them to undertake. From the cocoon of the humble silk worm the Chinese have developed and brought to the world a gift which for centuries has been and will continue to be a means of livelihood to tens of



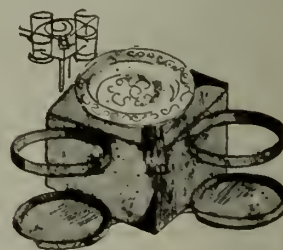
FASHIONS

(Continued from Page 11)

selected jacket, made of pure wool, or perhaps of heavy silk, would surprise him. You may be assured that he will wear it around the house these cold evenings.

For the younger brother, I asked one the other day what he would like from his sister this Christmas, and he gave me this surprising answer: "I have no choice. I hint around for a tennis racket, or a radio or one of those new watch chains, but it's been a sweater every year." So, big sister, if you still insist on a sweater for him, do get the youngster (he's growing up, remember) one of those new and even fancy sweaters. A belted back, with a small checked design, and leather buttons, and be sure that it is noted for wearing quality.

And now, my dear young ladies, if you find that with the above mentioned suggestions, you still remain skeptical-minded, and find your problem is still unsolved, let me offer one last suggestion, and if he doesn't like it, he's no "fran" of yours. Wrap it innocent-like in the gayest of Xmas paper, tie it merrily with the brightest of ribbons, and warm his heart with a bottle of scotch, or rye, or sauterne, or cognac . . . or what would you like?



For further information regarding any of the above mentioned suggestions, please phone the Chinese Digest.

millions, and a source of comfort and joy to tens of millions throughout the world. As long as men are civilized, as long as they love color and texture and sheer beauty, so long will the silks of China, old and new, be sought and treasured.

SAMPAN AND CARAVAN



CHINA MAIL

Ships arriving from China:

President Coolidge (San Francisco) Dec. 18; President Jackson (Seattle) Dec. 24; President Wilson (San Francisco) Jan. 7; President Hoover (San Francisco) Jan. 15; President Lincoln (San Francisco) Feb. 4; President Taft (San Francisco) Feb. 12; President Cleveland (San Francisco) Mar. 3.

Ships leaving for China:

President Cleveland (San Francisco) Dec. 13; President Monroe (San Francisco) Dec. 20; President Coolidge (San Francisco) Dec. 27; President Van Buren (San Francisco) Jan. 3; President Garfield (San Francisco) Jan. 17; President Hoover (San Francisco) Jan. 24; President Polk (San Francisco) Jan. 31.

Stanley Wong, a twenty-one year old Chinese who came to America eight years ago, will return to Canton, China, this Friday on board the S. S. Cleveland. Wong, a sophomore student at William Jewel's College in Missouri, has been studying chemistry. His father is a director of the Board of Health at Canton.

Jim Chinn, who has been in China for six years, returned on the President Pierce, which arrived Dec. 10.

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Vol. 1, No. 6

December 20, 1935

Five Cents

NEWS ABOUT CHINA

JAPANESE BOMB CHINESE CITY

By Tsu Pan

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For the purpose of compromising with Japanese desires, the Nanking Government made it known last week that a "Hopei Chahar Political Council" will be established, (which nominally is under the control of the Nanking Government,) and will exercise many functions of a state independently. While definite arrangements were being made for the inauguration of the new regime, the Japanese sponsored East Hopei autonomous state (Chinese Digest, Nov. 29) resorted to military force in an attempt to extend its influence at the port of Tangku.

When the Chinese peace preservation corps under Shang Chen was vacating its barracks at Tangku, to be transferred southward, the "autonomous" troops took over the port in a coup d'etat. A short skirmish occurred with a few killed on each side. The Japanese troops stood by while the "autonomists" took action.

The Tangku seizure followed closely upon the arrest of a Chinese commissioner in the Tangku area by the Japanese military because of his alleged refusal to lease certain wharves to the Japanese army for military purposes. His refusal was based on opposition of the present occupants of the wharves.

Strategic Tangku

Tangku is a small town of 2500, strategically situated at the mouth of the Pei River. It is the gateway to Tientsin and Peiping and hence controls the import and export of North China.

The "autonomists" had attempted to find an outlet to the sea. Tangku, with its geographic location and lucrative source of customs revenues, proved the ideal port for the "autonomists". General Sung Cheh-yuan newly appointed chairman of the "Hopei Chahar Political Council" ordered his troops to move toward the neighborhood of Tangku. While General Sung's attitude toward the East Hopei "autonomists" was not clearly known, the Japanese had ordered reinforcements of military police from Tangshan, due to Sung's arrival, it was reported.

A few days before the conflict at Tangku, a detachment of "Manchukuo" troops under the leadership of Lee Shu-sing invaded the city of Kuan in eastern Chahar. Unable to check the tanks and airplanes which the invaders were said to have used, the local garrisons

were forced to withdraw from the city. The area was reported to be in a virtual state of siege, with ever-increasing troops pouring in from "Manchukuo".

Japanese Planes Bomb Town

However, after the Chinese had re-entered the city, two Japanese military planes flew overhead, dropping leaflets giving a twenty-four hour warning for the Chinese troops to evacuate. But in less than twelve hours, Japanese planes returned and bombed the city, killing many civilians. The Chinese troops evacuated as soon as the bombing started, but they returned during the night to hold the city, it was reported.

In the meantime, at Kalgan, a detachment of Japanese soldiers suddenly arrived at the city, bewildering the native populace and soldiery. No conflict occurred. The Chinese, however, had reinforced its garrison to prepare for any eventuality.

Special Significance

Experienced observers believe that the arrival of Japanese soldiers at Kalgan has special significance in regard to Japanese Asiatic policies. By establishing control at Kalgan, the Japanese opened the gateway to Inner Mongolia. With the cooperation of the "autonomist" troops in East Hopei area, the Japanese have at present consolidated a line of offense all the way from the port of Tangku to Kalgan. In case of war, the Japanese can then move their troops quickly from the port of Tangku to Kalgan over the Tientsin-Peiping and Peiping-Suiyuan railways.

Conference Called

That the Japanese military in North China is in close cooperation with the "autonomist" army in Eastern Hopei is evidenced by the resolutions of a military conference recently held at Tientsin. The conference was called by Major General Hayao Tada, commander of the Japanese garrisons in North China, for an exchange of views with Colonel Seiichi Kita who arrived from Tokio with "important instructions". It was learned that the main resolutions reached at this conference was concerned with the expansion of the Japanese military force in North China "to meet the new conditions". It was also decided that hereafter, the Japanese military will cooperate with the autonomist regime in spite of any interference from Nanking. The Japanese army again vigorously denounced Nanking's "double-faced

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE BOMB CITY

(Continued from Page 1)

policy" (Chinese Digest, Nov. 22).

In Peiping, Chinese students staged a big demonstration in an effort to organize the nation for action. Students from universities, colleges and high schools totalling 7000 strong, marched through the streets of Peiping to demonstrate against Japanese aggression. Led by students from Yenching University, the group entered the Northwestern gate of the city and wormed its way through the main thoroughfares in freezing wintry weather. Anti-Japanese slogans were howled all the way. In manifests to the nation, the students wanted:

1. To oppose the North China independence movement,
2. To oppose Sino-Japanese negotiations in regard to the North China situation,
3. To demand the Government not to compromise with Japan, and
4. To denounce the Eastern Hopei autonomous regime and to abolish the "Hopei Chahar Political Council" which is a semi-autonomous state set up by the Central Government in Nanking under Japanese influence.

The students collided with the local police in front of the mayor's office. The police charged with swords, gun butts and fire hose. As a result, ten students were killed and many wounded.

The killing in Peiping aroused the sympathy of students in Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Hangchow, and many other cities who quickly organized for the same movement. A nation-wide general strike was called in protest against the Japanese actions and the detachment of North China from the Central Government. In many places, boys walked out from classrooms to attend military drills while the girls organized themselves into first aid corps to prepare for eventualities.

The main object of study is to unfold the aim; with one who loves words, but does not improve, I can do nothing.

Confucius

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Art Exhibit in London

What is considered as the greatest single collection of Chinese art treasures ever assembled for an international exhibition was opened to the public recently in the Royal Academy's Burlington House, London. The exhibition boasts of more than 25,000 Chinese art pieces gathered from collections in the United States, France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Japan, Turkey, England, Austria, Egypt, and China. Her Majesty, the Queen of England, and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, also lent their private Chinese collections.

From China came 21,000 imperial art pieces, the accumulated treasures of thirty-five centuries, and which the Chinese themselves have never viewed at close range. They had been kept in dust-proof cases in the Palace Museum in Peiping. Two years ago, fearing the invasion of the Japanese into Peiping, the Nanking government had these treasures removed to Shanghai, where they were stored in bomb-proof and burglar-proof vaults.

A year ago, England sent a commission to China and Japan to secure from both governments the use of their Chinese art collections. Because the commission was headed by the Earl of Lytton, the same man who in 1932 condemned Japan's action in the invasion of Manchuria in his famous Lytton Commission Report to the League of Nations, Japan at first refused to send a single art object. However, she later consented to send a few.

Last July, the collection from China

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Portland Consul
Passes Away

The resident Consul of Portland for the Republic of China, Moy Pak Hin, died at the age of 90 after months of lingering illness. He is survived by his widow, and many sons, daughters and grandchildren. Stanley Moy, a grandson, who is studying at the Stanford University as a post-graduate student in aeronautics, left for Portland on the day of his passing.

Consul Moy rose to his famed position from the rank of a Labor Director for the railroads in the early eighties. At one time he directed more than a score of enterprises and was considered Portland's richest Chinese merchant.

arrived in England aboard one of Her Majesty's naval cruisers, Suffolk. The 21,000 pieces, packed in 93 steel trunks, were set up in Burlington House by Chinese experts. A few of the most valuable objects seen at the exhibition were:

A famous pre-Sung dynasty painting on porcelain, known as the "Blue of the Sky After Rain". Produced by imperial order, the rare tint achieved by this picture has never been duplicated, and is said to be "as blue as the sky, as clear as a mirror, as thin as paper, and as resonant as a musical stone of jade".

A bas-relief in stone called "Purple Swallow", borrowed from the University of Pennsylvania Museum. It shows a general of the T'ang dynasty drawing an arrow from the chest of his master's horse, "Purple Swallow". This bas-relief is one of six panels made for the tomb of the Empress Yang Kwei-fei.

A 38-foot landscape scroll called "Ten Thousand Miles of the Yangtze", 13th century.

Two paintings by the Emperor Chi'en Lung himself (1736-96).

A portrait of Genghis Khan, and a Buddhist carving of the 6th century.

The latest piece is a 17th century cloisonne enamel elephant from Queen Mary's collection.

SEASON'S GREETINGS
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CHINATOWNIA

Art Lectures Given

At an exhibition of the Chinese Art Association of America, held at the De Young Museum of Golden Gate Park, Professor Rinaldo Cueno, famed judge of fine arts, gave a short talk on "The Chinese-American Artist". Pointing out that the Chinese in America have a distinctive contribution to make in the field of art, he stated that the Chinese historic painters are the world's greatest, alongside which the European painters are but amateurs. "The capacity of the Chinese artist to organize his material, his fine sense of color, of form, and of vibration enables him to produce masterpieces which appear like a world held in captivity," said Professor Cueno.

He pointed out how the modern Chinese-American painter is absolutely sincere, but is confused by attempting to imitate the American art style; he sees a great future for the many artists who were represented at the exhibit. The talk was followed by brief comment on the various paintings and water colors on display.

The exhibit, which opened Dec. 10, will be open to the public daily from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Next Sunday, Dec. 22, at 3:00 p. m., Professor Kang S. Hong, principal of the Nom Kue Academy will lecture in Chinese on "Chinese Art". The lecture is open to the public, at the De Young Museum.

A son was born on Dec. 8 to the wife of Robert Q. Choy, 120 Trenton Street, San Francisco.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

from the

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A FREE WOOLEN BLANKET
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Provisions of New Laundry Ordinance

The new laundry ordinance of San Francisco which went into effect this month, and which will particularly affect the Chinese laundries, carries the following specific provisions:

(1) On Sunday, New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Washington's Birthday, Admission Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, it is unlawful to open for business;

Exceptions are on those holidays which fall on a Monday or Saturday;

Hours on which business may be transacted are from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Before or after the hours specified it is unlawful to collect or to deliver laundry;

(2) All trucks or cars used by laundries for collection and delivery must bear the company's name on both sides of the vehicle in 4-inch English letters;

(3) Hotels and hospitals which operate their own private laundries are exempt from the provisions of this ordinance;

(4) Any persons or companies found guilty of violating the provision or provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not more than \$500 or not more than six months' imprisonment.

FILM COMPANY NEW NAME

Last week Chinatown's new film concern, the Kwong Ngai Talking Picture Company, announced its American name as the Cathay Pictures, Ltd., with headquarters at 1010 Washington St. Also announced was the fact that the shooting of its first production, "Heartaches", featuring the stage actress, Wei Gim Fong, has been completed and that the new picture will be released shortly.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN U. S.

Recent statistics received from Nanking placed the number of Chinese students now studying in the United States and Canada at 1,443. They also show that this number is enrolled in approximately 200 colleges and universities.

As in previous years, the largest proportion of these students is taking technological and engineering courses, while a great number study business and political science.

The number of Chinese students now studying in North America shows an increase over the 1933-1934 period, which was 1,101. During the 1934-1935 period the number was 1,500, but 251 of these were in the University of Hawaii, Honolulu. Therefore, the present number of Chinese students in continental United States and Canada is also an increase over the preceding period.

SQUARE AND CIRCLE ELECTIONS

At a recent election, the following were chosen as officers of the Square and Circle Club for Spring, 1936: President, Mrs. Ira Lee; vice-president, Miss Emeline Fong; recording secretary, Miss Renmi Jue; corresponding secretary, Miss Ruth Young; treasurer, Mrs. Norman Chinn; service chairman, Mrs. Loy Kwok; social chairman, Miss Beatrice Lee.

SEASON'S GREETINGS
FROM

The Shangtai

672 Jackson St. China 1215

CHINESE DIGEST

WISHES YOU

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

CHINATOWNIA

Sacramento Club Started

Chinese students of Sacramento Junior College have organized a club called the Sui Wah. Approximately twenty Chinese are enrolled at the J. C. this year, this being a record enrollment.

The Sui Wah Club will hold a Christmas Raffle on Friday, Dec. 20, and three valuable prizes will be given away. The fund will be used for charity and educational purposes for the Chinese community of Sacramento.

On Dec. 6, the club held a debate with the Filipino Club, which was a success as proved by the good attendance. The question was, "Resolved, That the Present Policy of Military Preparedness Should be Abandoned." The Filipino team took the negative side, while the Chinese team, composed of Shu Wong, Ginn Wong, and Ruth Fong, took the affirmative stand.

HEALDS CHINESE STUDENTS GIVE EXHIBIT

Under the sponsorship of the Chinese Associated Students of Heald's College, an electrical, mechanical, civil, auto, and business exhibit will be held on Dec. 28 and 29 at 33 Spofford Alley. Admission is fifteen cents.

Seven valuable door prizes will be given away. They are: first, a \$112.50 auto course scholarship; second, a \$75.00 ignition course scholarship; third, a \$25.00 radio; fourth, a Coty beauty set; fifth, a silk shirt; sixth, a Parker pen and pencil set; and seventh, a smoking stand.

Paging Charlie Chan

A mystery which is as perplexing as any real situation ever unraveled by Charlie Chan of the cinema world with alacrity and subtlety faces his real life counterpart in Chinatown.

Believing implicitly in his ability to explain all complications of an apparently insolvable nature, Miss Alice P. Fong, who directed the last fashion show for the Y. W. C. A. Community Night entertainment, is asking for his solution of the baffling mystery of the beautiful Chinese gown which did a disappearing act and as yet, has not been recovered.

However, before Charlie Chan applies to Miss Fong for further particulars regarding the case, perhaps it might be well for the person or persons who know the whereabouts of the lovely garment to return it to her via the safe and silent deliveryman, the U. S. Parcel Post.

OAKLAND SCOUT FROLIC

Oakland Veteran Chinese Scouts of Troop 45 will hold its Annual Pre-New Year's Frolic on Friday Evening, Dec. 27, at the Lincoln School Auditorium, Jackson at 11th St., Oakland.

According to Dr. Raymond L. Ng, Scoutmaster of the troop, entertainment will consist of an one act play entitled "Scrooges", musical selections, Chinese motion pictures, and dancing.

A son was born on Dec. 6 to the wife of Tsiu Jaw, 663 Clay Street, San Francisco, Calif.

FIRECRACKERS

This column is conducted for the benefit of our readers, under which they may submit suggestions and comments on any and all topics pertaining to the Chinese people or country.

Dear Editor:

Please allow me to congratulate you and your able staff for the unprecedented weekly, "Chinese Digest". A publication more conducive to an awakening from our pernicious apathy and wanton lethargy and one which carries an aim more challenging to a greater cooperative effort toward community and self improvement has never before been attempted in the life of our people in our more than four score years of existence in the United States.

Where do we stand, where are we going, and what should our objectives be in our relation to one another and to the larger community of which we are a small but nevertheless important part, are questions which not only deserve the study of our leaders but demand the wholehearted attention of the entire community.

The "Digest" has set the pace for us to follow. It characterizes a change in outlook toward life in America between the old Chinese immigrant and the young native-born. It is also symbolic of the regenerative spirit of assertive youth throughout the world. Your courageous leadership, initiative, vision, and industry deserve more than mere praise. You deserve every support of our young people and our American well-wishers. 'Not only read the Digest, but subscribe to it' should be the slogan of every intelligent and loyal young Chinese.

May your worthy enterprise meet with ever increasing success.

Very sincerely yours,
Alice P. Fong.

December 14.
San Francisco, California.

WE MADE THESE FANCY ICE CREAMS ESPECIALLY FOR YOUR HOLIDAYS—
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CHICAGO NEWS

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 15— The Young China's Auxiliary held a bazaar last night at the On Leong School to raise funds for a Christmas party for Chinese children. Officers of the club are as follows: president, Helen Wong; vice-president, Mrs. Goo; secretary, Miss Moy; treasurer, Mrs. Stella Lau; donation chairman, Mrs. Goo.

Chicago's Young Chinese Boys' Club recently gave a party in honor of the girls' club. There was dancing, games, and prizes were awarded the winners.

"SAU YEE" PROUD FATHER

A baby boy is brightening the household of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lee, formerly of San Francisco, who are now residing in Canton, China.

We remember Charlie (Sau Yee) as one of San Francisco Chinatown's ranking tennis players a few years ago. Mrs. Lee is the former Lucille Jung.

EPWORTH LEAGUE ELECTIONS

New officers of the Chinese Epworth League are: president, Robert G. Poon; vice-president, Albert Park Li; second vice-president, Alyce E. Lee; third vice-presidents, Edwin L. Jew and Edna K. Choy; fourth vice-presidents, Lillian Owyang and Harold M. Y. Leau; treasurer, Eric L. Owyang; Chinese secretary, Roy S. Tom; English secretary, May N. Owyang; and pianist, Pearl Chinn.

"TAX FREE POTATOES"

China may ship one and one-tenth bushels of potatoes into the United States this year without paying a tax under the control law, it was announced the other day by the AAA. This figure was reached by calculations.

Officials, fixing quotas on the basis of average imports from 1929 to 1934, found that 1933 was the only year in which China's potatoes were shipped to this country, the amount a little more than seven bushels. By spreading this over the six years, China's average of one and one-tenth bushels was arrived at.

Season's Greetings
WUNG FAT CO.

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TEA AND LANTERNS

Cathay Dance

If you are planning to have a good time on New Year's Eve, Cathay Club, Inc. guarantees you a warm welcome at their dance to be held at the Trianon Ballroom at Sutter Street and Van Ness Avenue.

Sponsored by the only musical club in this section, they promise you an evening of good music and entertainment with door prizes and gay souvenirs. A seven piece orchestra, the Chinatown Knights, will furnish the dance music, which will last from 9 p. m. to 2 a. m.

Tickets may be purchased at the gate.

Ma Jong Club Started

As a way to raise funds for the subscription of magazines and newspapers for its reading room, the Chinese Catholic Young Men's Association began a series of monthly ma jong games last week at its headquarters in the Catholic Center.

Each player is charged twenty-five cents admission, and two prizes are given at the end of the game to the player winning the most points and to the one winning the least. Mrs. Chan Wai and Thomas Dea won the most and the least points, respectively, at the first game.

The next of the series will be played on Jan. 10, 1936, it has been announced.

YOUNG CHINESE A. C. TO
GIVE ANNUAL CARD PARTY

The Chinese of Oakland are looking forward to the annual card party given by the Young Chinese Athletic Club, which will be held on Dec. 28, at the Oakland C. A. C. A. Hall at 8:30 P. M. One of the features of the party will be a raffle, with a dazzling array of prizes to be given away.

Christmas at the Y. W. C. A.

On Saturday, Dec. 21, Father Christmas will spend a glorious day at the Chinese Y. W. C. A., 965 Clay St. For the children of the community there will be an afternoon party at 12:30 with games, singing, and refreshments for all of the very young people who wish to come. That evening at 7:30, there will be a program for both young and old—a fantasy in English and a play in Chinese. Everyone is cordially invited to join in ushering in this joyous holiday.

GALILEO DANCE

Dancing to a nine piece orchestra at the Y. W. C. A. on Dec. 14, the Galileo Chinese Students Club officially ended their term. Approximately 300 persons were present. At intermission time awards were made to the winning Commerce basketball team in the All-High League.

The officers for the club were: president, George Chung; vice-president, Marie Lee; secretary, Rose Louie; treasurer, Alfred Lee; girls athletic manager, May Lo; boys athletic manager, Stephen Leong.

JUNG ANNIVERSARY

The second wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jung was celebrated at a unique progressive banquet which started at the Johnny Rendezvous and ended with dessert and dancing at the Cairo Club. A special comedy, "Il Duce, Him My Brother", was arranged for the party at the Cairo Club.

SEASON'S GREETINGS
from
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SEASON'S GREETINGS

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CULTURE

CHINGWAH LEE

THE STORY OF CERAMIC ART

(IV) How Pottery Originated in Early Times

The origin of pottery is shrouded in neolithic mystery. The earliest known pottery is a bit of shard found in Egypt dating to about 18-16000 B. C. From archeological finds and from the study of present day primitive potters we can secure valuable data which enables us to reconstruct in the rough the main steps in the evolution of this fascinating art.

Before the invention of pottery primitive men made use of gourds, cocoanut shells, and carved dishes of wood and soapstone to hold their food and liquid. It is conceivable that the placing of a cocoanut shell on a newly made fireplace embankment of moist clay will leave an impression which when heated results in the production of a pottery bowl.

Basketry was also used extensively by primitive men before the appearance of pottery. Large basketry jars were used to hold water and to store grain. Torn storage jars may be repaired by lumps of clay, and the entire surface may eventually be smeared with clay as an added protection against the elements and rodents. The accidental burning of such a clay coated basketry would certainly result in a fired pottery of some sort.

Mat Wrapped Variety

At any rate, the earliest pottery shows a strong affinity to basketry. The earliest wares, in fact, are said to be of the mat wrapped variety—vessels made with the aid of mat wrappings. No such vessels have been found in China, but some three-legged neolithic vessels from Honan (Yangshao period, 3,000 B. C.) have hatchings and cross hatchings which strongly suggest mat marks. Similar wares are still being made today by tribes along the Tibetan border.

Chou Dynasty pottery is often decorated with a pattern of rope impression or finger nail markings which also remotely suggest a mat pattern, but which is more closely related to the corrugated pottery of the Pueblo I Period Indians of the American Southwest (about two thousand years ago).

Coiled Method

The next step appeared to be the production of pottery by the coiled method. This is done by first moulding from moist clay a thick saucer-like plate. Then more moist clays are rolled into "rope", and applied to the edge of this saucer with the fingers, pressure being used to

make the moist clay adhere firmly (luting), and in this way the vessel is built to the desired shape and height. The surface is then smoothed off with a pebble or stick and the vessel allowed to dry thoroughly in the sun before firing. The shape of these coiled pottery takes after that of its proto-types, the gourd and the basketry vessels.

The next improvement appeared to be the invention of the anvil and paddle for the smoothing of the coil marks. The paddle resembles the modern butter shaping paddles; the anvil resembles an upturned mushroom, the stem being the handle. They are of wood, stone, or pottery. The anvil is pressed against the inside wall of the pottery vessel while the corresponding outside surface is being smoothed with the paddle. Pottery so treated are easily identified because the surface of the inside wall is pitted with anvil impressions. The anvil and paddle are probably Asiatic in origin, being known in Asia and northern America, but unknown in Negro Africa and the Middle and South Americas.

It is well to mention here that from earliest times the clay used for pottery were tempered with ground rocks, fine sand, or crushed shards and sea shells. This tempering of the clay increases its tensile strength but produces a heterogeneously coarse texture. To improve the smoothness of the surface, wares are often covered with a slip or thin coating of clay which has been finely washed (levigated) to be freed of all foreign matter and grit.

Designs on Pottery

Carving and stamping of designs on pottery occurred at an early date, as did the moulding of ornamentation. Shards of the Yin Dynasty (1401-1122 B. C.) found near similarly carved bone implements in a station in Honan suggest the transfer of carving from bone to pottery. Chou Dynasty corrugated pottery are frequently stamped near the top with a square or rectangular seal. Moulds, used for bronze casting during the Shang Dynasty, may have suggested itself to the moulding of pottery. Flowery moulded ornaments were used extensively on Han objects and tomb wares. Similar moulds were also used by Peruvians in pre-Columbia time. Sculptured figurines and statues were made extensively during

(Continued on Page 12)

Chinese Discoveries and Inventions

(III) The Chinese Were the First to Utilize Natural Gas.

Natural gas was in use in China during the Sung Dynasty, in the year 900 A. D. or about a thousand years before it was in use in America. Other ancient people about that time had lit natural gas wells, but solely for religious purposes. It remained for the practical Sung men to use it for cooking. To obtain the gas, a large inverted funnel was placed over the gas well, and the captured gas was conveyed long distances by means of hollowed-out bamboo tubes, joined together with lead couplings and pewter elbows. The burning tips are of iron, and is placed immediately under a wok, which is a sort of a combination frying pan and cauldron, suitable also for steaming and baking.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Chinese were among the first to utilize coal. Marco Polo mentioned it as "the burning black rocks". Metallurgists agree that the Chinese, like many other ancient people, had silver, gold, lead, copper, mercury, tin, and paktung about 5000 years ago, or earlier. Of bronze and iron they are less certain as to dates.

Bronze was moulded into elaborate utensils and vessels during the Hsia and Shang Dynasty, 2205-1766 B. C., but these wares already displayed the *cire perdue* process, a technique which could not possibly have evolved without the lapse of thousands of years of experience with bronze. Hence, unless China inherited the entire complex from the outside, it is quite possible that that metal was in use more than 5000 years ago.

Anthropologists believe that iron was unknown to China until twenty-five hundred years ago—a very late date. However, the Shu King (Book of History), as edited by Confucius (born 551 B. C.) mentioned iron weapons as being in use in the year 2200 B. C. The word iron (tit) could not have connoted

(Continued on Page 14)

SEASON'S GREETINGS

HOWARD MAGEE
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

Anglo Bank Bldg. - 810 Market St.
EXbrook 0298 San Francisco

HUNDRED NAMES

Inside Facts About Fong Fong

Chinatown at last has a real up-to-date soda fountain.

This combination of a modern bakery and soda fountain is the result of years of careful planning. Five years ago, Philip Fong, general manager of the company, and his assistant, Johnny Kan, livened up a street corner that had been 'dead' for years by taking a dilapidated old store and converting it into an attractive bakery. This store was named Acme Bakery, and is still serving as a neighborhood store.

Before going further, it may be interesting to know what sort of background these enterprising Chinese had.

Philip and his cousin, Charlie Fong, had both been expert bakers and were associated with Foster's Cafeterias for over five years. Johnny had been merchandising groceries and was also in the wholesale produce and creamery business for eight years.

The knowledge these men have of scientific baking and modern business methods made their first store a success, after which the partners put their heads together, investigated, inquired, shopped, planned, and as a result four years later, we see the opening of one of the finest little shops in San Francisco.

Fong Fong boasts of having the finest and most expensive equipment ever installed in a food store in Chinatown.

An elaborate ice cream manufacturing plant in the front part of the store puts out fifty gallons of ice cream per hour, while an automatic doughnut machine turns out twenty dozen doughnuts hourly.

The bakeshop is equipped with long benches where several expert bakers make nothing but fine Chinese cakes and cookies. The crew also turn out American cakes, rolls, and pastries.

A huge ventilation system takes care of the air conditioning. Then there is the new oven which bakes with indirect heat. A beautiful Chinese moon gate separates the comfortable booths from the counter. An efficient personnel of 16 man the store and bakeshop.

Misses Lan and Hu, after a brief visit at Ming Quong Home in Oakland, will leave for Los Angeles, where they will hold evangelistic services for ten weeks.

Herbs Taxed as Food

Herb merchants in Chinatown were thrown into a wrathful furore recently when the customs authorities suddenly raised the tariff fifteen per cent higher on six of their most saleable commodities on the ground that they were not herbs, but edibles.

These commodities are six species of herbs which are most popular with the average Chinese. In general, it is used as an antidote for excessive heat in the stomach resulting from eating too much fried food and food prepared with too much oil. These herbs are known as the "six tastes".

As soon as news of this tariff raise flashed through Chinatown, the herb merchants immediately hired American lawyers, Chinese interpreters, invited representatives from the Chinese Six Companies, and proceeded to the custom house to argue the fact that the "six tastes" are medicine and not edibles.

The customs officials announced that they will study the matter and render their decision shortly.

• •

Photo Eye Introduced

An example of the progress achieved by the younger generation of Chinatown may be found in the photo eye apparatus installed by Thomas Tong in his store. The photo eye, one of the latest scientific gadgets, is based on the light-sensitiveness of selenium. A light beam is focused on the extremely sensitive selenium cell, commonly known as a photo eye cell. When this light beam is broken by a body passing between the source of the light and the photo eye cell, an electrical contact is made which may flash a light, ring a bell, or perform any of the multiple tasks that electricity can perform. The apparatus now in use is designed by Thomas Tong for the purpose of detecting prospective customers in his store. Two sets of identical design have been built and sold to American customers, but as yet, the Golden Star Radio Company is the only store in Chinatown known to be thus equipped.

• •

High school clubs must be getting prosperous or something. Imagine having a NINE piece orchestra to play for them. No wonder there was a crowd there.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY SKETCH

Short, interesting biographical sketches or anecdotes about Chinese currently in the eyes of the world will be found regularly under the above heading in the Chinese Digest

LIN SEN

Lin Sen was born at Foochow, Fukien in 1864. The major portion of his education was received in China and America, where he resided for many years in the State of California. Shortly after the Revolution of 1911, he returned to China and was elected senator of the first Parliament, 1912-23. He joined the Kuomintang while he was in America and was elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang in 1924. After the 1926 Revolution, he was appointed a member of the Chekiang Division of the Central Political Council in 1927, from which position he resigned shortly after to become a member of the Overseas Commission in Nanking. He was appointed member of the State Council of the National Government and Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan in 1928.

Upon the resignation of Hu Han-min from the presidency of the Legislative Yuan in March, 1931, he became President. Besides holding this position, he was also concurrently State Councillor and member of the Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang.

• •

PHOTO STUDIO OPENED

Eddie Jung, former active Y. M. C. A. Boys Work Director and popular leader in Boys Night Activities, has opened a photographic studio at 944 Pacific Ave. He specializes in art and commercial photography, having spent more than eight years studying under various experts. "Visitors are always welcome to visit my studio," says Jung.

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"ELECTRICAL CHRISTMAS"
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STAFF

CHING WAH LEE.....	Associate Editor
WILLIAM HOY.....	Associate Editor
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CLARA CHAN.....	Fashions
ETHEL LUM.....	Community Welfare
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CHINATOWN, SAN FRANCISCO.



A bit of China?

No, but a bit of San Francisco's Chinatown that has still retained its Chinese atmosphere.

A matter to be deplored is the way our community has "gone modern".

Like the fable of the golden goose, we are trying to kill ours, in an artistic manner. For the sake of turning "modern", we are trying to throw away the main source of revenue for Chinatown's 19,000 inhabitants.

One of the main reasons why visitors come to San Francisco is to visit Chinatown—see the temples, chop suey establishments, bazaars, Chinese theater, and the little fruit and candy stores, to bring little souvenirs home in memory of a "thrilling" Chinatown trip.

But the average visitor no sooner comes here now but wonders, "did I come all the way from home just to see another Western community district? And one can hardly blame them if their interest in things Chinese ceases to be, thereafter.

Where will our bazaars be within a few years, if no visitors come to Chinatown?

Where will our fancy chop suey neon signs end up?

Where will our temples be? AND, FINALLY,

A LEAGUE OF MINOR NATIONS

A League of Nations of some sort is a greatly to be desired bit of mechanism for world peace, and if the nations are ever to get out of the present head hunter's level, it will be because we have come to recognize a code based on universal justice, and have evolved a set of machinery to make possible its enforcement.

But the League of the Big Powers have again failed the world. This time it is not China, but courageous Ethiopia. It is clear to even the most ardent supporter of the League that the "righteous indignation" of the League Assembly is depending entirely on how the Big Powers are effected.

When Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931, the Powers were "grieved," but outside of that and a few other empty gestures, nothing was done to stop Japan from making further inroads into China. However, when Italy decided to invade Ethiopia the powers were really "horrified," because their position in the Mediterranean was threatened. A strong Italy means a correspondingly weakened Britain in Egypt and a single-handed France. Hence all the furies toward sanctions and embargo and the enlistment of the moral support of the world.

Now, with Il Duce's dream destined to failure, it also appeared certain that the "Big Jaw" will turn on all of Europe to save his political neck. SO THE POWERS HAVE DECIDED TO GIVE ITALY A LARGE SLICE OF ETHIOPIA!

It should be obvious to the weaker nations that they are in the same position as the cage of chickens at the meat market—gradual delivery to the banquet table via the kitchen door. What is needed now is a League of Minor Nations—a chain of fighting cooperatives which will by persistent boycotting, embargoes, sanction, and even sheer disturbances force the "big fellers" into line.

C. W. L.

GOVERNMENT BY ASSASSINATION

There have been several assassinations of pro-Japanese officials in China lately. In any other nation this is admittedly a bad sign. Especially is this true of a republic where the people can remove officials through the polls.

There is nevertheless a healthy aspect in this case for China. It shows that the patience of the people has been tested beyond endurance. It shows that the people are no longer content to let things drift, but want positive action. As Lin Yutang stated, what China needs most now is "Government by Execution".

A vigilance committee to weed out indifferent and corrupt officials would be a blessing. "A sick man needeth strong medicine".

Where can the younger generation turn to, to find any employment outside of Chinatown?

These are vital questions that leave but two alternatives: pack up and take the next steamer back to China, and admit we are licked, or, REVAMP CHINATOWN. Make it worthwhile for visitors to come a long ways to see it. Make them WANT to come; and when they come, let us have something to SHOW them!

REVIEWS AND COMMENT

WILLIAM HOY

Hui Sien, Discoverer of North America

Very few persons would expect to find, in the pages of a book which deals with the building of a great North American railway—the Canadian Pacific—a well documented record of what purports to be the first discoverer of America, who set foot upon its soil almost a thousand years before Columbus and five hundred years before Ericsson.

Yet in "Steel of Empire," written by a historian and scholar, as well as a railroad expert, John Murray Gibbon (Bobbs-Merrill \$3.50) and which is the story of Canada's transcontinental railway, beginning from the last half of the 18th century to the completion of that great transportation system, this is exactly what was found in its first chapter.

Hui Sien

After several years of research into all known English works on the subject of the discovery of North America, this Canadian authority declared in his book that "America was first discovered from abroad by a Chinese Buddhist priest named Hui Sien, who crossed the Pacific and landed somewhere around what is now Vancouver, in 499 A.D."

According to Chinese history the year 499 A.D. belongs to the time of the Chi (also Tsi) Dynasty, one of the nine short lived dynasties of the Epoch of South and North. It was barely 100 years after the famous Chinese Buddhist monk, Fa Hsien's pilgrimage to India, and a few years previous to the opening of trade relations between China and India and Ceylon.

Land of Fusang

To prove that a Chinese was really the first discoverer of North America, the author of "Steel of Empire" presents the following documentary data:

In a chapter of the history of the Liang Dynasty (502-556 A.D.) this account is mentioned of Hui Sien's travel to a land called Fusang, which geographers and Oriental scholars a thousand years later claimed to be the Chinese name for America as given by Hui Sien: "During the reign of the Tsi Dynasty, in the first year of the year-naming 'Everlasting Origin' (A. D. 499) came a Buddhist priest from this kingdom, who bore the cloister name of Hoeischin (or Hui Sien, meaning Universal Compassion), to the present district of Hukuong; who narrated that Fusang is about 20,000 Chinese miles in an east-

erly direction from Tahan (Alaska) and east of the middle kingdom." There follows the record of Hui Sien's experiences in this land, its inhabitants, resources, customs. His accounts of the customs and people of Fusang seem to resemble the Mayan or Inca civilizations in what is now Mexico and Central America.

Thomas Jefferys—geographer to His Majesty, George III—published a map in 1761 to illustrate his translation of G. Muller's book on Russian exploration in the North Pacific, in which the entrance of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, discovered in 1592 by Juan de Fuca, is marked as the "land which is supposed to be the Fusang of the Chinese geographers."

In "Fusang, or the Discovery of America by Chinese Buddhist Priests in the 5th Century," published by Charles Godfrey Leland in 1875, which was a resume of the opinions of European scholars on the subject of Hui Sien, there was an English translation of Hui Sien's report to the Emperor of his travels. The European scholars cited in this book identified Fusang with Mexico and the inhabitants as Aztecs, but could not succeed in proving Hui Sien's account as other than a

myth. To prove the fact that Hui Sien's voyage could have been made without any great danger, Leland cited a report of a former member of the U. S. North Pacific Surveying Expedition, who indicated that by following the route by way of Japan and the Aleutian Islands "that the voyage from China to America can be made without being out of sight of land for more than a few hours at any one time."

Tom MacInnes' Claim

Finally, Canadian Author Gibbon cited another Canadian author, Tom MacInnes, who, in his book "Chinook Days," claimed "that Chinese had visited Nootka on the west coast of Vancouver Island a thousand years before Columbus discovered America". His authority for this was Samuel Couling, a celebrated Oriental scholar. Hui Sien, a Buddhist missionary, appears to have sailed across the Pacific in his junk, the Tia Shan, about the end of the 5th century, and wintered at Nootka, leaving three monks there to propagate the gospel of Buddha. Time seems to have obliterated this gospel, but Chinese cash of the Tsi dynasty were found by the crew of John Meares' brig, the Nootka, in 1786, and may have been relics of that ancient visitation.

Author MacInnes wrote: "I knew the sinalogue Samuel Couling very well, indeed, and I know he was convinced of the truth of the records by Hui Sien, and he held it highly probable that he would have touched on the West Coast of Vancouver Island . . . In Chapter 54 of the History of the Liang Dynasty, reference is made to islands outlying from the land of Fusang, as one sails to it. Now, the coast of California and Washington and Oregon, and most of Mexico, also, on the Pacific side, is almost naked of islands, while the coastal waters of the superior land of British Columbia are full of them, leading eventually via Alaska all the way across to Asia."

The author of "Steel of Empire" has performed an interesting job of historical research in an effort to give sufficient data to prove that a Chinese Buddhist monk was really the very first discoverer of America. That Hui Sien visited a land called Fusang seems to be more or less an established historical fact. But was Fusang the land which later came to be christened America? On this one point rests the Chinese monk's claim as America's discoverer. And on this point sinologists and Chinese scholars could well cooperate to bring about a solution.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

from

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COMMUNITY WELFARE

ETHEL LUM

A Resume of Social Service

By Jane Kwong Lee

We immigrant Chinese have established the reputation of being humble, industrious, and peace loving. We mind our own business and dislike being drawn into trouble with any Westerner. If others try aggressively to drive us out of our jobs, we quietly leave and try to dig out something elsewhere. This is both our virtue and our weakness. In this physical world, where aggressiveness and self-defense are badly needed, we lose our battle for livelihood.

Mere Existence

In this depression, it is a sad destiny for the 2000 Chinese dependent upon the public relief agencies. We are thankful to the government for giving them the necessities of life.

However, would the public like to know how we feel? Let me draw an illustration: There is a family with a father, mother, and five small children. The father was unemployed for several years before he obtained work relief. The family is expressively grateful, for they are no longer afraid of starvation. Outwardly, the mother appears happy. Yet, when I talk with her further, I can sense the struggle within her. She cannot bear the thought of being on the relief roll. Her people in China think she is enjoying life here in the "Golden Mountain". She dares not inform them about the family's sufferings and hardships. If she does, she would "lose face". Although the relief money is enough to feed and clothe the family, it is not sufficient to allow for better living quarters than the two rooms they now occupy, without a private kitchen or a private bath. She can afford no heat in the rooms even when the children are ill in bed. This family is on the bare existence line. As in many other cases, at first she felt humiliated about her surroundings. Later on, she got used to it. Now she regards relief as a matter-of-fact.

Dangers of Present Conditions

This presents a dangerous condition. We must help our own people. The government can provide us with the bare necessities of life, but cannot give us the real thing which enables us to grow spiritually healthy and happy. What is this intangible "something"? We cannot see it with the crude material eye. It is the real core of life, without which, life is next to nothing. Furthermore, without it, we will create self-destruction.

The third generation will not grow up satisfied with present conditions. Without real and true appreciation of life and its appurtenances, these young people will follow either of these roads: first, they will become pessimistic, careless, and hateful of life—the road of race-suicide; second, they will become resentful, radical, rebellious, and will resort to unlawful actions—the road to crime.

Are we going to let the young people in relief families follow either of these two roads? Or are we going to help them avoid these dangers? If we think that these people should be trained to love and to struggle for a richer life, we should try to care for them in addition to giving them food, clothing, and shelter.

Social Agencies at Work

Where can we find a suitable place to train them? I dare say it is the Chinese Y. W. C. A. and other social agencies. The churches can help those religiously inclined. The Y. M. C. A. can work with boys and men. The relief visitors can comfort individuals with kind words. The Y. W. C. A. can help all groups. To be more exact, I would like to outline the program of work in the Y. W. C. A.:

I. Individual service: We are always ready to help those who come to ask us for personal help. Our employment department is every day receiving calls, and we are constantly recommending persons to fill these positions. We offer our help as interpreters for those who visit clinics and who are unable to speak English.

II. Group work: There are clubs and classes in which members receive instruction and recreation. The Girl Reserve Clubs are for the high school students; the bridge, sewing, cooking, Chinese, and English classes for young people; the "965 Club" for girls and young women in industry and business. The children's group enjoy a good time in play, handicraft, songs, and storytelling. In the near future we hope to work with other groups in satisfying their recreational needs—whether it be the "need" of the high school girl to learn tap dancing, or that of the college graduate who is interested in the world's more difficult problems.

All these groups plan their own programs within the bounds of the Y. W. C. A. purpose. They identify themselves with the Association by their willing

(Continued on Page 14)

Christmas at the Churches

During this holiday season, the churches of the community are busily preparing for their Christmas celebrations. The following interesting programs, to which members and friends are cordially invited, have been announced:

CHINESE BAPTIST CHURCH,

15 Waverly Place, Dec. 22, 7:00p. m.

Special program for young people, sponsored by Sigma Lamda Society, including a Christmas pageant: "The Birth of a King".

CHINESE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

21 Brenham Place, Dec. 22, 7:30 p. m.

Carols, recitations, and several short plays by the children and young people of the Sunday School.

CHINESE CUMBERLAND CHURCH,

855 Jackson St. Dec. 24, 7:30 p. m.

Songs, recitations, by all groups of the Sunday School, followed by a pageant: "Lord of All".

CHINESE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

966 Clay St. Dec. 26, 8:00 p. m.

Christmas songs and dramatizations in Chinese and English, under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Wu.

CHINESE INDEPENDENT BAPTIST CHURCH,

981 Washington St. Dec. 16, 7:30 p. m.

Charles Dickens "Christmas Carol" in Chinese, by members of the Sunday School and the Evening English School. Also songs and recitations.

CHINESE METHODIST CHURCH,

720 Washington St. Dec. 22, 7:00 p. m.

Musical numbers and short recitations by different departments of Sunday School. 2-act play: "Ourselves and Others", given by girls of the Intermediate Department.

CHINESE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

925 Stockton St. Dec. 20, 7:30 p. m.

"Christmas Around the World"—a carol service. Musical cantata and other musical numbers by young people's choir.

F A S H I O N S

CLARA CHAN

A Christmas Thought For You

We have arrived at the season when, although our generosity oversteps our usual bounds of economy, yet an almost selfish, or shall I say self-centered feeling compels us to give ourselves "a break" for once. In other words, you cannot really deny yourself a treat in buying one of those new dresses that will give you that sparkle in your eye, nor can you resist the ravishing hues and new lines of the mid-season garbs.

With Christmas in your mind, and the thought that you have absolutely decided on "splurging" on yourself, let me suggest that the dresses of the genre that is often described as the "don't dress" frocks, also called the dinner frock, should be an attractive if not important addition to your wardrobe. I have special reference to the increasingly popular double-duty costume, which dress designers have so ingeniously produced. To the girl with a limited allowance for clothes, this current feature of fashionable apparel should have a special interest as they are an economical asset.

Double Duty Costume—

This double-duty jacket costume, is of instep length, and if worn with the jacket, will be most suitable for formal luncheons, bridge or ma jong parties; and, of course, for receiving guests who have come to say "Merry Christmas." The jacket is often found with dolman sleeves, either in peplum or knee length. It may have huge elaborated frogs, or better still it may be heightened with a large ornamental rhinestone bucket, buttons, or metal clips. With the removal of the jacket, the dress becomes appropriate for cocktails and informal dining. In some dresses of this type, an informal effect is achieved by a low back. Generally, graceful sleeves, and intricate necklines are favored. A tucked yoke along the shoulder that folds over in front into big sleeves, or a high neckline with a single large clip, are interesting features.

Some of the prettiest and most holiday in spirit dresses come in one color with "eyecatching" attractive flashes of another color. Jewels are then worn which unite the two colors as closely as possible. Combination of colors, well chosen, creates a beautiful effect and makes the simple cut frocks distinguished looking. Although dresses of the mid-season are still showing the front fullness, the short jacket costume have slim skirts, with the fullness at the bodice.

Weekly Notes By the Fashion Scout

The Military Trend—

With the continuous march of the mode militaire, square toe and low heels are taken up by ultra smart women. These little snub-nosed flats not only add zest to our military suits and ensembles, but are extremely comfortable. They are found in suede, patent, and calf.

Glamour for the Legs—

With elegant shoes this season, and with the introduction of shorter skirts, stockings are coming in sheerer and are much more decorative this year. One of the local shops features some very sheer ones with clocks about an inch in width, in lovely new tones of deep tan.

Let's Bundle Up—

Though mittens and scarfs have always reminded me of the snow regions, yet these biting cold days in our own city justifies your bundling up in heavy scarfs, and warm woolie mitts. Straight from the Highlands are scarfs of the softest Shetland wool, and in the plaids of famous clans. From the Norse lands are hand-knit affairs in gaudy patterns and colors.

New Colors Acquire Chic—

For street wear, and complementing dark costumes, are gloves in saffron-yellow. They are especially smart with black, or, if you decide to get gloves to match your suit, there are lovely suede gloves in green, russet, gray, and navy.

Fashionably Feminine—

Utterly feminine blouses are made of silk chiffon and silk georgette. Fine tuckings and pleating on the bodice and sleeves, shirred at the neckline, or clever folding and draping of line, accented with a brilliant clip are the interesting details of these blouses. White is the smartest color.

With the knee length jacket, the skirts may be graceful and front fullness is expressed by unpressed pleats and drapes. Crepes, Velvet and Satin—

Fabrics that are used for these two-in-one costumes are crepes, velvet, and satin. The new crepe, or matelasse fabric predominates. Of course, contrasting fabrics may be used for the jacket and dress, and here is where metallic cloths, and velvets come in. Another impression may be achieved by colors; a new slate blue dress, with a metallic jacket; or black, which is always a favorite, with a rich green or red jacket.

So You See—

It's Christmas in the air!

Have you noticed what a galaxy of gifts our bazaars have displayed?

Whether you have decided to do your Christmas shopping in Chinatown or not, may I suggest that you do your packages up in true Chinese style? . . . really, they would be so attractively different.

Let us start with the colorful figured papers. They come in every hue imaginable . . . just alive with butterflies, dragons, flowers, . . . and so inexpensive. But, if you want to be more conservative, why not try gold flecked red, green, or orange? For the very conservative, there are the solids in any color you may want.

Instead of the usual green and red cords, let us use Chinese paper ribbon or braids . . . the silver and gold tinsels interwoven into them are delightfully gay . . . and right on top, let us tack one of those pretty tassels . . . little ones for small packages and big ones for large packages.

I have a weakness for seals, how about you? . . . at any rate, one of our local bazaars has on display the most complete assortment of "stickers" you ever saw. There are lovely butterflies in green—rose—blue—and orange . . . there are cocks with real feathers. . . and you can get our Chinese longevity character sou in all sizes, too.

So you see— all you need do is "just go round the corner" and you have everything needed to dress up a package fit for a queen!

Ying Wei

For further information regarding any of the above mentioned suggestions, please phone the Chinese Digest.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

THE JADE

BEAUTY SHOP

Wishes its Friends and Patrons a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year



Imagine starting on a long voyage on Friday, the 13th! Well, that's what Miss Ya Ching Lee is doing. If you don't remember her, she is the intrepid aviatrix who suddenly found herself unceremoniously dumped by her plane. She is heading for China and home, which she left about two years ago. Her friends gave her an impromptu bon voyage party and a cake on which was written "Bon Voyage Ya Ya".

Just what is it that Richard (?) has that the rest of us haven't? He made the G. F. (N.B?) wait for him, and when he didn't show up, she went out looking for him. My, what a man!

Calling all men . . . calling all men . Look out for a certain "Y" secretary's wife whenever you spot her going downtown with her offspring. This warning was given out by one who was commandeered into carrying said child all the way down town. To make matters worse, she suggested that he wait for her while she went shopping. (Don't mind me, this is only Poo Poo speaking.)

While covering a story at the waterfront, I saw a liner leaving S. F. A thought came to me as I saw everyone blowing kisses to his and her friends, that it would be fun if— Blowing kisses were like throwing forward passes in a football game, namely, that they could be intercepted, my, wouldn't some people have fun.

STORY OF CERAMIC ART

(Continued from Page 6)

the Han Dynasty, but the handles on the earlier neolithic jars are probably hand modelled and luted in place. One calabash-shaped jar has a handle on the neck for carrying, and another on the belly of the jar for lifting in pouring.

Some of the handles on these Yang Shao period jars are so small they were probably used for fastening with rattan or leather thongs. Han models of ox and cart are made separately—to be rigged together with leather straps and trappings. We have here early indication of the incorporation of non-ceramic parts to pottery.

The Turnette

The next step is the invention of the slow wheel (*turnette*), which completely replaces the coil process and hence, the paddle and anvil as well. The *turnette* is a flat, circular rock having a post and pivot in the center, typically a foot and a half in diameter. A single spin will often set the wheel in motion for about three minutes. Such a simple wheel was used in Japan up to the present time. It was also used in India, though more often, the wheel was placed in a pit in the ground. In either case the potter squats on the ground as he works. Many nations claim the wheel as its invention. It was probably invented about six thousand years ago, having been in use in Egypt about 3500 B. C. It was in use in China during the Yang Shao Period, shortly before 3,000 B. C. In studying primitive pottery one must determine whether the ware is mat-wrapped, hand-moulded, coil processed or wheeled. The wheeled ceramics are identified chiefly by its more perfect shape and the presence of concentric rings encircling the body. Grooved rings invariably suggest potter's wheel.

It may be said here that up to the time of the invention of the slow wheel, pottery was made by women, and is probably a woman's invention. For some obscure reason pottery making is now in the hands of the male, and it was the men who introduced the wheel. The wheel brought about an economy in shape—for now chiefly rotunda-shaped wares are produced instead of the many modelled wares of former times—but insures a greater degree of accuracy and shortened production time. It is perhaps the first attempt at mass production, and like all industrial revolutions, there is an insurrection of the opposite sex!

Potter's Wheel

The true potter's wheel followed the *turnette*. It is merely the addition of a secondary wheel below the main wheel. A Han Dynasty wine jar inverted on top of a *turnette* practically produces a potter's wheel, with the base of the wine jar serving as the table. The improved wheel brought about greater stability and also enabled the foot to operate the lower wheel, thus freeing the hands completely. The potter stands as he operates.

Glazes were found in use in Egypt about 5,000 B. C. (the pre-historic Badain Period) and in Mesopotamia about the same time (Anti-diluvial Period). It did not appear in China till a very late period, the Han Dynasty. A thousand years after its appearance the glaze was made to stand on its own feet—as glass (in Egypt, about 4,000 B. C.). Glass was introduced into China during the Han Dynasty, but recent excavations brought about the surprising discovery that a very superior grade of glass was already in use in China more than a thousand years before its re-introduction.

We see from the above sketch how all the important steps in the production of ceramics were evolved before the Christian Era. (Errata: In last week's article, the Chinese name for shard was spelled "surd" by mistake; it should be "sui" (shard). The equivalent of potsherd is "wa sui").

(Next week: The Firing Process.)

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THOMAS LEONG, Manager

Chinatown Branch Postal Telegraph Company

The San Francisco Chinese Bible Class, under the leadership of Misses Alice Lan and Betty Hu, will hold its tenth and final meeting on Saturday, December 21, 7:30 p. m., at the Presbyterian Mission Home. Children and adults from the different churches have attended this course with a great deal of interest, as is readily seen in the attendance records.

S P O R T S

Fred George Woo



Young Chinese Teams to Start Practice

Oakland's Young Chinese A. C. will hold its first basketball practice of the season on Dec. 23. The team this year lacks weight and height and is greatly weakened by the loss of several star performers, it is reported. Dave Lem and Louis Hong, former Technical Hi stars, will be missing from the squad, as Hong has gone to China, while Lem is studying aviation in Glendale. Herbert Louie, another mainstay of the past several years, is now playing for the Nulite Club in San Francisco.

Despite such dark outlooks, the Young Chinese teams are hopeful for another successful year, expecting to capitalize on its fast breaking offence. A series of out-of-town contests will start the season for them. A double-header is scheduled for Dec. 29 when the team meets the San Jose Chinese Students' Club and the Agun A. C. of Irvington. The Senior team is expecting to be entered in the East Bay League, while the Junior squad will probably enter the All-Nations League in January.

Players on the team this year are: Key Chinn, Edwin Chan, George Chan, Robert Chow, Hector Eng, Shing Lew Arthur Lee and Arthur Tom.

GEORGIE LEE, BOXER, MANAGER

We received news from the north that Georgie Lee, former Chinese prize-fighter, is now working at the State Printing Office at Sacramento.

His active days in the ring over, George is still very much interested in boxing. He is managing several fighters, one of whom has shown promises of making good, a 138 pound slinger by the name of Roxie Marvel.

Georgie, who is now 35 years of age, fought for more than ten years and was widely recognized as the flyweight and bantam-weight Chinese champion, besides being a contender for the world's titles at those weights. He fought several champions during his career, Pete Herman, Johnny Buff, Pancho Villa, Young Corbett, Frankie Klick, and other top-notchers.

Second Round of League Games

Nulite A. C. battles the Troop Three Scout Juniors, while Shangtai takes on the Chi-Fornians this Sunday afternoon at the French Court in the Wah Ying tournament's second week of play.

The main event, the affair of the Nulite-Scout Juniors, should be a pip of a contest. Both teams are evenly matched and equally balanced as to height and weight. Whatever edge there is should go to the Nulites, as they are more experienced cagemen. However, the Juniors are much faster, and they may out-endure the Nulite team to win.

Nulite's starting line-up may be as follows: forwards, Jue and Ho; center, Wong; guards, Louie and Gee. No possible line-up has been named by the Junior Scout team yet.

First game of the afternoon, scheduled for 1 P. M. may be a very good or a drab fray. Shangtai rules a top-favorite to down the Chi-Fornian team, defeated easily in their last appearance by the Nanwah A. C. Unless the Chi-Fornians turn over a complete reversal of their previous form, it will be one of those things that happen. Reports are having it that they intend to vindicate themselves, however, at the expense of the great Shangtai five.

Last Week's Results

Results of last week's two contests: Scout Seniors 38, Nulite 21; Shangtai 50, Scout Juniors 24. These two games came out true to form. As predicted, the Nulite A. C. gave the Scout Seniors a hard fight, as the Scouts were harder-pressed to win than the final score indicated. For three quarters of the game, the Nulites battled on almost even terms with their conquerors.

It was not until the last five minutes that the Seniors sank several buckets to clinch the contest. Earl Wong and Hin Chin, with eleven and ten points, respectively, starred for the Scouts, while Jue was Nulite's high scorer, getting six digits. Dan Leong and Howard Ho also played well for the losers.

Shangtai was given a hard battle in the first half, leading by a scant 18-10 tally at half. However, they ran away in the second half. Outplayed and out-classed, but not out-fought, the Scout Juniors put up a valiant battle against a much heavier team. Gerald Leong, Charlie Hing, and Fred Wong were Shangtai's mainstays. Al Young and Fred Wong, Frank's kid brother, were the best for the Juniors.

Baseball Personalities

Wa Sung Athletic Club of Oakland recently completed its tenth consecutive season in organized baseball, playing all the strong American nines around the Bay Region. This year, the Wa Sung nine finished among the leaders in the Berkeley International League.

Infrequently, a locality boasts of a Chinese baseball player on a high school team. However, a number of the Wa Sung team have performed on the East Bay prep squads.

Coached by Tutor Al Hu, a high salaried pitcher in his prime, Wa Sung has a strong, experienced aggregation widely known for its good sportsmanship. Following are brief sketches of the team personnel: **Gerald Chan** is the athletic manager and catcher. Chan lives for only two things: baseball and more baseball. He eats, sleeps, thinks, and talks baseball at all times.

Al Bowen, pitcher, catcher, first baseman, proud father, and what have you, is one of Wa Sung's most valuable men. The ace flinger of the club, Al compiled the second highest batting average in league contests. A few years ago, he played on the Oakland Pacific Coast League team.

George Bowen, the second baseman and who also catches, is the cleanup man in the batting order. Enuf sed!

The shortstop who answers to the name of **Fey Chinn** is a diminutive man but a spectacular player who is a natural crowd-pleaser. Fast, brainy, and a tough hitter for opposing pitchers, Chinn is one of the best on the team when it comes to baseslides. He was an All-City second baseman at McClymonds High.

Another product of the high school varsities is **Henry Bowen**, the first sacker and also a twirler. Henry is a southpaw and coach of the Wa Sung Midgets.

Note: More interesting sketches about the Wa Sung national pastimers will be given next week.

SCOUTS WIN AGAIN

Continuing its winning streak, the Troop Three Scout Seniors scored an easy victory over a Balboa district basketball team at the high school gym last week, by the tally of 59-47. Half-time score favored the Chinese, 37-12, and gave Coach Don Lee an opportunity to use his entire squad, down to the third team.

S P O R T S

ST. MARY'S A. C.

Another Chinatown athletic club, boasting a charter enrollment of 70 members, who range from 10 to 25 years of age, will be officially launched in a few days. The name of this newcomer in organized sports is St. Mary's A. C. and the inauguration will take place Sunday, Dec. 22, at its headquarters in the Catholic Chinese Social Center.

This new club is being sponsored by the Chinese Catholic Young Men's Association, which appoints the club's executive officers. The announced purpose of this club is to enroll Catholic boys and to give them full advantages in such competitive sports as basketball, volleyball, boxing, swimming, and kindred sports which are calculated to be of benefit to every active boy. Although the club is a Catholic organization, it will welcome non-Catholic boys into its ranks, provided they comply with the club's rules.

Officers of the club announced that the services of a basketball coach from the U. S. F. and a boxing instructor from the Olympic Club have been secured and that preparations are being made to start the club's activities with the New Year.

The Chinese Catholic Y. M. A. has appointed John Chinn as chairman of its athletic committee, and Harry Woo as its treasurer. These two, with several others, will act as the governing body of the St. Mary's Athletic Club.

Shangtai's basketball team suffered another defeat when it lost to Polytechnic Evening High School last week, by the score of 56-51.

Fred Wong, who plays forward on the Shangtai casaba team, is one of the veterans who is out to make the Poly High School Varsity five next spring. Last season, Fred was a capable reserve and we expect him to be a regular for his team in the next A. A. A. race.

Richard Wong is another Chinese boy of Poly who is out for basketball. Richard, former outstanding athlete of Fairfield Union Hi, is trying out for the 130 pound squad.

There are two Chinese boys who are on the 130 pound basketball team of the San Rafael High School. They are Ed Chong and Stanley Lee, who played a strong game against the North Bay Chinese lightweights last week.

LOWA-SCOUTS TO PLAY

A colorful intersectional basketball game will be offered to local fans this Sunday evening when the Troop 3 Scout Varsity meets the strong Iowa Athletic Club of Los Angeles at the French Court, with a preliminary scheduled to start at 7:30 p. m.

Sport enthusiasts around the Bay Region have known the Scouts' strength for the past several years. But Iowa is practically unknown in these parts. So here's some highlights regarding that club: Last season Iowa won two championships, the Carnival League and Division 2 Athletic Club League titles. So far this season the Lowas have won nine games and lost one in the city round-robin league. Besides the game with the Scouts, Iowa may have a contest on the 23rd with another strong local club.

Manager of the team is Taft K. Cheung. A possible starting lineup is named as follows: forwards, Richard Hong and Ken Ung; center, Capt. George Tong; guards, George Lee and Donald Sue. Remainder of the squad: Ben Ho, Don Quon, Chuck Chan, Ted Ung, Ray Wong and Vic Wong.

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Announced Later

A RESUME OF SOCIAL SERVICE

(Continued from Page 10)

participation in the efforts to realize the purpose of a richer life for all people.

III. Community programs: Even though the Y. W. C. A. is primarily for young people, we realize that the Chinese Community needs a center to which all groups of people can go. Therefore, there are programs arranged for this purpose. The building is available for the use of any group provided general interests of the whole community are regarded.

IV. Recreation center: The building is open to all girls and women from 10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M. They can enjoy basketball, badminton, and other sports here. The health education department instructs members in the rules of good health. All who come in should feel at home in the Y. W. C. A., which is maintained for physical and spiritual health.

All for a Richer Life

Within the framework of this program, the secretaries of the Y. W. C. A., with the approval of the committee of management and the board of directors, try to meet the needs of the community. However, without the cooperation of the workers at large, we can do nothing.

Every agency has its particular function, and we hope to merge our efforts with others in helping individuals find that "something" which enables them to grow spiritually and intellectually for a better future.

CHINESE DISCOVERIES

(Continued from Page 6)

metal in general because the general term for metal is *chien* (gold). Iron was shipped to Rome during the Han Dynasty. That, however, was not because the Romans had no iron (they received the iron status from the Etruscans about 1100 B. C.), but because Chinese iron and steel were very superior at that time. Han iron utensils, as displayed in many Western museums today, have a surprisingly modern and "mechanistic" style. (Next week: The Chinese Brought the Playing Cards to Europe.)

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PROMINENT PASSENGERS

Among the passengers who arrived this week on the President Coolidge were the Misses Rosamonde and Jeanette Kung, daughters of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance and one of the most prominent men in the Chinese Government. They are enroute to Tallahassee, Florida, to enter the State Teacher's College there.

Also among the prominent passengers was Mr. Chan Sze-toa, Chinese Vice-Consul stationed at Ottawa, Canada, passing through San Francisco to Ottawa.

Colonel Theodore Kong Ching, connected with the Pan-American Airways sailed last Friday to Honolulu, where he will join the "China Clipper" as a passenger to Macao on its first trip to China.

CHINA MAIL

Ships arriving from China:

President Jackson (Seattle) Dec. 24; President Wilson (San Francisco) Jan. 7; President Hoover (San Francisco) Jan. 15; President Lincoln (San Francisco) Feb. 4; President Taft (San Francisco) Feb. 12; President Cleveland (San Francisco) Mar. 3.

Ships leaving for China:

President Monroe (San Francisco) Dec. 20; President Coolidge (San Francisco) Dec. 27; President Van Buren (San Francisco) Jan. 3; President Garfield (San Francisco) Jan. 17; President Hoover (San Francisco) Jan. 24; President Polk (San Francisco) Jan. 31.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

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CHINA TRADING COMPANY

531 Grant Avenue—

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KWONG SANG COMPANY

540 Grant Avenue—

Art goods, prizes, pajamas.

GUMLING COMPANY,

544 Grant Avenue—

Robes, silk goods, decorations.

FOOCHOW COMPANY,

550 Grant Avenue—

Curios, novelties, souvenirs.

TIENTSIN BAZAAR,

564 Grant Avenue—

Baskets, rattan and wickerwork.

SING CHONG BAZAAR,

601 Grant Avenue—

Ceramics, cloisonne, silk, gifts.

CANTON BAZAAR,

616 Grant Avenue—

Furniture, chests, vases, bronzes.

SHANGHAI BAZAAR,

645 Grant Avenue—

Chinaware, curios, novelties.

WAH SANG LUNG,

667 Grant Avenue—

Furniture, antiques, ivory goods.

CHINA-WARE SHOP,

700 Grant Avenue—

Chinaware, curios, confections.

W. YOUNG COMPANY,

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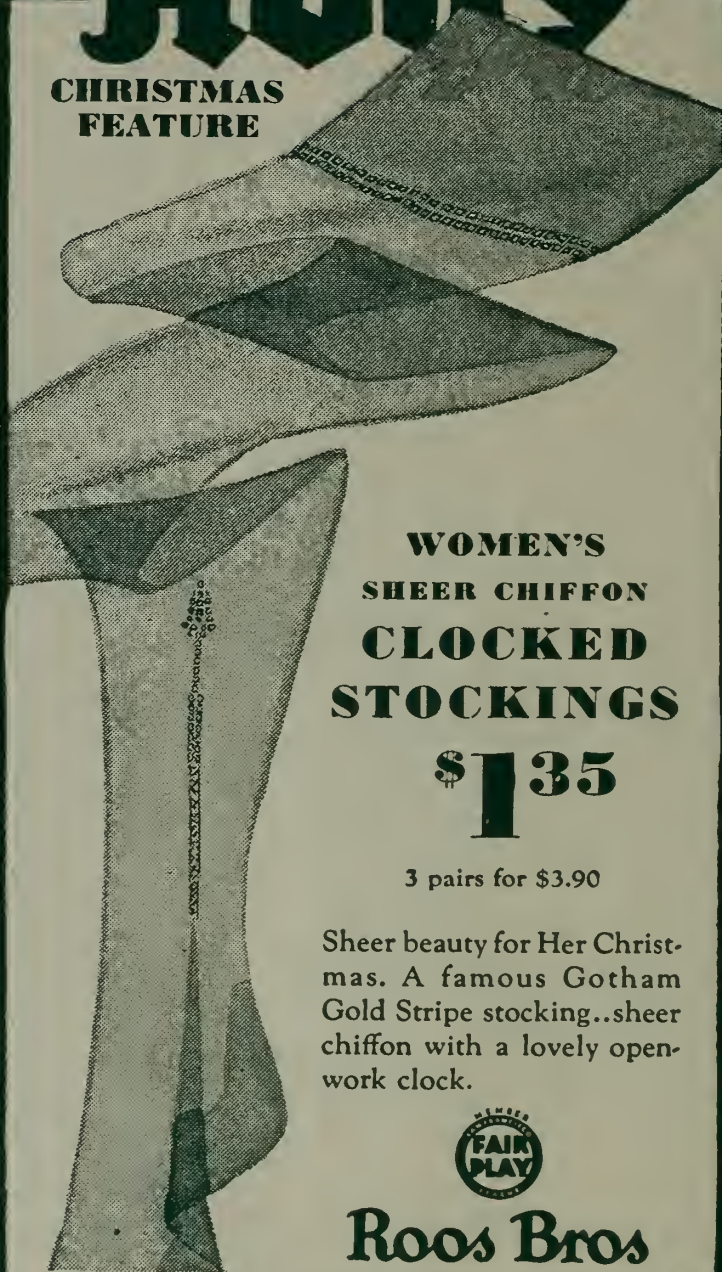
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A WEEKLY PUBLICATION - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Vol. 1, No. 7

December 27, 1935

Five Cents

華美

NEWS ABOUT CHINA

週刊

JAPANESE EXPANSION HITS MONGOLIA

By Tsu Pan

North China secured a breathing spell from Japanese aggression last week with the establishment of the Hopei Chahar Political Council under Japanese influence.

The semi-autonomous government of the provinces of Hopei and Chahar was formally inaugurated on December 20. Seventeen members were appointed by the Nanking government, most of them notably pro-Japanese, to administer the affairs of the provinces. General Sung Cheh-yuan, chairman of the political council, announced in his inauguration speech that friendly relations must be maintained between the council and Japan. Fearing opposition from local civilians and student groups, the inauguration service took place secretly early in the morning.

While tension in North China was temporarily suspended, the scene of Japanese activities had shifted from the Hopei Chahar region to Outer Mongolia.

A dispatch from Ulan Bator, Mongolia, reported that a contingent of Japanese and "Manchukuan" troops had invaded Mongolian territory on December 20. A short skirmish took place in which one Mongolian officer and five soldiers were killed. The incident was considered of grave importance in Ulan Bator, due to the recent report of a Japanese threat to occupy Mongolian territory. The Ulan Bator region borders the Japanese dominated "Manchukuo", and its occupation would carry a threat to the all important Trans-Siberian railways.

A dispatch from Khabarovsk, Russia, reported that the Japanese army in "Manchukuo" was studying a plan for the invasion of Outer Mongolia. Proponents of the plan were said to be urging the Japanese government to carry it out immediately even if it should bring war with Soviet Russia. The Ulan Bator incident was merely a test attack, according to a Soviet report.

Outer Mongolia, nominally under the jurisdiction of China, had since many years ago formed the so-called Mongolian People's Republic (Soviet style). A conflict between Outer Mongolia and "Manchukuo" will ultimately mean complications between Japan and Russia. The Mongolian Prime Minister and War secre-

TANG YU JEN ASSASSINATED

Shanghai, Dec. 25— "Traitor", "Country-selling crook!" With these words three youthful Chinese sent eight bullets into Tang Yu Jen just as he was leaving his cab to enter his hotel in the French Concession in Shanghai. Tang died instantly. The three assassins escaped.

Tang Yu Jen was Vice-Minister of the Wei Chaio Po (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) till a month ago when his chief, Wang Ching-wei was seriously wounded. According to custom, he also handed in his resignation when his chief resigned. He had been retained by Nanking for various assignments because of his knowledge of the Japanese language and of Japanese affairs. He received his education in Japan and was said to have many friends in Japanese diplomatic circles. He was sent by Nanking to Shanghai two days ago to confer with Major General Rensuke Isogai, who was stationed at Shanghai. It was claimed that in this interview he had given valuable information to the Japanese.

It was believed that his departure from Shanghai Tuesday was wired to Shanghai members of a secret patriotic organization whose members have taken the "blood oath" to stamp out pro-Japanese officials. The members are mostly composed of well educated sons of wealthy families. The Shanghai members are said to be mostly of men who had lost relatives during the last Japanese invasion of Shanghai in 1931.

tary are now in Moscow to confer with Soviet authorities regarding the Mongolian situation.

In Tokio, the enthusiasm of military expansionists reached a new height when, on December 20, Japanese war representatives, in conference with members of the Diet, urged the necessity of bigger army appropriations. The following day, Emperor Hirohito sanctioned the elevation of General Shigeru Honjo, General Sado Araki and Admiral Mineo Osumi to the rank of barons for their part in the Manchuria conquest and Shanghai conflict in 1931-1932. General Honjo was commander of the Japanese army in Manchuria in 1931 and General Araki and Admiral Osumi took part in the Sino-Japanese conflict in Shanghai in 1932.

F A R E A S T

Novelist Admires Chinese Women

Because Chinese women dress pretty much alike, from their headgears to their footwear, this gives them dignity and poise. On the other hand, American women as a whole have no uniformity of dress, which destroys poise and is not conducive to dignity.

This is the opinion of Kathleen Norris, popular American novelist and former San Francisco newspaperwoman, now touring the Far East. Her opinion was expressed while she was in Peiping, where she sojourned one week, and where she was interviewed in the midst of her work on her sixty-second novel.

Discouraging on the point that American women lack uniformity of dress, Mrs. Norris said that while one will have a train three feet long trailing the floor behind her, another may be wrapped in a high collar which obscures half of her face; a third may sport a low neck, while a fourth may have on a short skirt which barely touches the knees. In Mrs. Norris' opinion, this variety and differences in dress hardly makes for dignity.

Mrs. Norris likes Peiping, and was eager to say so. "Peiping's air is easy to breathe, like that of San Francisco," she said.

Asked whether she contemplates writing a novel with a Chinese background the California writer said, "I wouldn't try to write a novel on Chinese life unless I had lived in China at least five years."

Roy Service Dies

Roy Service '02, of the University of California, died in China last month of sclerosis of the liver. For years he had served as Secretary of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A., carrying on recreational and educational work in far-away Chengtu, Szechuan province. When he first set out for his post, sedan chairs and donkeys were his chief means of transportation. Being himself a star varsity track man he has trained several youths for the Far Eastern Olympic Field Meet.

While in China he made a hobby of collecting Tibetan objects, and his large collection was on display at the De Young Museum last year.

His missionary work in China received the enthusiastic support of the University Y.M.C.A., which periodically sponsored a "Roy Service Campaign" to raise funds for his work. This campaign always received the support of the campus. Roy Service is survived by Mrs. Service and three sons, all living in China.

Margaret Hu Dies

Word is received that Miss Margaret Hu, 22, died of tuberculosis in her native Province of Fukien three months ago.

Miss Hu came to the United States two years ago to study at U.S.C., and while a student, built a tremendous import business in the south, chiefly selling embroideries and textile from her mother's factory. She was in constant demand by department stores as a designer and demonstrator. Ill in health, she returned to China in August, 1934.

Swatow, China— Villagers in Mejhshien and surrounding districts have been terrorized by tigers and other wild beasts prowling at night searching for food. Inhabitants have been so fearful of being eaten alive that many dare not leave their homes after dusk. The wild animals have been driven from their mountain haunts by the Communists seeking safety.

Scores of Chinese families were periled when fire broke out at a photographer's studio at 651 Kearny Street last Monday evening. The entire studio was destroyed before firemen brought the flames under control, and prevented the entire neighborhood from being endangered.

SZETCHUAN QUAKES SEVERE

A gigantic earthquake shook the southern mountainous section of Szechuan, destroying entire villages and killing thousands. The quake occurred Dec. 18, but word was not received in Canton till a week later.

Situated on top of high mountains and tablelands are villages of Lolos—aborigines remotely related to the Malays, quite different from the Chinese in appearance, custom and manner. They have a tribal form of government. Unable to compete with the Chinese they had retreated to the mountain fastness centuries ago, and they live in mesas much as the Pueblo Indians of Arizona do today. The earthquake tumbled many of these villages out of existence.

From Chengtu, the Provincial Capital, committees were organized to render aid to the unfortunates. Their progress was hindered because roads and landmarks were destroyed, and certain rivers no longer navigable.

The quake was of such intensity that although it centered in the south, it could be felt in the north.

He returned home one evening from a long day with the Chinatown squad and walked up to his house, very tired. He tapped gently on the bedroom window.

"Who's there?" his wife asked.

"It's James, honey," he replied.

"Oh, no, it isn't," said the wife "and if you don't get away from that window at once, I'll shoot."

James walked away and joined some of the boys for a drink. They were a congenial crew, and the "cup that cheers" was passed many times before James decided to return home again. This time he ran up at full gallop, let out an Indian war whoop, jumped over the picket fence, fell onto the front porch with a tremendous bang. His wife's voice floated out from the bedroom, "Is that you, Jimmie?"

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CHINATOWNIA

Young Leaves for C. S. C. A. Convention

As chairman of the Western Department of the Chinese Students' Christian Alliance and first vice-president of the central executive board, Victor C. Young has been selected to represent the pacific coast and Hawaii students at the C. S. C. A. central executive board meeting at Indianapolis, Indiana, on Dec. 27. After the meet, Victor will join the Chinese student delegation to the Quadriennial Student Volunteer Movement Convention. This conclave will bring together students from all parts of the world for discussions, forums and international fellowship. The convention will be headed by Dr. T. Z. Koo, The Archbishop of York, Dr. K. S. Latourette and Dr. Toyohiko Kawaga, and will be held from Dec. 28 to Jan. 1 at Indianapolis.

The representation of Chinese students west of the Rockies at this significant meeting was made possible through the efforts of T. Y. Tang, Lim P. Lee, Dr. Theodore C. Lee, Ira Lee, Charles Chao, and Rev. Albert Lau, and by the response of the C. S. C. A., Los Angeles and Peninsula units, the Chinese Y. M. C. A., the Chinese Young Peoples' Fellowship Union, the Sunday Morning Breakfast Club, Sigma Lambda, Chinese Baptist Church, Bay Cities Baptist Home Missions Board, University of California Calvin Club, First Presbyterian Church of Berkeley, and Berkeley Westminster House.

"Doc" Lee on Institute Board

The International Institute announces the election of Dr. Theodore C. Lee to the board of directors. Dr. Lee is the first and only Chinese to receive this honor. The board is composed of eight members, headed by Mr. Frank M. Harris, of the Engineering Department of the Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

The organization is established for service and convenience to foreign-born people.

Dr. Lee has stated that his aim is to establish a Chinese Department within the Institute. A present the International Institute has Swedish, Russian, German, Greek, Spanish, and Polish departments.

A daughter was born on Dec. 15 to the wife of Richard K. Loo, 649 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

Cathay Club's New Year's Eve Dance

Cathay Club, Inc. announced that one New Year's Eve Dance will be a five-tube table model radio donated by Thomas Tong of the Golden Star Radio Co. The whole array of prizes is on display at Mow Wo and Dere Hardware Co. on Grant Avenue.

"Co-operating with the Chinese Digest to further its aims and principles of greater opportunities for the San Francisco Chinese, the Cathay Club has decided to make this an all-Chinese event by engaging the Chinatown Knights Orchestra", the Club announced.

The dance is to be held Tuesday night at the Trianon Ballroom, 1268 Sutter Street, San Francisco, from 9 p. m. to 2 a. m.

New Orleans News

Word received from New Orleans, Louisiana, have it that the Chin Bing family is doing very nicely down South. Elsie Chin Bing has been employed for the past five years in a private library as secretary. Allan is secretary to the Y. M. C. A. Boys' Director. David and Stanley are at college. Incidentally, David was captain of his high school basketball team which won the city prep championship. He also holds the broad-jump record of 21'-10".

Here's some news heretofore unpublished: Senator Huey Long (before his assassination) remarked in one of his radio addresses, "Down at L. S. U. we have a Chinese student (Stanley) who is our best trumpet player. This boy is graduating, but I am going to see his professors and see if we can't keep him from graduating so that we can have him in our band next year."

CANTON LOW

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Sole Chinese Civil War Veteran Dies

A 92-year-old Chinese died recently in Pierre, South Dakota. His name was Edward Day May Cahota; and, according to many of his neighbors who had known him for several decades, was said to be the only Chinese who served in the Union army during the American civil war.

There is no record of where Cahota was born, but he was said to have come to this country at the age of four, in 1847—the same year that the first Chinese student, Yung Wing, came to study in this country—in the company of the captain of a trading ship. He remained with the family of this captain until his twenty-first birthday, when he enlisted in the Union army in 1864.

At the close of the civil war Cahota was honorably discharged from the army. However, he enlisted again and served the regular army for several years.

Cahota married a woman of Norwegian descent, who died while he was stationed in Nebraska, leaving several children to his care. It was in the home of one of his daughters that Cahota died.

Chinese Edits High School Newspaper

Although he has been in the United States but six years, Edwin Louie, 17, of Los Angeles, showed such proficiency in the writing of English that, recently, his school, Polytechnic High, elected him as the editor-in-chief of their school journal the Polly Optimist.

This young Chinese, in assuming the editorship, has the job of directing a staff of fifteen assistants and about 75 reporters.

Edwin likes journalism and has ambitions of returning to China and bringing the standard of American journalism into the newspapers there.

MRS. TOM RECOVERS

Mrs. Ruth Tom, who suffered a severe eye cut from shattered glass last week in an auto accident at Jackson Street below Grant Avenue, is reported as recovering. She was treated at the Emergency Hospital, where she was taken by Arthur Dick.

CHINATOWNIA

CHINESE DIGEST
WISHES YOU
A HAPPY NEW YEAR

C. D. A. JUNIORS INITIATION

Twelve Catholic girls became full-fledged juniors of the Court Our Lady of China branch of the Catholic Daughters of America last Sunday afternoon when they were initiated into the organization. The ceremonies were held in the club's assembly in the Catholic Chinese Social Center.

Rev. George W. P. Johnson, chaplain of the organization, presided at the ceremonies. The new junior members initiated were: Barbara Yew, Wawona Tang, Patricia Yee, Anna Chew, Emily Jung, Emily Wong, Frances Leong, Lily Chin, Mary Gee, Catherine Fong, Agnes Chew, and Mable Lew.

U. C. STUDENT ELECTIONS

At a recent meeting of the Chinese Students Club of the University of California, the following members were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, William Jung; vice-president, Ruby Yuke; English secretary, Jean Lym; treasurer, Victor Young; Chinese secretary, Henry Soon; auditor, Grace Lowe.

A daughter was born on Dec. 15 to the wife of Sai Loy, 120 Trenton St., San Francisco.

BAPTIST ORDINATION

The Chinese Baptist Church, 15 Waverly Place, announces the coming ordination of its pastor, Mr. Albert Lau, on Dec. 29, at 3:00 p. m. The services will be held in the church auditorium, presided over by Dr. Charles R. Shepherd, superintendent of the Chung Mei Home in El Cerrito. Among the speakers will be Dr. Earl Smith, Executive Secretary of the Baptist Headquarters in San Francisco, Dr. John Bailey and Dr. Sanford Fleming of the Berkeley Baptist Divinity School.

Mr. Lau was recently graduated from the Moody Institute in Chicago, and is now pursuing further study at the Berkeley Baptist Divinity School. He succeeded Church in August, 1935, after the death of Rev. Luke S. Chan.

UNION FELLOWSHIP MEETING

The Chinese Young Peoples' Union Fellowship's regular monthly meeting will be held this Sunday, Dec. 29, at 7 p. m. at the Chinese Methodist Church, 920 Washington Street. Special music will be rendered by the male quartette from Stewart Memorial Church of San Francisco. A special guest speaker has been obtained for the occasion.

C. A. C. A. OFFICERS ELECTED

The Chinese American Citizens Alliance held an election Dec. 14, with the following results: president, Thomas Jung; vice-president, Yan Chan; secretary, Dr. Theodore C. Lee; treasurer, Dr. James H. Hall.

The purpose of the organization is for the promotion of better American citizens of Chinese extraction. Over a thousand votes were polled in the election of the present set of officers.

Marysville Students

Realizing the dangerous position China is in today, students of the Marysville Chinese Public School have formed a Chinese Students' Patriotic Movement, to unite the Chinese in an effort to save the mother country from foreign aggression.

Coinciding with demonstrations by Peiping students, the Marysville students had already created a National Salvation Fund before the present crisis arose, by holding patriotic meetings in public squares. A wire was sent to the Peiping students via the China Clipper, encouraging them to maintain the patriotic movement and national spirit.

A high school girl, Wong Suey King, is chairman of the movement. Two of the members of the board are Lim Fook Him and Lim Foon Chong.

The Chinese M. E. Church presented its annual Christmas program last Sunday evening, December 22. The highlight of the program was the brother and sister piano duet, a boy of four and a girl of six. After the program, the Epworth League held a social for its members.

CAROLINE CHEW LEAVES

Miss Caroline Chew, prominent Chinese dancer of the Bay Region, left last week for New York City, where she has a feature engagement scheduled in "Continental Varieties".

Several persons have asked me why Theodore Chin looks so much like a new arrival from China, seeing he has such an unusual hair cut. Well, if you must know, he did not come from China. He was born in Twin Falls, Idaho. Perhaps that accounts for his hard dress.

BEN CHEY



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CHINESE FILM DEBUT JAN 1

Cathay Pictures' first talking film production was announced as completed and ready for showing. The picture, entitled "Heartaches", has been scheduled to appear at the Mandarin Theatre on Wednesday, January 1.

The company has announced that this first picture surpassed the hopes of its producers in the high quality of the cast's performance, artistry, scenic splendor, and the reproduction of several Chinese melodies.

Chinatown is eager to give its opinion on the Cathay Pictures' initial production, and awaits it with high interest.

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CRESCENT PHARMACY
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Fountain Service
1101 Powell St.

UNIQUE MAGAZINE SHOP
Magazines and Papers
681 Jackson Street
Other Agencies to Be
Announced Later



TEA AND LANTERNS

CATHOLIC DANCE HELD

Court of Our Lady of China Branch of the Catholic Daughters of America gave an invitational dance last Friday night at the Catholic Social Center auditorium. Miss Edith Chan, Grand Regent, presided as hostess.

Mah jong and card games were played. Music was furnished by the Chinatown Knights Orchestra. More than a hundred persons attended and many parents and friends of the Catholic Daughters were also among those present.

CHITENA DANCE ANNOUNCED

An announcement has been made that the Chinese Tennis Association will sponsor a Chinese New Year's Dance on Friday night, Jan. 24, at the N. S. G. S. Hall. Music will be furnished by the Cathayans. Chitena members remark that this coming dance will be a colorful social event.

WAH YING XMAS PARTY

Wah Ying Club gave a surprise Christmas party to its members on Tuesday night, Dec. 24. Thirty-five members were present, and each was presented with a little gift. Mah jong, bridge, and story-telling was enjoyed by all.

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for Christmas

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YEE WONG STUDIO

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MISSION HIGH DANCE

Under the sponsorship of Lai Lee, social chairman, the Chinese students of Mission High School will give a dance on Dec. 28 at the Chinese Y. W. C. A. Music will be furnished by the Rhythm King Orchestra. Robert Young is assisting with plans for the event.

CELESTIAL CLUB DANCE

The young folks of Los Angeles will start the New Year with a bang, according to the Celestial Club, which is sponsoring a New Year's Eve Dance on Dec. 31, at Roma Hall, Sunset Blvd. and Figueroa Street.

There will be entertainment galore. Serpentine and noisemakers will be given free to the whoopee-makers. The dance will last from ten p. m. to the wee hours of the morning.

Cathayans Hold Party

The Cathayans Orchestra held a banquet last Thursday evening, Dec. 19, at the Bal Tabarin Cafe. Those present:

Messrs.	Misses
Dudley Lee	Bernice Lee
Winfred Lee	Caroline Fong
Willie Lee	Constance Won
David Sum	Gracie Chew
William Wong	Edith Chan
Kenneth Lee	Betty Won
Allen Lee	Caroline Bow
William Chan	Louise Lym
Robert Wong	Cecelia Louie
Leon Lym	Frances Chun
Thomas Bow	Helen Yee
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Quon.	

Edward Quon was toastmaster of the evening. Cathayans Orchestra was organized three years ago by five boys, William Chan, Willie Lee, William Wong, Wong Ham Suey and Winfred Lee. It now has eleven members.

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CULTURE

CHINGWAH LEE

THE STORY OF CERAMIC ART

(V) How Potteries are Fired

In a previous article we saw how pottery is shaped from moist clay by various methods—basket lining, mat wrapping, hand modelling, moulding, and with the aid of the turnette or the potter's wheel. The finished vessels are then placed in the sun to dry for several days, when they become fairly hard and are then suitable for the storage of grain or other dry substances. But they are not true pottery, and will dissolve rapidly in contact with water. They still contain what the chemists call "combined moisture" or "clay held water". This water is liberated only when the wares are submitted to a baking or firing process which fixes the shape of the wares for all time.

In the firing process the primitive potter merely inverts her vessel over a bed of potsherds, heap firewood over the whole, and set fire to the pile. Thus the Pueblo women potters of today place several jars bottom side up over a bed of pebbles, cover them with dry sheep manure, and allow the heap to burn evenly. Sometimes fresh fuel is piled over the burning pyre and the confined smoke then combines with the paint on the pottery, resulting in a very beautiful black coating—the famous Santa Clara black pottery. This is a very early stage of a series of reduction-oxidation process which will be described in more detail later.

The Zuni Indians improved the firing process by first digging a trench in the ground. The walls of the trough probably serve as reflectors in intensifying the heat, besides giving a certain control to the draft. The Nicobar Islanders added still another improvement by providing a wheel-like crate. This is placed over the inverted pots before the firewood is added and serves to prevent the firewood from disturbing the pottery. The above potters may be said to have fired their wares in the open, for no kiln was used in the firing as yet.

Primitive Kilns

The lower Congo potters give us an idea of a primitive but effective kiln. A pit is dug in the ground and this is nearly filled with charcoal. Potteries to be fired are then placed on top of this charcoal bed and the whole is covered with more charcoal till a mound is created. From around this mound air passages

are dug into the ground until they communicate with the side of the charcoal filled pit. Firewood is now placed on top of the mound and fired. To increase the temperature, air is forced thru the air passages with bellows. This *bee hive kiln* has two advantages over the open firing process: even heating and high temperature.

We have no record of early Chinese kilns. It was probably in use during the Chou Dynasty, and was fairly well developed by the Han Dynasty. The *Shuo Wen*, a dictionary compiled by Hsu Shen (died, 120 A. D.) listed *t'ao* as a kiln. This ideograph, which was in use during the Chou Dynasty, pictures an enclosure within which is a pottery vessel, *fou*. By extension, the word *t'ao* today means ceramics as well. Incidentally, the *Shuo Wen* listed 21 words related to *fou* (pottery), and 29 words related to *wa* (pottery or roof tiles), including *ch'iu*, tiles for lining wells.

The modern word for kiln, *yao*, probably originated after the Han Dynasty, and, given in another tone, also means a brick lined well, as distinguished from an ordinary well. The Chinese term for a vagabond is sometimes given as *chu p'o yao* (dwellers of cracked or deserted kilns). We may infer that kilns in use during the T'ang Dynasty or earlier were brick lined chambers, some large enough to be used as sleeping quarters. Kilns were certainly in use during the T'ang Dynasty, for only with a high kiln temperature is it possible to obtain celadon, and other high fired glazes belonging to that period. Many Han wares, some nearly two feet tall, are stacked in the firing process, and this arrangement suggests a chambered kiln also.

Origin of Saggars

The *sagger* is a cylindrical or bowl-shaped, covered container of fire-clay, used for protecting the vessels being fired from uneven heating in the kiln. It provides a chamber within the kiln chamber. Saggars probably originated in China during the T'ang Dynasty, and was used extensively from the Sung Dynasty on. Many Sung wares have *sagger adhesions* (bits of sagger material which become attached to the glaze of the vessel being fired as a result of accidental shifting of the wares during the firing process), and many recovered Sung *wastels*

(Continued on Page 12)

Chinese Discoveries and Inventions

IV. The Chinese Brought Playing Cards and Dominoes Into Europe

From earliest times the Chinese have used divination sticks (*ts'ien*) of bone, wood or bamboo. These were probably derived from the "guessing sticks", a gambling game of great antiquity known throughout the Asiatic northeast as well as among the aborigines of the American northwest. The dice originated in Egypt and spread rapidly throughout the Orient. When it reached China, the Chinese, perhaps in the interest of variation, converted the dice into flat slips (*pei*) after the manner of the divination sticks.

The most elementary form of the slips are of bone—*kwok pei* or bone slips. These slips still retain the "eyes" of the dice, but they are arranged in different order, and each *pei* may have two sets of different colored eyes. In Canton the game is known as *tin kau*; in Europe, as dominoes. The counters used are still "eyes"—loose black and red hemispherical beads. *Kwok pei* is a great advancement over the dice, for now we have a game requiring judgment rather than just a series of chance throws.

A more elaborate form of *kwok pei* is known as "sparrows" (*ma ch'iao pei* or *mah jong*)—so called because the first *pei* of the first series bears the picture of that bird. This is the chief distinction of *mah jong* over dominoes—the eyes have evolved into pictures (birds, bamboo joints, flowers, etc.) and words (winds, seasons, mottoes, etc.). The counters are sticks resembling the early guessing sticks but eyes are placed there to determine their value. As the game is started with the throwing of dice, it may be said to have incorporated within it all its predecessors.

The third form of *pei* is *yeh tzu hui* or *tzu pei* (playing cards)—the *sup ng wu* of the Cantonese. Being printed on paper cards it is the most versatile, and at a very early date (at least before 969 A.D.) the eyes have undergone transformation—becoming symbols, words, and pictures. The king, queen, and jack of the modern pack really has a very early beginning—a Chinese card of the fifteenth century already bears the picture of a knave sporting a "poker face".

According to Dr. Thomas Francis Carter, the distinguished sinologist,

(Continued on Page 14)

RARE HANGING ON DISPLAY

A sensational arrival in San Francisco is on display this month at Nathan Bentz, veteran collectors of Chinese art objects. Every art loving Chinese should make a pilgrimage to drink in the beauty of this imperial embroidery, the throne wall curtain of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung.

This drapery was made by order of Emperor Ch'ien Lung (A. D. 1736-1795), one of China's most cultured emperors, ruler of the greatest empire on earth at his time. Patron of art, poet, military strategist, and shrewd business man, he found time to collect jade and bronzes, and to participate in the creation of fascinating porcelain and loom products. Under his direction he created a demand for Chinese art objects within the "four seas"—which was to say, all the nations he once considered worth trading with, including European nations, India, Persia, the once powerful Turkey Empire, Siam, and Java.

The Making of Imperial Textile

Tradition has it that he designed the curtain himself and gave orders that the color of this panel must be the right shade of imperial yellow—a cross between chrysanthemum yellow and gold, and not the heavy poppy yellow so often found in commercial objects. Thousands of master dyers experimented day and night to get the desired shade. Then imperial weavers worked over colossal looms to produce the brocade. Finally, picked maidens started the embroidery under close supervision.

The finished product is so overpowering, that just to look at it would create before the mind's eyes the might of this Emperor, who, with the touch of his vermilion pencil could banish a kingdom or affect the lives of over 400,000,000 subjects. The panel is more than thirty feet wide. Due to the lack of space it was impossible for the photographer to do justice to this work.

The Dragon Motif

The panel has the dragon motif, the dragons being arranged in groups of nine—nine five-clawed dragons (kiu lung) being the imperial symbol. Besides a series of ascending and descending dragons there is a large full-faced dragon (jing mien lung) holding the sacred pearl, and two "marching" dragons (hing lung) approaching each other. These dragons were embroidered by the tacked on process in gold, silk cables wrapped with gold foil being used. The work is fresh as if it was made last year. Scattered over the entire ground are conventional clouds, flaming pearls, and



mystic symbols, done in harmonizing shades of pale rose and blue.

A Powerful Border

The lower section of the panel is bordered with a soul satisfying band of "eternal waves" in the midst of which stands the lone "rocky cliff" (shih shan). This is one of the most powerful conventionalized designs yet devised by the hands of man. The restless roar of the breakers is captured in the sprays of the sea as it dashes against the immovable rocks jutting toward the heavens. Both are dwarfed by the powerful yet orderly waves which march on in orderly rhythm, while the indomitable might of the cosmic universe itself is hinted at by the subordination of the whole to the bottom of the panel. The beholder is made to feel a terrestrial world receding from under his feet while being ushered into the presence of something high, mighty, and awesome.

The rainbow band, which is always associated with the eternal waves, is given an unusual treatment. Instead of being a continuous band it is constricted to clusters, the stripes terminating in curls, suggestive of the ju-i symbols.

Now On Display

"This panel," said Mr. Joseph Bentz, "was in the private collection of Hseun Tung, then 'Emperor Emeritus' of the Republic of China, now, puppet ruler of Manchukuo. A decade ago, when the China Red Cross Committee appealed to him to donate some money for the needy, he offered them this heirloom in place of cash, with the instruction that it be sold to the highest bidder." Mr. Joseph Bentz is the senior partner of the San Francisco store. His younger brother, Otto, is now in London with his nephew viewing the London Chinese Exhibit. The hanging is now on display at the Nathan Bentz, 441 Grant Avenue. It is open to the public.

C. W. L.

EDITORIAL

THE CHINESE DIGEST

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STAFF

CHING WAH LEE	Associate Editor
WILLIAM HOY	Associate Editor
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CLARA CHAN	Fashions
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ROBERT G. POON	Circulation
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AN INCOMPLETE AND MISLEADING FILM ON CURRENT EVENTS

The ninth issue of the "March of Time", which seeks to interpret pictorially the background and meaning of significant happenings in the four corners of the earth, was shown at a local theatre last week.

One of the subjects treated in this issue was what the Japanese were doing to transform Manchukuo into an highly industrialized state and to instill Japanese culture and political philosophy—"always with Chinese teachers"—into the minds of its 30,000,000 Chinese subjects.

There were scenes of bustling building construction and of agricultural experiments to make the soil of Manchukuo produce food which it had never grown before. The coal mining industry, employing thousands of Chinese, is shown operating at fever pitch to furnish the anthracite necessary for newly built factories and the beehive of ships which ply between Dairen and Japan.

On the cultural side this newsreel showed how Chinese boys and girls are being educated in rigidly supervised schools with native instructors. It also showed the pupils at work and at play. A group of old Chinese scholars is glimpsed re-learning the Confucian classics.

There were glimpses of Foreign Minister Hirota, of War Minister Araki, of the Emperor Hirohito, symbol of Japanese unity and power, and of other military bigwigs of the Japanese regime in Manchukuo.

Altogether these few short swift scenes, purposely dramatic and impressive, serve to give the average filmgoer the impression that the Japanese are benevolent conquerors, ambitious, purposeful, a race born to rule, and that they have brought peace and prosperity to Manchukuo where before, under Chinese rule, it was bandit-ridden and misgoverned.

The film narrator said "that with the coming of the Japanese" modern hospitals have been established for the benefit of the Chinese, giving the impression that hospitals never existed when "Manchukuo" was an integral part of China. Showing the natives in peaceful contentment, and most of them supposedly gainfully employed, the picture neglected to show how the Chinese merchants are "persuaded" to pay exorbitant taxes to the government and how their business is

NEON NIGHTMARES

Chinatown is suffering another attack of neonlitosos—an outbreak of scarlet fever, the patient shouting "Chop Suey", "Noodles", and "Here I am". It is highly contagious and will induce blindness and insanity to even innocent bystanders.

The Grant Avenue merchants who put up these signs probably said something like this to his admiring son, "Congratulate me, sonny. I've just placed an order for a colossal, stupendous neon sign. Yes, I paid two grand for the thing, besides one dollar to the salesman for designing it. Will the town know me from now on? Be proud of your father, sonny."

The palsy-walsy salesman who sold the sign probably said something like this to the office stenog: "Congratulate me, sis. I've just sold that Grant Avenue sap a new neon for two grand. Boy, did I lay it on thick? Did I suppress the office artist and bring forth the circus poster. How about a date?"

Some future historian will probably say something like this: "Once upon a time, there was a Chinatown. It was beautiful, unique, and Chinese in style. Travellers from all over the world visited the spot and its merchants grew rich. Then some Chop Suey Babbits and Japanese trinket peddlers started to Americanize the place by putting up neon signs all along Grant Avenue. They knew no moderation. They did not apply the artistic concepts of their forefathers. The place looked like a row of Christmas trees on fire. Then the travellers stopped coming and the inhabitants died of starvation."

rigidly controlled and supervised by Japanese "advisors". It failed to picture that, although the Japanese military is ever watchful of any tendency of the people to rise and revolt, Manchukuo today has more than ten thousand guerilla fighters and volunteer soldiers who are continually harrassing their conquerors, and who are willing to die fighting rather than to live as docile Japanese subjects.

It is for these omissions that this picture is incomplete, misleading and highly unsatisfactory. Of course, one cannot blame the editor of the "March of Time" for failure to show the other side of the "Manchukuo" "paradise," for without a doubt their cameramen had to work under the watchful eyes of alert Japanese censors, and anything that is considered inimical or harmful to the Japanese regime there is not sanctioned. Therefore, it was inevitable that the resultant newsreel was a greatly distorted notion of Sino-Japanese relations as regards Manchukuo.

The "March of Time" cannot be accused of being deliberately biased, because of the conditions and circumstances involved in the making of this particular sequence. When all is said and done, however, this issue of the "March of Time" is grand propaganda for the Japanese.

W. H.

REVIEWS AND COMMENT

WILLIAM HOY

China's Students on the Present Sino-Japanese Situation

Like an onrushing tidal wave sweeping across the nation, students of China's largest universities and secondary schools during the last two weeks have been staging demonstration after demonstration in an effort to urge the national government to take action against the establishment of a semi-autonomous government in several provinces of North China, and to warn China's populace through oral and printed propaganda of the grave danger now facing the country.

No one who has read the accounts of these students' mass demonstrations in several of the chief cities in China could fail to sympathize with and be stirred by the self-sacrifice, the zeal and the perseverance of these young nationals whose love of their land has engendered such patriotic fervor that they are completely oblivious to personal danger or to the danger which their country may have to face should their patriotic movement overreach the bounds of youthful prudence. And at this moment, the movement has gathered such momentum that it is not possible to down or quiet these students except by force. What will result from these student agitations? To gain a clear picture of the present situation, let us recapitulate and review the happenings of the last two weeks.

Origin of Demonstration

China's National University in Peiping, center of the historical student movement in 1919 when China faced the loss of Shantung to the Japanese, again became the focal point of the present student movement against the semi-autonomous government which they feel is fostered by Japan and which is but a prelude to Japanese political hegemony over the five northern provinces.

Nearby is another famous government institution of learning, the Tsing-Hua University, which, like the National University, has several thousand students. For months the students of these two universities have been brooding over the political situation in North China, which was daily growing more critical. Students are the most politically conscious class in China, and they understood more than any one else that the Japanese were culminating plans for the political penetration of North China by diplomatically persuading the Chinese

generals and governors of the five provinces to secede from Nanking.

For months these students have lived under a feeling of tension and dread. Expecting Japanese invasion at any moment, yet they were hopeful that, faced with the loss of half of its territory, the central government would at last take measures to prevent such an occurrence.

The Bubble Bursts

What unleashed the patriotic fury of these students, therefore, was when the central government openly acceded to the Japanese inspired semi-autonomous regime in the provinces of Chahar and Hopei. Knowing then that the time had come for another movement to rally other students in all parts of the country in an effort to stir up public opinion for armed defense of the north, the National University's students called together students of Tsing-Hua and all secondary school students and went into action.

Then one day two weeks ago, between five and six thousand students of 15 universities and secondary schools, defying the warnings of authorities and the advice of their teachers, staged their initial demonstration in Peiping. All the paraphernalia for an effective demonstration were utilized: banners, speeches, yells, handbills, posters, etc. Into Peiping's thoroughfares, against the wintry cold, these thousands paraded, shouting as they went: "Down with Japanese imperialism!", "Up with Chinese nationalism!", "Prohibit the North China independence movement!", "Unite and defend the nation against the Japanese bandits!"

The demonstration stirred the entire city and aroused the sympathy and approbation of all. The line of demonstrators were several miles long, and they marched from dawn to sunset, shouting all the time but yet creating no riots which could be used as an excuse for police interference. Several were arrested, however, when they defied police orders.

The Students Manifesto

The students sought an audience with General Ho Ying-ching, the central

government's war minister, then in Peiping, but he was not to be found. However, they publicly delivered the following manifesto to General Ho:

- (1) Abolish the Hopei demilitarized zone;
- (2) Dissolve the so-called autonomous political council;
- (3) Dissolve the North China independence movement;
- (4) The central government must announce a definite foreign policy;
- (5) Permit liberty of speech and freedom of the press;
- (6) Free the students who were arrested to-day;
- (7) Stamp out civil strifes in the country.

The Fu-jen Catholic University, also located in Peiping, which in previous years had always rigidly controlled its students from taking part in anything which savors of the political, could not restrain several hundred of them when they joined the other students in this mass demonstration.

By the following morning, students of the universities and secondary schools throughout the length and breadth of the country had rallied to this spontaneous movement. In Canton the teachers and more than 2000 students of the Sun Yat-sen University, another government institution, walked out of their classes and staged a parade through the city, supporting the aspirations and demands of the students in the north. Within twenty-four hours, these students had organized those of the other schools and had drafted a program of action, viz: the organization of youth propaganda corps who will go to the outlying cities and spread the news of this movement and to enroll volunteers; organizing of members to search and denounce native purveyors of Japanese goods; organizing members to prosecute and punish traitors; and to call for united action against the establishment of the Chahar-Hopei political council about to be inaugurated.

Momentum Gathered

As the students in Canton roused the students throughout South China to manifest their patriotism in this new national crisis, university and secondary school students up and down the country had rallied to the movement emanating from Peiping and had marshaled their youthful voices and writing brushes to focus public opinion on the why and wherefore of the movement.

(Continued on Page 14)

SEASON'S GREETINGS

HOWARD MAGEE
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

Anglo Bank Bldg. - 830 Market St.
EXbrook 0298 San Francisco

COMMUNITY WELFARE

ETHEL LUM

CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE

"To keep well babies well", is the special concern of the Child Welfare Conferences held at the Chinese Health Center (a branch of the San Francisco Department of Public Health), 1212 Powell Street, every Tuesday and Friday afternoons, from 1 to 3:30. Dr. Margaret Carlsmith is the attending physician, assisted by Mrs. Minnie F. Lee and Miss Eunice Gibson, public health nurses of the Chinese district.



New-born babies and pre-school children are weighed, measured, and examined by the doctor. They are also vaccinated against smallpox and diphtheria and given the tuberculin test to see if they have any tuberculosis infection. Mothers are instructed about diet, and about the importance of right food and good hygiene.

Conferences Invaluable

To these conferences only well children are admitted, as their function is not to treat the sick. They are open to all pre-school children who are not under a physician's care for feeding and general routine examinations. There is no charge as the service is an educational one, to make the child physically fit for later life. Children needing medical care for the correction of defects are referred to their family physicians for treatment.

The community is rapidly awakening to the value of these conferences. When they first commenced in March, 1933, at the Chinese Hospital, only a few children attended and only one afternoon was assigned to the work. As the attendance increased, two afternoons were necessary to accommodate the large

number. During the last year, as many as 3,196 children were brought to these conferences.

Mortality Rate Declines

It is claimed that the infant mortality rate is an index of general health conditions. A definite relationship is known to exist between the well-being of young children and the well-being of the entire community. Records available from the San Francisco Department of Public Health reveal that the death rate of Chinese infants under one year is more than twice as high as that of other children. Fortunately, since the establishment of the child welfare conferences, this mortality rate has definitely declined. A glance at the graph below will indicate the drop from 1933 to the end of 1934:



This improvement is better appreciated when one remembers that these were years of greatest economic depression for Chinese families. The pre and post-natal care of mothers and babies through the San Francisco Hospital Pre-Natal Clinic has, no doubt, been instrumental in producing these favorable results, but it is by all means through the successful follow-up of these babies in the conferences that so much was accomplished.

According to Miss Gibson, one of the public health nurses, this phase of their work is extremely enjoyable, and at the same time most satisfying. "We know that in building up the health of these small children, we are laying a firm foundation upon which the health of the community depends," she stated. The conferences have frequently been visited by interested friends, both Chinese and American. A visit to the Chinese Health Center on one of these two afternoons will find a roomful of squealing, appealing little tots.

A daughter was born on Dec. 11 to the wife of Fong Cham Why, 7 Quincy Street, San Francisco.

GIRLS PLAY SANTA CLAUS

Every Christmas, for the last four years, the girls of the Chinese Presbyterian Mission Home at 920 Sacramento St. have played Santa Claus to many needy families in Chinatown. This year 15 families were invited to their Christmas party held at the Home the evening of Dec. 23, and came away burdened with gifts.

The four clubs of the Home, consisting mainly of high school and working girls, contribute every year from their earnings and savings toward making or buying gifts for these families. The gifts include food, candy, and useful household articles for the whole family, besides toys and clothing for children under ten years of age.

A Christmas pageant entitled the "Star of Hope", with scenes depicting the story of Jesus, was presented by the girls at the Christmas party. Slides of nativity events were shown, and carols in both Chinese and English were sung. The program was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience, to whom the real significance of the Christmas festival was conveyed.

Many of the girls work in the industrial department of the Home, from which source they are able to earn a little money for their personal expenses.

The true Christmas spirit finds expression in this generous gesture of the girls. To some of them, the contributions mean the denial of gifts and pleasures for themselves. The planning of the program and the making of the gifts demand much of their time and efforts. Although what they have to offer is not much, yet they are happy to give what they can.

NOTICE

A number of persons have been identifying themselves as representatives of the CHINESE DIGEST.

The public is cautioned to ask our representatives for their identification cards, issued to bona fide members of the staff.

Identification cards are printed on brown cards, with four Chinese characters. If any other information is needed, kindly call CHINA 2400.

FASHIONS

CLARA CHAN

RING IN THE NEW YEAR

Just when we think we can sit back and enjoy the lingering festive air of Christmas that pervaded our home, we have to prepare for another, and an almost immediate celebration. I'm not even calling New Year's eve a holiday; although not a misnomer, yet it differs from the holidays of the year's calendar. New Year's eve is the one day on which the entire world seems to ring with joy filled with renewed spirit, fresh hopes; and regardless of nationality, every one joins in celebration for the incoming of the new year.

Even before the Chinese government officially acknowledged the solar system in place of the lunar calendar, New Year's eve was a much anticipated event with the people of our community.

The New Glad Rag—

For the women, now is the time when we will spend our last penny, if the joy of "giving" has not depleted our savings of the entire year. The old glad rag simply will not do—you must, just must be in your most brilliant, dazzling, and stunning outfit, for surely you are to attend the gayest, and most hilarious party of the year.

I had no need to spend much time this week in looking for a dress gay enough, and smart enough for this occasion. Remembering that the midseason mode calls for a dress that is romantic in effect yet essentially modern, the dress illustrated on this page will be just the thing.

Pleats and More Pleats—

Made of satin, the gown is accordion pleated from waistline to the hemline. A low decolletee in front and back with two clips or artificial flowers at either shoulder, a wide decorative girdle set with different colored stones serve as brilliant touches. The skirt, because of the small accordion pleats is reminiscent of the old butterfly skirt of several seasons. You may well imagine the romantic as well as graceful swirl of this gown if you are dancing the old year out.

Although fashion designers have shown the predomination of the pencil silhouette, yet with the revival of pleatings, clever coutouriers have reconciled these two opposing elements. By the use of invisible stitches, the pleats on the skirt are, sewn in place around the hip

line; the skirt below the knees, as in the sunburst skirt falls in graceful swirls.

Chiffon or Satin—

This gown also comes in chiffon, but satin is the elegant and stunning material to choose. It comes in shades which are most flattering to Chinese beauties—rich green, simple white, brilliant red, and as sketched, the ever fashionable black. This gown comes from a local shop, and is very reasonably priced.



Pleats in Other Forms—

Pleats are used in many delightful forms other than an evening gown. In the afternoon dress, entire sleeves are often seen of accordian pleats. Again, in trimmings, such as jabots in fan shape, collars, cuffs, and shoulder treatments to broaden slim shoulders. Narrow sections of pleating in the front or back of skirt is a smart touch for those who would have pleatings but still wish to retain the slender silhouette.



SEASON'S GREETINGS

from

HONG KONG TAVERN

At 1125 Franklin St., Oakland
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SEASON'S GREETINGS FROM

The Shangtai

★
672 Jackson St. CHina 1215

POO-POO

By Bob Poon

First it was Texas, now it's New York, will these out-of-town dames never cease to give our local girls competition? The boys around town all claim themselves "frans" of Clara Chan since her friend Miss Kay Lee arrived in town. Clara has been raving about the tall slim beauty to me, but when I asked for an "intro", she says the gal is leaving for home soon. Wow is me . . . always one step behind.

Among the friends who went to bid Miss Rose Tom adieu were two gentlemen. After watching 'Tommy' kiss every one that was present so far, the boys edged in to say good-bye, too. And were they vexed when she simply shook their hands. I suggest the boys find out beforehand, what their friends do or not do so as not to be disappointed, again!

After watching the futile efforts of all the passengers trying to throw serpentine to their friends I came to the conclusion that they should be given instruction and practice beforehand. To prove my point, one should note the happy expression on both the 'passer and receiver' when the serpentine finds its mark.

A young feller told me 'G. O.' was a scream star. I asked him what he meant, and he said "Didn't you know that G. O. went to Hollywood to take a test?" (Personally, I think the kid is right, you know the old proverb, 'Out of the mouth of babes, etc.')

I started somethin' when I wrote about a certain Miss quitting her job. Several young Misses have cornered me so far, demanding that I divulge the source of my information. Wew, I'm glad that my column is read, anyhoo!

By the way, ALLEE, the TOWN-TROTTER, says:

It seems that H. K. WONG circles around town three times before going to work every day; wonder what he's driving at (and whom) Being absent-minded one evening, GEORGE LEE of the Dresswell Shop, set off the burglar alarm in front of his shop, throwing the whole neighborhood into a panic, while passersby were seeking for the would-be burglar, only to find that it was little Georgie himself walking away nonchalantly, a little red in the

cheek, but with his usual smile. So better be careful next time By the way, a certain Honolulu "shiek", it is reported, returned to the islands to say "Aloha" to his folks before leaving for China to continue aviation studies. He may be Edward Leong to you, but he's just Mr. Hunson to his island folks A country gal who makes good—JENNEFER NG, who came to this town a few years ago from Bakersfield, is now in the employ of one of the largest chain stores in the West DONALD LEE ("town Romeo") owns many suits but never sits down lest the trousers lose their crease HENRY HING will be all dressed-up for the coming New Year's struggle; he just bought a new suit—and paid cash for it EVA LOWE, 'gal with personality plus' has left for Los Angeles (her real home town) and it certainly took some of the lights out of Chinatown SO LONG

There is no point in seeing a show uncomfortably if one could otherwise. This was borne out when a girl in front of me tucked her head snugly on the B. F.'s shoulder. Ah, dear me, I guess my shoulders are too boney, for no one has ever used them for a cushion yet.

The height of making oneself at home is after having a duck dinner at a friend's house take the left-overs home, bone and all, to make 'jook'. You should have been there. Swell duck soup (eh, Wimpy?).

CERAMIC ART

(Continued from Page 6)

(spoiled or discarded wares) show large portions of sagger adhesion.

Sagger may have originated when primitive potters proceeded to protect their vessels from the direct heat of the fire with large pieces of potsherds. The protected areas are found to be superior to the unprotected areas, and potters may thereafter have his vessels completely covered with potsherds before adding firewood. Eventually a whole vessel may be made as a protector, and this would be the first "sagger".

On the other hand, saggars appeared rather late in the history of ceramics, and are associated with the kilns. As a matter of fact, even if the first sagger originated in the method above described, the firing case would really be a kiln oven, and not a sagger. More likely, the sagger originated when potters found that vessels in the middle of the oven floor received the most even heating and were less likely to be cracked. Thereafter, their finer pieces were always

placed in the middle of the floor, and surrounded by inferior wares. Furthermore, plates and bowls were often fired in stacks, and the top and bottom pieces were frequently found to have fared badly. From these observations, potters may have conceived the idea of placing their choice wares within an old, cracked bowl, with perhaps, another cracked plate as cover. This would be the beginning of the true sagger—a chamber within a chamber.

The coming of the sagger is strongly associated with two great changes in the structure of most vessels: the disappearance of spur marks, and the replacing of flat or beveled flat base with a raised foot rim. During the Ming and Ching Dynasties saggars were very elaborate and complicated apparatus. Some were double walled, with the inner wall either very porous or cut in screen-like open work. The space between the wall may be packed with charcoal, sulphur, or other oxidation-reduction agents. Some had special openings to give controlled "spots" to glazes. Others had vents for the introduction of smoke and fumes. Still others had special arms and supports for holding individual movable parts, such as the links in a porcelain chain.

References, Notes

For Articles I and II, "Chinese Art" by S. W. Bushell, Victoria and Albert Museum, second edition, third reprint, is still the best work for giving a description of the difference between pottery and porcelain. It is almost a household set among the British Chinese Art enthusiasts. It is in great need of revision to catch up with recent findings on Chinese art.

I am indebted to the lectures of Mr. Edward W. Gifford, curator of the Anthropological Museum, University of California, for valuable material on primitive pottery in Article IV.

The material for the first half of Article V, non-Chinese firing methods, is derived from the writings of Professor Camilia H. Wedgewood, Sidney University.

Erratum: Badain should be spelled Badarian.

Answers: Hand modelled vessels were probably made by taking a ball of moist clay and scooping out the inside, then enlarging the resultant vessel by thinning the wall. The Yang Shao period three-legged Honan pottery vessels were probably hand modelled. The three legs are hollow, and communicate with the inside of the body, probably the result of a

(Continued on Page 14)

S P O R T S

Fred George Woo



CHINESE SPORTSMEN'S CLUB

Chinese Sportmen's Club's fishing members, including B. K. Chan, Dr. Chang, Dr. Wong, F. Jow, Winston Lee, "Slim" Young, Tommy Leong, Lim Wing, Red Won, Dr. Fong, A. Low, Leo Chan, Wong Hong, Sam Wong, J. Chang, Y. Fook, Mack and Quon Soo Hoo, and others, report that their season up to date has been very successful.

Although some of the members are known as "Black Bottom" (or in the common vernacular, "Jinks"), fishes were so plentiful that even the "Blacks" have caught their limits of striped bass, black bass, cod, and salmon.

From around the bay region and the various sloughs of the delta regions, these never-say-die fishermen are as crazy as they come. On week-ends and holidays, they would be found congregated at "Sam Wo" in the wee hours of the morning for congee before starting out to fish. They would fish anytime from Saturday after midnight to the following night about five or six o'clock. However, there is always compensation for the diligent boys.

After every trip, they would adjourn to a well-known restaurant and have "a meal fit for kings", that is, "Hong Sil Loo Yee" (broiled striped bass, Chinese style, by Tao Yuen Restaurant), and "Jing Marng Cho" (or steamed black bass).

Another Chinese youngster out for basketball in high school is Henry Whoe, a Commertite. Henry is trying to make the 130-pound team, and has made a strong showing so far.

And lest you forget, the Chitena Roller Skating Party will be held Dec. 30, in the evening, at Dreamland Rink.

Out at the San Francisco State Teachers' College, Paul Wong, who plays for the Chi-Fornians, is on the Varsity basketball team, while Joe Lee, an Oakland Chinese boy, made the State 145's.

Baseball Personalities

Art Chinn has just completed his tenth year in baseball. Not the fastest man on the team, Art is, nevertheless, a dependable fielder and a steady hitter, who plays left-field.

A mighty mite is Allie Wong who covers the center-field position. Allie is a southpaw chucker. He is Wa Sung's leading slugger with a batting average of .409, and a veteran on the Technical High Varsity Nine. Last year Allie journeyed to New Orleans with the Oakland Post of the American Legion nine.

Tom Hing is the only ambidextrous batter on the team. He is an outfielder, and hits either left handed or right-handed with equal efficiency.

The president of the club, Joe Lee, is the third sacker and the possessor of a very strong throwing arm. He insists that he made his sweater at the S. F. State Teachers' College.

Ralph Lieu is one of the stellar pitchers who has perfected a mean and cute slow ball that baffles the opposition. Frank Dun, who is vice-president of the club, is a swell rightfielder, and a potential hard hitter. We'll hear more about his slugging feats in the near future.

Eddie Hing, an outfielder, is one of the speediest men on the squad. He's the man who beat out more grounders than anyone on the entire team. And believe it or not, Eddie says he can sing, too.

Robert Chow and Sung Wong are two utility men who are dependable. Their specialty is pinch-hitting when a base knock is needed.

Two Chinese teams, the Blue Eagles and the Dragons, both hundred pound teams, are represented in the Y. M. C. A. Decathlon, in Division B.

PALICLIQUE PLAYS NULITE

Paliclique Club's cage team of Palo Alto makes its appearance in San Francisco this Friday at the Francisco School Gym when it plays the local Nulite A. C. The game will start at 8:00 p. m. and the public is invited.

Palo Alto's starting line-up has been announced as follows: Forwards, Won Loy Chan and John Chuck; center, Tommy Jew; guards, Bill Quon and Ray Chew. Nulite's line-up: Chew and Jue at forward; Wong at center; and Gee and Dan Leong at guard.

Third Week of League Play

Wah Ying Basketball Tournament's third week of competition finds the Troop 3 Scout Seniors playing the Scout Juniors in the first game of the afternoon this Sunday, while in the second, the Nulite A. C. tangles with the Chi-Fornian Club.

Scout Seniors is a certainty to win, although those Juniors may make things rather uncomfortable for their big brothers. This contest is interesting in that it will give us an idea of the comparative strength of the two teams. Shangtai defeated the Juniors 50-24, and their players want to see how much stronger the Seniors are over the Juniors.

The Nulite-Chi-Fornian setto should turn out to be very interesting. Having practiced hard for the past two weeks, the Chi-Fornians are determined to ring up a win over the Nulites.

Tentative starting line-up for the two squads:

NULITE:		CHI-FORNIANS:
Jue	F.	T. Lee
Ho	F.	Hall
D. Leong	C.	P. Wong
Louie	G.	J. Lee
Gee	G.	D. Chinn

Last Week's Results

Results of last week's two league games are Shangtai 54, Chi-Fornians 33; Nulite A. C. 28, Scout Juniors, 19.

That Shangtai game was a wow. Shangtai team did not win as easily as the final score indicated; it managed to win after a hard, hard battle. Score at the half intermission was 22-22, so just imagine, the Chi-Fornians outplaying and outclassing their opponents in the entire first half. All tired out in the last quarter, the losers failed to cope with the avalanche of baskets the Shangtais sank.

Stars for Shangtai were Charlie Hing and Fred Gok with twelve points each, while Fred Wong sank eleven. Lee Po and George Lee also turned in a good game. Ted Lee of Chi-Fornians was high scorer for the contest, scoring 13 points, followed by Vic Wong with five. Frank Chow and Jack Lee also played well.

Nulite staged a strong second-half rally to overtake the Scout Juniors to win, after trailing 16-8 at half. Jue with eight points, Chew with seven and Leong with six were the Nulite's mainstays. For the Scouts, Charles Low was outstanding with eight digits, while Al Young and Fred Wong also turned in a good game.

SPORTS

San Jose to Play Young China

San Jose's Chinese Student Club basketball team will engage the Young Chinese Athletic Club of Oakland on Dec. 29. The probable starting lineup for the peninsula team is named as follows:

Forwards, Gaius Shew and James Chow; center, Steve Chow; guards, Jimmy Lee and Harry Lee. All five players are former stars of the San Jose High School, while the Lee brothers were chosen All-Peninsula during their last year of competition.

Any team in the Bay Region wishing to arrange a contest with the San Jose Club is asked to write to Manager Gluyas Lee, 99 North 5 Street, San Jose.

ST. MARY'S A. C. ESTABLISHED

The St. Mary's Athletic Club was officially launched last Sunday afternoon at a party held in the auditorium of the Catholic Chinese Social Center. More than 60 of the 85 charter members were present. John Chinn, chairman of this new club, acted as master of ceremonies, and opened the meeting with a talk outlining its aims and prospects.

Present also was Father Johnson, director of the Social Center, who in his speech emphasized the fact that the S. M. A. C. should aim at the highest ideals of sportsmanship, fair play, team work, and inter-group harmony at all times. He also stated that when the members of the club have proven themselves good and worthy athletes that every opportunity will be afforded them to develop their skill.

John Chinn announced that five basketball teams, from 80 to 130 pounds, have been formed, and that a coach will be secured soon to train them. Initiation fees are twenty-five cents, and monthly dues are ten cents for each member. Charge for lockers are ten cents a month, and five cents for each shower. The meeting concluded with distribution of membership cards and refreshments.

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Scouts Beat Iowa

Before a large crowd at the French court last Sunday night, Troop Three Scout Seniors scored a 24-22 victory over the Iowa Athletic Club of Los Angeles, to remain undefeated so far this season.

Captain Earl Wong with 15 points, was the spark plug who carried the Scouts to win, followed by Henry Kan with eight. The other point was scored by Don Lee.

For the southern team, Captain George Tong was the mainstay and high scorer, with eight points, while George Lee scored seven. Richard Hong also played a good game.

CERAMIC ART

(Continued from Page 12)

pushing out process. It may have been modelled after a bronze li. Primitive pottery was sometimes moulded by slapping a "pancake" shaped piece of moist clay over an inverted jar or a piece of globular shaped rock. The Chou Dynasty "rope impression" vessels resemble the Pueblo corrugated wares, but are not produced by the coil method. Chou Dynasty records already spoke of "wheelers and moulders".

Copyrighted, 1935, by Chingwah Lee.
(Next Week: How to Study Spur Marks.)

CHINESE INVENTIONS

(Continued from Page 6)

cards and dominoes were undoubtedly introduced into Europe during the Mongol invasion, when both Mongol soldiers and Chinese staff members carried cards with them into Europe. Chinese artisans who settled in Tabriz and other Persian towns also assisted in its dissemination. Mah jong being such a complicated game, it did not leave China until our time. The game is destined for a revival in the West. (Next week: China Had the First League of Nations.)

CHINESE STUDENTS

(Continued from Page 9)

In Tientsin, the several thousand students of the Nankai Middle School swung into line. Students in Shanghai, Nanking, and Wuhan followed immediately, adding more than 10,000 youths to the movement.

In Nanking, 3000 of them picketed government buildings and demanded military action to save North China. In the other larger cities the students demonstrated and harangued the populace, passing printed propaganda, and sending telegrams and representatives to rally more students. As the movement gathered increasing momentum and as their patriotic fervor reached the point of hysteria, the students in Peiping threw reason and prudence to the winds and began to incite riots. Bloodshed was inevitable. The forces of law and order were not heeded. The police attempted to drive back the demonstrators with clubs and bayonets. From fire hoses steady streams of rushing water was employed to disperse the students. As the melee died down, ten of the youths were found killed and more than a dozen seriously injured.

No Let-Down in Sight

But the demonstrations went on, now more heated and furious than ever before. Peiping, within and without the city gates, became in a few days a city of rioting students.

In Tientsin, 370 students of the Nankai school decided on a concerted "death march" to Nanking, 600 miles southward. Carrying a blanket each to brave the freezing winter cold, they intended to march on foot to the capital to plead with the government to take action against autonomy in the north. It was a spectacular action, but it was futile, for before they had got very far authorities took action and summarily ordered them back to their homes.

And up to this week the country's aroused students continued their agitations unabated. Classrooms remained empty and school books were completely forgotten, for once more, as in 1919, the students have again taken up the responsibility of rousing the country to action against imminent Japanese invasion into China proper.

Of the probable effects of this new student movement, a further chapter will be taken up in this column next week.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

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UNIQUE GRADUATION ON BOAT

An innovation in graduation exercises was performed when the HazMore School of Dress presented Miss Rose Tom her diploma aboard the Steamer Lurline on which she sailed Dec. 18.

The class came en masse to witness this ceremony and to wish their friend a bon voyage. Miss Tom has been attending the school since her arrival from Honolulu a year ago. The regular class will graduate some time in Jan. 1936 after the school has been renovated. Among those graduating then will be: Misses Rosie Chinn, Edna K. Choy, and Yim Ling.

• •

Olive Wong Returns

Olive Y. Wong returned to San Francisco last week aboard the S. S. Coolidge from China, where she sojourned for a lengthy vacation. Olive is remembered as one of the most enthusiastic tennis, baseball, and basketball players among the girls.

• •

HEAD OF NANKING MINT SAILS

Mr. Chung Mong Yin, a Hawaiian-born Chinese, and his wife stopped at San Francisco for a brief visit en route to China. Mr. Chung, who is head of the coining Department of the Central Mint at Nanking, is returning to the Far East after having stayed in the Eastern states since last March, studying the American method of coining.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Vol. 3, No. 1

January, 1937

Ten Cents

THE COMING GENERATION



Interesting indeed is school to the present-day Chinese children. All day long they may be seen at the American public schools. A brief hour or so, and most of them are on their way to attend Chinese classes (See Editorial Comment)

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

A SURVEY OF EARLY CHINESE-AMERICAN RELATIONS

By MISS ALICE P. FONG

The study of the commonwealth of California, a veritable nation in itself from the very beginning, unfolds unlimited and untold fields of research into its fascinating history. The peopling of this charming chosen land of the Pacific, for instance, reveals an interesting pageant of humanity at once fantastic and illuminating. The part played in this pageant by the Chinese, as a race and as individuals, has occupied the minds of writers and research students of the East and West from the earliest period of human recordings down to the present time.

In the light of present inadequate research respecting the antiquity and migrations of man, some facts or deduced opinions from myths and beliefs throughout the world regarding him, may be taken as truths and some, certainly, as revealing indications worthy of further speculation and study. Interpretations of some of the legendary accounts of the Chinese, a field vast in significance, by early European writers of the early 18th century, linked China and America in its discovery by Chinese explorers in the fifth century A. D. (*Narrative and Critical History of America. Vol. I Pre-Columbia Explorations*). Furthermore, 17th century inquirers into the origin of man in America (*Origin and Antiquity of Man in America — Vol. I of above book*) early pointed to Asia as the home of the American ancestor.

Be this as it may, nevertheless, we do have definite knowledge regarding the widespread relations of the Chinese for a period of over 2,000 years (*China and the West — Chapter XV*). In this period of trading abroad, the Chinese have established colonies all over the world.

Ancient Chinese junks explored the Pacific Coast into the Equatorial regions, plied into the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and points westward. By land, the Chinese penetrated eastward in all directions. In the days when the Roman civilization flourished, Chinese silks, spices, and other luxuries had made their appearance in the Western hemisphere and gained widespread interest in China. This interest was later to culminate in a feverish period of western exploration and search for new passages to China after the fatal domination and termination of the Eastern caravan routes by the emergence

of Turkish power. Thus, with the discovery of a western passage, the world was made round. The world moves and its peoples spread over her resulting in human inter-relationships of every kind.

Electrified by the slogan "On to Cathay", the Portuguese, the Spanish, the Dutch, the Italians, and the English went to China and established trade relations with her during the 15th century. Following the French, the Russians, and the Germans, the Americans were the last of the European races to arrive in search of her trade (*China and the West — Chapters VI and VII*).

The year 1784 is significant in the annals of Chinese - American relations. The American clippers, early symbols of maritime strength of the new American nation, began vigorously to compete with English shipping and trade at this time. The "Empress of China", commanded by Captain Green, sailed from New York with a cargo of American ginseng, and herbal root found efficacious to the Indians and the Chinese as medicine, and arrived in Canton on August 28th, 1784. Diplomatic Samuel Shaw acted as supercargo and established immediate trade relations with China on a par with other European nations. This relationship increased as carrying trade of American ships of Chinese cargo for the American Pacific coast and the Atlantic seaboard improved. Immediately after this period, American trade contacts with China became more significant. So much so that in 1786, Samuel Shaw was appointed by the American Continental Congress to be the first American consul to be attached to any foreign land, to China to safeguard further expansion of American trade. Furthermore, Asa Whitney, (*Builders of the Nation Series: The Railroad. Vol I*) a New York merchant, returning from a residence in China from 1830 to 1835, was the first to dream of a continental railroad to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific and China in the interest of capturing the Oriental trade. His breadth of vision caused him to realize the magnitude of this idea and to want to expand these pregnant trade possibilities for the United States. However, although he gave his life, his enthusiasm, and his whole fortune to this aim, it was not to be realized until many years later.

In Chinese early relations with other peoples, there had always been intercourse of ideas as well as commodities (*The International Relations of the Chinese Empire. Vol. I*). Therefore, the next date of importance in Chinese

American relations is 1847. On April 2nd of that year, China sent her first three students to New York to study American life and institutions. These first students, fore-runners of many more to come later to win a better understanding of the far east and a more sympathetic endorsement of the aspirations of the Chinese, were enrolled in schools in Massachusetts (*The Chinese Abroad*, pp. 240-267). Yung Wing, one of the three, stayed to graduate from Yale, the first Chinese to graduate from an American college, while the other two went on to Europe for advanced study. Upon graduation, he returned to China, encouraged more students to study in America. In 1872, Yung Wing headed a mission of 30 students to America to study, paving the way for their successors to discover a common ground for interracial harmony and cooperation in human welfare and relationship between China and the United States.

American trade relations with China as compared with those of the Europeans, had always been pleasant. She had no colonial ambitions and her policy was never aggressive. However, absorbed in the opening of the west due to gold discoveries, and later, the Civil War, her interest in Chinese trade began to decline noticeably. While on the other hand, economic rivalry and political intrigues of the foreign nations in China, caused China to despair of such foreign intercourse and entanglements. Subsequent events led to rapid and successive unbalancing of the equilibrium of China causing great migrations of her people.

In 1848, an American merchant (*Chinese — Chapter IV*) family returning from China, brought the first three Chinese, 2 men and one woman, to the Pacific Coast and landed them in San Francisco. Further migration of traders followed. These early peaceable immigrants formed a respectable and well-liked section in the turbulent gold-rush days of unsettled Yerba Buena. Recognizing the worth of these unobtrusive strangers as a valuable adjunct to the life of the city, Mayor Geary, Vice Consul Woodworth, and Reverend Albert Williams held a novel and interesting ceremony on Portsmouth Square on August 28, 1850, to invite them to join in the city's funeral ceremonies to be held the following day for President Taylor, and presented them with religious tracts, books and papers printed in Chinese, as a gesture of goodwill and friendship (*Annals of San Francisco - pp 287-288*).
(To Be Continued)

F A R E A S T

PRESENT POLITICAL CRISIS IN CHINA

The action of Rebel Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in detaining Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Sian-fu, Shensi province, is clearly an issue of a warlord defying the authority of the central government. The young marshal did not realize that the course of action which he is pursuing is exactly what the central government is dedicated under the teachings and inspiration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to exterminate in China. The present attitude of the government in not ordering the punitive expedition to Sian-fu is not the plea of General Chiang to avoid a civil war, but to give Madame Chiang and T. V. Soong time to exhaust the pending negotiations.

Acting Premier H. H. Kung, although a brother-in-law of the detained General, clearly expressed the attitude of the government in a radio broadcast from Nanking that the life of one individual—however valuable—will not deter the government from enforcing its orders. Chang Hsueh-liang was impeached by the Control Yuan and stripped of all government posts, and regardless of the outcome of the present negotiations, he will be punished by the government for his act.

The Far Eastern observer of the Chinese Digest listed the following possible motives for the action of Chang Hsueh-liang in detaining Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Sian-fu:

1. He is a rich man's son who has enjoyed all the privileges of wealth. Perhaps his act was prompted by a desire for personal exaltation, a desire to regain the prestige he had lost with the loss of Manchuria.

2. His soldiers, having lost their home in Manchuria and being poor men at best, may have listened sympathetically to Communist propaganda. Perhaps Chang Hsueh-liang may have had the co-operation of the Chinese Red Armies in this move.

3. It may have been inspired by the Japanese, desiring the collapse of China's

reconstruction, which would facilitate further Japanese aggression in China.

4. It may have been inspired by the Russians, preferring to let China lead a campaign to halt the Japanese expansion on the continent. General Chiang was detained until such time when he would declare war on Japan.

5. It may be the result of internal political manipulations on the part of the Chinese themselves to check any ambitions of General Chiang to become a powerful dictator.

Whatever may be the motives of Chang Hsueh-liang, foreign or domestic, personal or patriotic, he has been adjudged by the government as a rebel, and the consensus of opinion of the Chinese at home and abroad concur. Young Chang was sent to Shensi province to suppress the Communist invaders, and the laxity of his campaigns brought the personal visit of the Generalissimo to Sian-fu. There Chang shot forty-six of the fifty-two high military officials of the central government in cold blood and detained the Generalissimo as a political prisoner.

In 1931, while Chang was in Peiping, the Japanese attacked Mukden on September 18th, and his subsequent inaction and indecision led to the loss of China's three Northeastern provinces. He would have been impeached then, and stripped of his governmental positions, but General Chiang spared him and sent him out of the country to Europe. Upon his return in 1933, he was appointed Vice-Commander-in-chief of the Bandit Suppression Forces, and given high positions in the Party and the Government. This was done in accordance to an old Chinese political principle of providing good deeds to redeem one's evil ways. Instead of responding to the altruism of Generalissimo Chiang, the irresponsible Marshal is paving his way in China's history as another classical traitor.

Chang Hsueh-liang thought the central

government would yield to his demands if he detained the Generalissimo, but General Ho Ying-ching, the Minister of War, was appointed acting Commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the nation to cope with the emergency, and the central government's troops and bombing planes surrounded Sian-fu within a distance of twenty-five miles. Military commanders telegraphed their loyalty to the central authorities and their denunciations to Chang Hsueh-liang. If necessary the government troops will attack Sian-fu even at the risk of the Generalissimo's life.

The unification of China and the strength of the central government are no longer theories, but rapidly becoming the strength of a modern state.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

Dr. Chang W. Lee

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CULTURE

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"The period we live in has witnessed the destruction of many things that other men created and fostered with the whole energy and passion of which human beings are capable, and that once completed they held precious and preserved until a young and impatient generation destroyed them. Among these the fall from power of the Emperor of China, who bore no less a title than the Son of Heaven, with the repudiation of the tradition which has been fostered for four thousand years or more until it governed the lives of some four hundred millions of human beings is the most tremendous cultural cataclysm in the history of the world. That gorgeous court whose every ceremony was ordered by sumptuary law and inextricably interwoven with the thought and life of the race has been swept away, and we have left only the inanimate shells to give us an understanding of what they were and how they lived. Of these, the clothes, both ordinary and ceremonial are the quickest and most universal, for they appeal to the instinct for adornment which seems natural to all life . . ."

—Alan Priest and Pauline Simmons, in
"Chinese Textile" Metropolitan Museum of Art Handbook.

San Francisco is fortunate indeed in having an exhibit of Chinese textiles from the collection of William Edward Colby, prominent attorney of this city. This collection is the largest private one in the United States, and the largest and most important one ever assembled on the Pacific Coast.

The exhibit on display this year represents the section on symbolic priest robes, temple hangings, and related fabrics. Such specimen are seldom seen even in museums and are practically non-existent among all but the most exclusive dealers of Far Eastern art. There are many reasons why this exhibit is a boom to all connoisseurs of textiles:

1. There is a large Imperial Throne Curtain which measures 21 feet wide and 16 feet high. Of yellow satin brocade, it bears the nine-dragon pattern, a design reserved for the Emperor only. It belongs to the Ch'ien Lung period and was originally the heirloom of Emperor Hseun Tung. No one can behold this majestic Throne Curtain without feeling something of the power and might of hwang ti. Never again will the world be able to create another brocade like this—not unless millions of gifted subjects bow once more before a monarch with unlimited resources.

2. The sacred textiles are particularly rich in color and symbolic designs. They stand unrivalled by garments the world over. The barbaric feather cloaks of the Aztec and the headdresses of the Inca priests are said to have the same brilliancy, but they lack the subtlety of symbolic designs and had to depend on the birds for their colors. "Once a year there was a great gathering of high priests of China, usually in Peking. On such



From The William Edward Colby Collection
K'o suu — The Last Word in Tapestry. Chien Lung Period. Visit of The Queen of The Western Paradise in The Garden of Immortality.

occasion the sheer gorgeousness of display and pageant of color was one of the outstanding human scenes in the whole history of the world, rivalled only by the trappings

and costumes worn on gala occasions by the Imperial Court of China itself."

3. The exhibit is well represented by the last word in the various types represented—

CHINESE TEXTILES

CHINESE DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

Nos. XXVI - XXXI: The Chinese achieved sericulture and the brocade loom; originated the twill weave, the satin weave, and other weaves; devised the Peking stitch, the Peking knot stitch, and other embroidery stitches.

The history of Chinese textiles has yet to be written. Rare specimens of early Chinese fabrics are closely guarded in museums at Nara, New Delhi, Leningrad, London, and Berlin. Until data on these materials are released for comparative study, little can be said about the early loom, dye, and embroidery technics. Silk textiles, whose origin probably goes back to the plant and wool fabrics of the near and middle east and thence to neolithic basketry, may be studied under various headings: rugs, brocades and other fabrics, tapestry, and embroidery.

According to popular tradition silk culture was attributed to Empress Hsi Ling Shih, consort of the legendary Emperor Huang Ti (2698-2798 B.C.), and tailored clothing was said to have originated at that time also. "Previous to that, men went around in fur and hemu." More likely seri-

brocade, velvet, tapestry, and embroideries. "It took years of skilled painstaking labor by artists to make some of the robes on exhibition. The combination of colors are made with the same rare judgment that characterize the best in Chinese art." For example, there is a satin hanging with a rich plum black color, and a velvet palace carpet having a deep cool green as restful as a new cut lawn—an answer to those who think all things Chinese necessarily have vivid colors. Some of the textiles date back to the Ming Dynasty.

4. The rare k'o szu or silk tapestry is represented by some marvelous examples—specimens which Emperors and Mandarins would have treasured. This type of weave is exclusively Chinese, and the art of making the finer type is gone with the ebb of Dynastic power.

5. Of interest, too, is the large drum in the main room, over six feet in diameter, the body being carved from a single section of a tree. "This great drum came from a temple just outside Peking, which was attended by the Imperial family, and boomed the hours of worship for upward of five centuries. It could be heard for miles."

Silk textiles should be of special interest to us who are in touch with the bazaars of Chinatown and so are in a position to collect at least some of the embroideries. The rare ones are already disappearing from the market, and one day we will awake to find that classic textiles will be as rare as classic porcelain. Already the market is filled with cheap modern "imitations." The reason is obvious. The textile centers, such as Peiping, Tientsin, and Canton have already been subjected to Western influence, and gifted young maidens are no longer willing to go blind over seed stitches.

culture had its start about 3500 years ago. Lexigrapher Hsu Shen (died 120 A.D.) stated that no ideograph for silk occurred before the Chou Dynasty (1122 B.C.).

Sir Aurel Stein discovered in Chinese Turkestan not only woolen twill, damask, tapestry, and pile carpet of the Han Dynasty, (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) but also plain silk cloth (rip weave), figured gauze (leno weave), figured monochrome damasks (figure weave?), and polychrome figured silk (wrap twill weave). This last weave was copied successfully by the Egyptians, but was finally introduced into Europe during the T'ang Dynasty.

Both brocades (silk damask) and k'o ssu (silk tapestry) probably originated during the Han Dynasty also, and represents the transfer from wool to silk as a medium. Specimens of them dates only to the Sung Dynasty, although references were made centuries earlier. Many varieties of brocades are made today, including those using silver and gold thread. Many elements in the Robert and Jacquard looms could be traced back to the early Chinese brocade looms.

Some of the finer k'o ssu have tied wolf ends, resulting in a two-faced fabric—a very painstaking process. If duplicated in wool, a foot-square piece of k'o ssu would be approximately eight and a half feet square (allowing 780 silk threads and 90 wool threads to a foot).

Most silk fabrics are of the plain weave crepe de Chine, crepe georgette, silk poplin, taffeta, China silk, chiffon, faille, Shantung (Shan Tung tu ssu or Shantung tussore), and pongee (pen chi). The satin weave have the welt go over three every time it goes under one wrap. Modern satin weaves include satin, charmeuse, crepe metior, and peau de soie. Foulard is the only twill weave I know.

Satin, said to be named after a Chinese city, Zei-tun, by the Arabs, was introduced into Europe during the Yuan Dynasty. At that time Chinese textiles revolutionized the textile designs of Italy, and hence of all Europe. Many of the Christian sacred robes were made to order in China, and these also were under strong Chinese influence.

The earliest known silk velvet dates only to the Ming Dynasty. Specimen included the cut voided cloth velvet (plain or brocaded), cisele solid velvet, and the cut solid twill velvet. The technic may have been imported from Persia.

During the Han Dynasty the Chinese embroiderers have about eight embroidery stitches (loop, knot, couched twist, applique, satin, stem, buttonhole, and quilting stitches), and the surprising thing is that the number has not increased much during the past two thousand years.

The loop or chain stitch is found on the first Stein discovery. Many variations are in use today. The Peking knot stitch (also known as the seed or forbidden stitch) is to be distinguished from the French knot in that the thread of the former is twisted only once around the needle. It is easily made and is smaller and more practicable

than the French knot.

The Peking knot should also be distinguished from the Peking stitch. The latter is done by working a line of slack back stitches, and then running another thread, either of the same or of another color, in and out of the back stitches in the form of a row of loops without the thread entering the ground fabric except to fasten on and off.

The simple couched stitch is often seen in combination with the satin and split stitch. The couched twist stitch is made by twisting two silk threads tightly together and then couching. Applique is embroidery on separate pieces of paper or scrim for fastening to the ground fabric. The buttonhole and quilting stitches are rarely used but not unknown. The split, the cross, and the back stitches are frequently used. The er mien ti ("two-face stitch") of the Chinese is the Holbein stitch of the West.

The satin stitch, either short or long, is the most frequently encountered one. The long stitches gives the design a "furry" appearance, especially if a flossy thread is used. Likewise, solid quilted ground appears like a piece of fur or felt. Great skill was lavished on the satin stitches. For example, encroachments are made to form definite lines which aid in giving "structural quality" to petals, butterfly wings, etc. Keeping an even width of the material between different sections of a design also demands unusual attention. The marvelous way in which a thread or two of the ground fabric is left unworked between petals of flowers is still another instances of tax on skill and eyesight. Some of our modern production hurts only the eyes of the beholders.

The finest satin embroidery I ever encountered was the "Head of Christ" displayed at the 1915 Exposition. The young lady who did the embroidery employed more than 500 differently colored threads, dyeing many of them herself to get the right shade and hue. Unfortunately, the panel was not adequately displayed and escaped the notice of most of the visitors.

After the Ming Dynasty several new stitches were imported, probably from Europe. Among these we find such counted canvas stitches as the Florentine, the petit point, and the surface darning stitch. These are often used to cover the entire ground, thereby completely obliterating the gauze or plain weave on which it is done.

Peacock feathers, gold and silver foils wrapped over paper or leather membrane, brass bound mirrors, metallic discs, silver or gold wound threads and cables, tiny bells, tassels, fringes, floss balls, and other foreign substances were frequently used in connection with embroidery, but the chief charm of the art lies in the wealth of symbolic designs, the bold display of colors, and the patience and skill displayed.

Reference: Embroidery, the *Embroiderers' Journal*, London, September, 1935; Chinese Textiles, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1934; Romance of Silk, CHINESE DIGEST, Vol. 1, No. 5; Textiles, by Woolman and McGowan; Shuo Wen; Kuo Wen Pen Chi, etc.

CHINATOWNIA

ROAMING 'ROUND

WITH R. R.

Ho Hum, another month has come and gone . . . I hear that . . . there remains only 7 days more in which a girl can propose without being harnessed . . . or is it embarrassed? Yes, ma'm, four long years before the next Leap Year comes to our shores again . . . MARGARET CHOY of Crockett was in town for the holidays. She had a nice time renewing old friendships . . . DANIEL WONG of Fresno is certainly a regular visitor in Hanford. Can it be the girls there? . . . FANNIE and ANNIE FOOEY, sisters of SAMMY, the amateur boxer of Red Bluff, were in Marysville for the football game and cheered till they were hoarse. Good reasons why their team won! . . . Can I believe my eyes? If that isn't SUSIE LOWE of Stockton and is she growing up fast! . . . RAYMOND AH TYE is helping his brother, DILLY, JR., at the latter's gas station in Stockton . . . PHIL LEE if Bakersfield was a recent visitor up here. I'll keep the "object of your affections" up North a secret for you, Phil . . . MAY KO of Bakersfield recently gave a card party for a trio of popular Frisco boys . . . BOB WONG who has won several amateur singing contests is slated to appear at the Mandarin on New Year's Eve to sing in the Special Revue . . . EDWARD HEE of Fowler was visiting in San Diego last week. By the way, Eddie, aren't you going the wrong way? . . . GEORGE YOUNG is the new owner of the Chung's Market in Salinas; MAYE CHUNG is still there . . . The Salinas Waku School's Benefit Show proceeds will start construction of a school building . . . SEYMOUR CHAN, with MAE JANG interpreting, returned thanks to the American and Chinese merchants who contributed . . . BOB YOUNG and HENRY JUNG are taking correspondence courses

in radio . . . DOROTHY HAW and MARY LEE, attired in dainty Chinese costumes, are behind the hanky counter at the Gimbel Brothers store . . . JOHN HAW is at the Philco Radio plant . . . GLORIA MARK is one of the Cheltenham High School hockey team's bright stars. Gosh and we have no ice out here in sunny California . . . RALPH JUNG is now attending the Rising Sun Aircraft School in Philadelphia. Upon his graduation next year, he will leave for China to enter some branch of this fascinating industry . . . Other Chinese boys attending the school are HARRY LEONG, HOWARD YICK and PAUL SZE . . . Now, boys, "JACKIE" ONG of Sacramento isn't a boy, it is a MISS Jackie Ong . . . WOODROW LOUIE escorted two fair damsels to the Sacramento Students Skating Party. By the way, here is a tip. Don't shake hands with footballer Louie. He is so strong that when he shakes hands with you, well—that's why I can't type this week . . . We find BENNY CHOYE, TOMMY LEONG, HERBIE LEE and LEON SHEW behind the counter of MYRON CHAN'S Twin Dragons Cocktail Temple . . . ANDY YUKE and DAVE SUM pound out sweet notes on the piano . . . The L. A. boys, football team and rooters, 30 strong, invaded S. F. Sunday. They chartered a bus which blew a tire near Fresno on their way up and delayed their entrance to town somewhat . . . As ROLAND GOT, their captain, said on the radio broadcast from station KGGC the nite before the game, "It's lots of fun and we enjoyed it." Most of the players were "going to town" at the Victory Dance given by sponsor THOMAS TONG the same night at St. Mary's Auditorium . . . KEN UNG was leading the way. Besides being a fine halfback, he shakes a mean hoof! . . . The L. A. boys will play the Oliver team which won the Japanese championship on Jan. 3rd

CATHAY CLUB ELECTS

With important changes in its administration, the Cathay Club held its annual election of officers and directors for 1937. Those elected were Mr. Dere Sheck, president, Mr. Arthur Hee, vice-president; Mr. Herbert J. Haim, secretary; Mr. King Wah Lee, financial secretary; Mr. Norman D. Chinn, treasurer; Mr. Wah Yee, social chairman; Mr. Walter M. Hing, sergeant-at-arms; Mr. Ernest M. Loo, property custodian; Mr. Thomas L. Lym, musical director; and Mr. Francis H. Louie, athletic manager.

With the exception of Mr. King Wah Lee, the above officers compose the board of directors together with Edwar Q. Dong and Wilbur D. Yee.

in L. A . . . FRANK CHAN did all the announcing on the public address system at the game . . . CHARLES LEONG of L. A. assisted him in identifying the players . . . JACK FONG and CHARLEY HING, both of whom played 58 minutes of swell football came back that same evening and played basketball for Shangtai which defeated the T3 team. MARSHALL LEONG is quite an iron man, too, he is at fullback and tackle . . . WILLIE GINTGEE played so hard that he developed some wide open spaces in his football pants . . . Well, here we go . . . Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you all. Affectionately yours,
"R. R."



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REVIEWS AND COMMENT

By William Hoy

A LIST OF RECOMMENDED BOOKS ON CHINA AND THE CHINESE PUBLISHED DURING 1936, WITH BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OR COMMENTS.

(Books already reviewed in the Chinese Digest and those to be reviewed later are indicated.)

History, Politics and Current Affairs

The Manchu Abdication and the Powers, 1908-1912. By John Gilbert Reid. 497 pages. Berkeley: University of California Press. \$5.00.

A scholarly and well organized chronological history of the events leading up to the dissolution of the Manchu dynasty and the part which Japan, Russia, United States, France and Great Britain played in it.

China Changes. By Gerald Yorke. 334 pages. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

A good journalistic picture of China today, with accounts of the Communist movement, Chinese Buddhism, Taoism and the New Life Movement. The writer also described Chiang Kai-shek's crushing of the Fukien rebellion, the Central Government's campaign against the Chinese Soviet Republic, and the Japanese invasion of Jehol.

The Far Eastern Crisis, Recollections and Observations. By Henry L. Stimson. 293 pages. Illustrated, maps, appendices, index. New York: Harper & Bros. \$3.75.

Trenchant observations by a former Secretary of State on the part which the U.S. played in international diplomacy vis-a-vis Japan's seizure of Manchuria in 1931. A carefully documented, frank, straight-forward and sincere appraisal of the failure of organized machinery of peace as represented in the League of Nations, to help China at a critical moment in her history. Written in a language characteristic of the man, Stimson pulled no punches.

Can China Survive? By Hallet Abend and Anthony J. Billingham. 317 pages. Illustrated, index. New York: Iver Washburn, Inc. \$3.00.

Two American correspondents who have years of experience behind them in reporting men and events in China for the N.Y. Times, collaborated in this highly interesting volume. It is factually accurate, realistic in viewpoint and analytical in tone. The authors present a rather gloomy picture of China's present and probable future. *To be reviewed later.*

The New Social Order in China. By T'ang Leang-li. 282 pages. No. 6 in "China Today" Series. Shanghai: China United Press. U.S. \$3.50.

In this volume the editor of the People's Tribune goes back to ancient Chinese history and philosophy to support the thesis that China's social order needs changing and is being changed under the aegis of the Kuo-Min Tang. The first few chapters on the civilization and philosophy of ancient China has been presented by the same author some years ago when he wrote *The Foundations of Modern China*, published in England.

Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles are condensed into a few pages in the chapter on political changes. There are also chapters on labor, woman's movement and other phases in China's changing social order. This book is propaganda intelligently presented. A bibliography, however, would have enhanced its usefulness.

Drama and Music

The West Chamber. Translated from the Chinese by Henry H. Hart. 236 pages. Stanford University Press, Palo Alto, California. \$3.50.

A competent translation of one of the greatest Chinese medieval dramas, beautifully printed and bound. *Reviewed October 23, 1936.*

The Western Chamber. Translated from the Chinese by S. I. Hsiung. New York: Liveright. \$2.00.

Another translation of Hsi Hsiang Chi, this time by a native playwright, remembered for his translation and adaptation of *Lady Precious Stream*.

Foundations of Chinese Musical Art. By John Hazedel Levis. 233 pages. Illustrated with musical compositions, appendix, bibl., index. Peiping: Henri Vetch. U.S. \$6.00.

An explanation of the basis and principles of the music of ancient China, for those with a sound knowledge of music. The author also explains and transcribes into modern notation several ancient native music-poems, ending with comments on the value of this form of music today.

Geography and Travel

Historical and Commercial Atlas of China. By Albert Herrmann. 112 pages, bibl., index, list of Chinese characters. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press. \$5.00.

This valuable atlas is the work of the Professor of Historical Geography in the University of Berlin and constitutes Volume I in a Monograph Series prepared by the Harvard-Yenching Institute. In 60 beautifully executed maps the history of China is traced, from 1900 B.C. to the present day. The boundaries of China throughout almost 4000 years of history, the political status and various periods are explained in detail. Other interesting maps include the home of Confucius, historic ruins, Europe in search of new routes to India and China, and the Chinese abroad. Not the least important part of the atlas is the exhaustive bibliography given, map by map. There is an index of geographical and proper names and a list of over 3000 Chinese characters representing the native names of all the known places in ancient and modern China. This is not an ordinary book of maps but an atlas of the history of China.

News From Tartary: A Journey from Peking to Kashmir. By Peter Fleming. 384 pages, illus. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.00.

An English journalist-traveler with a vivid pen, accompanied by a Swiss woman journalist, Ella Maillart, described their hazardous journey of 3500 miles over one of the world's less known and dangerous country. Hand in hand with good travel descrip-

tions and accounts of their hazards, goes reporting of British and Russian Far Eastern politics with respect to Chinese Turkestan. Illustrated with 50 superb pictures taken with the author's Leica camera.

The Flight of "Big Horse." The Trail of War in Central Asia. By Sven Hedin. Translated by F. H. Lyon, 263 pages, illus. \$3.75.

The world-famous explorer, now 70, described personal adventures, which he did not look for, in the midst of war scarred province of Sinkiang. He and his companions ran into a Chinese general named Ma Chung-yin—"Big Horse" himself—who was at war with another general named Chin Shu-jen. "Big Horse," in his turn, was being chased by White Russian Cossacks. And into this theatre of war the explorer and his party of Chinese engineers, surveyors and Mongol drivers landed.

Art

The Chinese on the Art of Painting. Translations and comments by Osvald Siren. 261 pages. Peiping: Henri Vetch. U.S. \$4.00.

A collection of sayings of Chinese artists and art critics on the subject of painting, beginning from the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.) to the founding of the Chinese Republic. A valuable book of information on the Chinese theory of art.

Some Technical Terms of Chinese Painting. By Benjamin March. 56 pages, plates, diagrams, index. Washington, D. C., American Council of Learned Societies. \$1.50.

Painstaking research and a year's experience in China learning Chinese painting resulted in this volume, valuable for its explanations of technical terms of Chinese painting. The terms are listed in Chinese, with both translation and romanized equivalents, and classified under 12 headings, such as materials, forms, subjects, etc. The book was completed shortly before the author's death.

Fiction

Shanghai Deadline. By La Selle Gilman. 273 pages. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. \$2.50.

A first novel, by an active American newspaper man in China, laid against the background of the greatest commercial metropolis in the Far East. The story concerns an American newspaper man's life and loves, giving first-hand information on how news is obtained and written in China. An interesting and vivid story in spite of a weak plot.

Yang and Yin. By Alice Tisdale Hobart. 366 pages. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$2.50.

The Great Monad of Chinese philosophy, the yin-yang principle, serves as the symbol for this, the third of a series of four novels the author has designed to render a picture of China's civilization today as its various phases of life come under the irresistible impact of the West. It tells the story of Peter Fraser's life as a man and as a mission doctor in China. In the larger issue "Yang and Yin" is to be taken as the coming together of Eastern and Western thought, "the beauty and excesses of each, the impact of one upon

REVIEWS AND COMMENT

the other."

Biography

The Last Empress. By Daniele Vare. 320 pages. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co. \$3.00.

The life of Tzu-Hsi, last of the Manchu rulers. Contains practically no new material, but its chief merit—which the author presumably intended—is in its absorbing story told in beautiful prose. It is a dramatic story dramatically told. The author, a former Italian minister to China, has studied his subject thoroughly.

The Flight of An Empress. By Wu Yung. Translated by Ida Pruitt. 222 pages, illus., with Introduction by Kenneth Scott La-tourette. New Haven: Yale University Press. \$2.50.

A Chinese magistrate gives his account, flavored with flowery and euphemistic phrases, of the Boxer Rebellion of 1900, of the various happenings attendant upon the Empress Dowager and her Court's flight from Peking, and of his personal observations and impressions of the Empress. The description of the Boxer's weird rites is one of the many interesting chapters.

The Exile. By Pearl S. Buck. 315 pages. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock; a John Day Book. \$2.50.

A warm, beautifully written biography of the author's own mother, who married a missionary and spent most of her years in China. It has the quality of universality which the author achieved in two of her novels, "The Good Earth" and "The Mother."

Fighting Angel. By Pearl S. Buck. 302 pages. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock; a John Day Book. \$2.50.

As "The Exile" is the story of her mother, this book is the story of the author's father, "son of generations of grim Presbyterian fathers, Calvinist, predestinarian, believer in the second coming of Christ," a product of the "preaching family" in Virginia, who "spent all his life being a ruling minority of one."

As portrayed by his daughter, Andrew was a passionate figure, his soul wrapped up in his Work, spending his life spreading the Gospel in inland China, unmindful of hardships and dangers, serene with the serenity of one who is the chosen of God. These words set the whole tone of the biography: "Great missionary he was, intrepid soul, but there was no fatherhood in him. He had to be viewed, to be considered, not as a father but as a man." Andrew was a trail blazer in an era of spiritual imperialism in China.

General

A History of the Press and Public Opinion in China. By Lin Yutang. 179 pages. Published for the China Institute of Pacific Relations. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. U.S. \$2.00.

As the title fully explains, this is a study of the press and public opinion in China, divided into the ancient and modern periods. A valuable reference work. *To be reviewed later.*

Matteo Ricci's Scientific Contribution to

China. By Henri Bernard, S. J. Translated by E. C. Werner. 108 pages. Peiping: Henri Vetch. U.S. \$2.50.

With scientific accuracy the author has tried to trace the important contribution of this Jesuit missionary—acknowledged founder of the Catholic missions in China—to the scientific knowledge of China in the 17th century, and the subsequent influence of his work. *Reviewed August 21, 1936.*

The Romance of Tea. By William H. Ukers, M. A. Illustrated. 276 pages, New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$3.00.

The author has called this book An Outline of Tea and Tea Drinking Through Sixteen Hundred Years. Tea, of course, is always associated with China, and this story tells the origin of this beverage and its usage throughout the centuries. *To be reviewed later.*

Oriental Philosophy. The story of the Teachers of the East. By Frances Grant. 300 pages. New York: The Dial Press. \$2.75.

The lives and teachings of the great philosophers of the East, headed by Sakyamuni, Confucius and Loatze, are neatly summarized in this volume. The religions and philosophies of India, China, Japan, Iran and Islam are succinctly put forth. *Reviewed June 5, 1936.*

Modern Newspaper Chinese. By J. J. Brandt. 321 pages, subject index, index to notes, vocabulary index. Peiping: Henri Vetch. U.S. \$5.00.

A textbook of no little interest for those who read both Chinese and English. Giving Chinese texts and English translations, the author analyses the way in which modern newspaper Chinese is written. Chinese journalism is definitely creating a new style of Chinese writing, just as American journalism is creating a new style in the writing of everyday English. This book tells the story.

Mirror of China. By Louis Laloy. Translated by Catherine A. Phillips. 308 pages. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.75.

A Frenchman, Professor of Chinese Studies in the University of Paris, writes urbanely of various aspects of Chinese civilization and culture, especially Chinese theatre and Chinese music, as well as Taoism, Buddhism and Confucianism. His very urbanity makes his book more or less tinged with superficiality, but nonetheless entertaining. And some of his conclusions are interesting.

Jen Sheng: The Root of Life. By Mikhail Prishvin. English version by George Walton and Philip Gibbons. 177 pages. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

A Russian chemist escapes from the horrors of war to find peace and solace in nature as it unfolds itself to him in a corner of Manchuria. Jen Sheng (in Cantonese, Gin-seng), is a plant which grows in the shape of a human body and to which the Chinese for centuries have attributed a magic, revitalizing power over the human system. Jen Sheng, therefore, is verily the Root of Life, but the author uses it in a mystical sense. The story is of the chemist's wanderings in the Manchurian forests, seeing and understanding the marvels of nature and out of these experiences found his own soul in

relation to the universe around him. It is a story sensitively told, and the translation seemed to have retained all the prose beauty of the original.

Annual Customs and Festivals in Peking. As recorded by Tun Li-ch'en, translated and annotated by Derk Bodde. 147 pages, illus., map, bibl., appendices, index. Peiping: Henri Vetch. U.S. \$4.50.

An account of the customs and festivals of the people of Peking of an age already gone, written by a minor Manchu official at the beginning of this century. Chinese festivals, religious, social, agricultural, are inextricably bound up with the Chinese art of living, and in this book one is given a glimpse of how the Chinese have regulated their lives in accordance with their social genius and their humanistic philosophy of life. The descriptions are simply but charmingly written and the annotations by the translator are an essential part of the book. This is a valuable contribution to the study of Chinese social life as it is mirrored in their festivals.

"Chinatownia"

China Boy. By Idwal Jones. 132 pages. Los Angeles: Primavera Press. \$2.50.

Colorfully woven stories of the old time California Chinese, whom the author cherishes with affectionate regard. Idwal Jones is a story writer to whom plot means little, but color, atmosphere and pungent phrases mean much. In sheer ability to tell a good story, the Chinese tales of Bret Harte, Dobie, de Bra, Achmet Abdullah and the melodramatic Hugh Wiley pale beside his.

San Francisco's Chinatown. By Charles Caldwell Dobie. Illustrated by E. D. Suydam. 328 pages. New York: D. Appleton Century Co. \$5.00.

An historical, interpretative and descriptive story of Chinatown and the Chinese in California. *Reviewed November 13, 1936.*

Chinatown Inside Out. By Leong Gor Yun. 256 pages, illus. New York: Barrows Mussey. \$3.00.

"This is the first authentic book on Chinatown by a Chinese who knows what goes on. It gives the whole story of a world within a world: Chinatown gambling, prostitutions, characters, business life, newspapers, racketeering, opium, tong wars. In short, it tells everything about Chinatown. A better picture of the Chinese in America has never been written . . . the author, a Chinatown civic leader, has unequalled facilities for finding out everything that even most Chinese do not know . . ." We are quoting from the publisher's information on the book jacket.

That this is the first book on Chinatown written by one of its own is true, and it does give out much inside information which many Chinese do not definitely know. But is too episodic to be complete, and the style shows either hurried or careless writing, or both. Nonetheless it is still a worthwhile volume because of its revelation of Chinatown politics and for its factual data. *Reviewed October 9, 1936.*

EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON
THE NEWS OF THE MONTH

Seen at their classes last week were little Chinese children, all intent upon learning their lessons, whether they be at Chinese school or the public schools.

Future leaders of Chinese in America will come from their ranks, and the building of continued good-will between the Chinese and American people shall be their task.

Coming at a time when all China was beginning to feel the true meaning of the word "united", the act of Marshal Chang Hseuh-liang in kidnapping Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek can best be called high treason. Denounced by all, one can but pity the poor mother of Marshal Chang, who traveled to Nanking "to do what she can to help right the huge wrong that her son had done."

At a time when General Chiang had so advanced rural reconstruction, national spirit, and the welding of the nation into one body, the ending of his career would indeed be a loss to the country.

He who is great, must make humility his base. He who is high, must make lowliness his foundation. Thus princes and kings in speaking of themselves use the terms "lonely," "friendless," "of small account." Is not this making humility their base?

—Lao Tzu.

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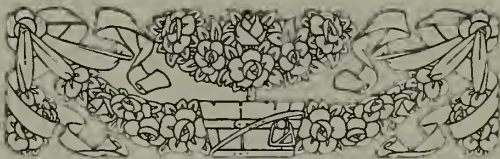
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CHINESE DIGEST

CHINESE DIGEST INDEX

INDEX TO VOLUME I AND II November 15, 1935, to November 27, 1936, inclusive.

NOTE: The following is an index of all signed and unsigned articles that have appeared in the CHINESE DIGEST during the past thirteen months. This index excludes sports and other general news items. Readers who desire to obtain copies of back numbers containing one or more of these articles can still do so by writing immediately to the editor. Due to the rapidly diminishing number of back issues a charge of ten cents must be made for each and every copy. For an entire set of Volumes I and II—55 issues—the price is \$5.00, postpaid.

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S P O R T S

Fred George Woo

NAN WAHS FAVORED TO TAKE WAH YING TITLE

Wah Ying Club's Bay Region Chinese Basketball championships go into the third week of play Sunday, December 27, at the Kezar Pavillion, with the first contest scheduled for 7 p. m.

That Nan Wah Club is one of the top favorites to win the title is the fans' general opinion, although the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shangtai and the defending champions, Troop Three Scouts, boast of such strong teams that they must be reckoned with.

With such veterans as Fred Gok, George Lee, Johnny Wong, Fred H. Wong and others in the line-up, the Nan Wahs present a formidable outfit. Stiff competition for the Nan Wahs is expected to come from the "Y" aggregation, which includes such well-known cagers as Herbert Tom, Wahso Chan, Frank Wong, Ted Chin, Thomas Yep and several others of proven ability.

Murphy Chan, Chauncey Yip, Allen Lee, Howard Ho, Frank Chan and Charles Hing are expected to carry the Shangtai five into the thick of the championship scramble, while the Scouts will rely on their vets, Earl Wong, Henry Kan, Don Lee, Hin Chin and Phillip Chinn to do the heavy work.

The St. Mary's, Nulite and the Chan Ying clubs form the rest of the league. All are dark horses, with the possibility that one of them may be of championship caliber. The Nulites have some fine players in Daniel Leong, Ernest Leong, Harry Louie, Alfred Gee, Charles Lew and Wilfred Jue, and St. Mary's greatly strengthened by the addition of Stephen Way and Eddie Way, will take the court with such stalwarts as Jimmy Chew, Arthur Yim, and Charles Low. Among Chan Yings' mainstays are Charles Louie, Henry Mew, William Chan and Albert Dere, who may carry the team into the thick of battles.

Here's how the CHINESE DIGEST sports department picks the teams to finish: Nan Wah, Shangtai, Chinese "Y", Troop Three, St. Mary's, Nulite and Chan Yings, in the order named.

Remainder of the league schedule:

December 27, at Kezar, Chinese "Y" vs. Chan Ying, Shangtai vs. Nan Wah, Troop Three vs. St. Mary's.

January 3, at Burke's Gym, St. Mary's vs. Shangtai, Troop Three vs. Nulite, Nan Wah vs. Chan Yings.

January 10, at Burke's Gym, Nan Wah vs. Chinese "Y", Shangtai vs. Nulite, Troop Three vs. Chan Yings.

January 17, at Burke's Gym, Chinese "Y" vs. Troop Three, Nulite vs. Chan Yings, St. Mary's vs. Nan Wah.

January 24, at Burke's Gym, Chinese "Y" vs. Shangtai, Nulite vs. St. Mary's, Nan Wahs vs. Troop Three.

S. F. CHINESE WIN RICE BOWL CLASSIC

Playing under a drenching rain on a thoroughly soaked field, the San Francisco Chinese football team defeated the Los Angeles Chinese at the U. S. F. field Sunday afternoon, 6-0, in the Rice Bowl classic.

On the second play in the second quarter, Charlie Hing, San Francisco halfback, dashed over right tackle for the score after a forty-five-yard run, snaking and eeling his way over to elude several would-be Los Angeles tacklers.

Outstanding for the San Francisco eleven were Jack Fong and Charlie Hing, backs, who executed some nice end runs and off-tackle plays, while Marshall Leong proved himself a booming line-plunger, opening holes many a time himself. In the line, Ernest Lee, tackle, and the ends, Woodrow Louie, Ed Yee and Willie Gingee, were stars.

For the southern team, the Ung brothers, Ted and Ken, played fine ball, while in the line, Young Yoon was a "rock of Gibraltar" on defense and A. Lew performed creditably.

Following the game, Coach Bill Fischer of the S. F. team stated, "In meeting the L. A. Chinese boys, the S. F. Chinese met a well-coached team. Their boys played a wonderful brand of football and it's a tribute to their coach and to Los Angeles. The score tells the superb plane which the S. F. boys executed today. I feel that this team will make history on the Pacific Coast for the Chinese. I hope to schedule other contests. Old man rain did not dampen the spirit of my boys, and I feel honored to coach such a worthy group of lads."

Dick Chapman, acting coach of the L. A. squad, said, "It was a good all-around clean game. The rain hurt us. Being a light team, we depend upon speed. For a rainy day, the best team won."

The Rice Bowl turned out to be a "Rain Bowl" and the irony of it all was the broadcasting of "I Love You (Sunny) California" between the halves. The traditional Lion Dance was performed by the Boy Scouts of the Chinese Catholic Mission, and the Drum and Bugle Corps performed exceedingly well under the handicap of the prevailing rain.

This Bowl game was mentioned in an NBC broadcast during a football rally held in the San Francisco War Memorial Opera House for the annual East-West All-Stars Shrine Football Game for Crippled Children. This game is expected to be the annual "Bowl Game" of San Francisco.

HAWAIIAN STARS SHINE IN PORTLAND

The Hawaiian All-Stars were seen in action at the Portland Y. M. C. A. recently. In a tilt with the Y. M. C. A. team, the All-Stars were victorious, chalking up a score of 30-20.

This team is composed of strictly native Hawaiian. The rest of the personnel is composed of Russell J. Mingee, promoter and business manager; Manager Willie Kilgore and Coach Al Miller.

The team is led by Captain Walter Wong, who is fast, a natural dribbler and a good shot. Combined with the strategic plays of Chew Chong Ching, the consistency of Larry Eddie Akau and Al Chew Goo, the sharp shooting of Jow Cabral, the passing of Swanne Pang and the excellent all-around playing of Foro Moriguchi the invaders are a hard team to beat.

PORTLAND SPORT FLASHES

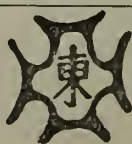
The Chung Wah basketball team of Portland practice workouts are well under way. This girls' ball club is the "A" team in the City of Roses, and one which has held undisputed claim to the championship of the Northwest for the past two years. During this time the "Chung Wahs" have never been defeated by any Oriental team.

This year the team will be led by honorary captain La Lun Chin. Miss Chinn started her basketball career in 1928 as a member of the Beaverton High team. Because of her inspirational fighting spirit together with her natural ability to handle the ball and to shoot with uncanny accuracy, she was named captain in the last two years at Beaverton. Both seasons the school team won the championship of the Washington County League. Since graduation until the present time La Lun has played for the Chung Wah.

The Chung Wah team is contemplating a trip throughout California in February, and would like to schedule games against the different Chinese girls' teams. The Portland team can be reached at 608 S. W. Alder St., in care of Leah Hing or Ed. Lee.

The Wah Kiang Club opened their season with a 14 to 8 win over the Japanese A. C. at the Y. M. C. A. courts December 4, but lost the second game the following day to the Neighborhood House, 22-21.

Although the young Chinese team showed a powerful defense in their two starts, their offense was ragged at times and can stand a lot of improvement before the annual games with the Seattle teams, one of which is now scheduled for December 19.



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S P O R T S

OUTSTANDING ATHLETES OF THE MONTH

Miss Lalun Chin of Portland captains the Chung Wah basketball team which has been undefeated for two years.



Barnstormers from the Hawaiian Islands were members of the Hawaiian All-Stars which completed a successful trip to the Pacific Northwest. Players are, from left to right: Eddie Okau, Richard Tom, George Ching, Swanne Pang, Joe Cabral, Walter Wong, Sonny Lee, Chew Chong Ching, and G. Morigushi

San Francisco's gridders emerged from several years' hibernation to hang up a close win over the Los Angeles gridders on December 20 in San Francisco. The victors are shown below.



S P O R T S

SPORTSHORTS

Dr. D. K. Chang, Mac Soo Hoo, Fred Jow, Tong Loy, Tommy Leong and others got their limits in the duck hunting season. . . . Fred Jow, kingfish in striped and black bass, won cash prizes for the year of the Chinese Sportsmen Club. . . . Slim Young and Quon Soo Hoo have Irish water spaniels, and have donated the services to the club's forthcoming hunt. . . . Some sort of a record is claimed by the Chinese "Y" 80-pound basketball team. Recently the Chinese eighties trounced the Mission branch in a Decathlon game to the remarkable tune of 64-0. Well, it's something to brag about anyway. Previous to that, the Chinese had two shut-out wins, defeating Salesians, 44-0, and the St. Mary's A. C., 16-0. . . . Trailing 30-22 at half, the Locke Chinese School came back strong in the second half to overcome the lead of Sacramento to win, 54-44, in a recent cage game. P. Lee, W. Jang and H. Jang starred for the winners, while Edmund Yee, G. Louie and E. Fong stood out for the capital boys. . . . A large crowd turned out to witness the Loma Chinese hoopers of Los Angeles administered a recent beating to the Bears, a Japanese team, 43-22. . . . Watsonville's Chinese basketball team is getting ready for another season with but two veterans, Earl Goon and Parker Chan, the rest of the players being players of unknown quality. The others on the squad are Johnson Chinn, Joe Chin, Henry Lew, Lew Shew, Edward Chinn, Henry Leong, Walter Lew, Harry Goon, Elmer Shew, Bock Jang, William Shew and Robert Lew. . . . Three basketball teams have been organized this season by the Chinese of Locke, the Chinese School "A" and "B" teams, and the Town Team, which is a recently formed aggregation. The Town Team is composed of Howard Chan, Bill King, Kimball Owyang, Chester King and Albert Low. Chan and Bill King are former Sacramento County all-conference players for Courtland Hi, while Chester King was a star from a Canton, China, college five. . . . Fairly large crowds have been trekking to the Kezar Court every Sunday evening to witness the Wah Ying League games. On December 27, three contests are on tap at Kezar, while on January 3, 10, 17 and 24, games will be played at the Burke's Gym. . . . The Santa Barbara's Sun Wah Club is planning to enter the City Boys Cage League again this year. The team showed up well in vanquishing a number of strong teams and hopes to wind up near the top of the league. . . . Senation! Sammy Fooy was in the recent Golden Gloves Boxing Tournament! From the fans' standpoint, Sammy is some battler, or he wouldn't have reached the semi-finals against such keen competition. . . . The Scouts Varsity meets the S. F. J. C. Chinese in a cage game, with the preliminary at 2 p. m. at the Salvation Army court on Christmas Day.

MONTEREY FIVE LOSES

Handicapped by the absence of Benson Choye, star forward, the Monterey Chinese quintet dropped a 32-30 decision to the Monterey Y. M. I., composed of former high school stars, recently. The Chinese staged a rally during the closing minutes of play, but fell short by two points of tying the count.

Paul Mark, with seventeen points, and Tommy Gee, Paul Chinn, Edwin and Howard Low gave stellar performances.

BOWLING MEET

Looking futuristically toward the American Bowling Congress Meet in New York City in March with enthusiastic anticipations, numerous Chinese bowling teams have been formed in that city. The Chinatown league, numbering eight competing teams, holds its weekly meeting every Wednesday evening.

Quoting from Captain George Sing, leader of the team entered in the A. B. C. tourney, "With such a steady scoring team, the Chinese will be well represented in the coming contests."

THE UNKNOWN PACKERS

One of the reasons why San Francisco's Chinatown is so keen about football this year may be attributed to the Unknown Packers, a pigskin team averaging 100 pounds. Young though they are, they take their football as seriously as the college gridmen do.

Coached by Edwin Bing Dong, former backfield star of the Lick-Wilmerding High School, the Packers have won their last two starts, defeating the Y. M. C. A. Tigers 48-0, and Hip Wo School, 13-6. The young gridiron men have two games remaining on the schedule, although no dates have been set—one against the Chinese Playground team of Fred Mah and the other against Chung Wah School, coached by Leon Lym.

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FOUL SHOT CHAMPS

Arnold Lim and Jack Seid were crowned champions of the third annual Chinese Y. M. C. A. Foul Shooting Tournament held early this month. Arnold won in the senior division, while Jack was winner in the junior class.

Following are the winners of first, second, third and fourth places, named in order: Senior, Arnold Lim, Bing Chin, Me Sing, and Frank Wong; Junior, Jack Seid, Lok Jung Ghin, Harry Chin and Fred Hong.

Both first place winners caged twenty out of twenty-five tries, quite a difference from the world's record of 499 consecutive free throws made in Chicago by Harry Leavitt.

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A

MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND A

HAPPY

NEW YEAR

CHINATOWNIA

REMEMBER WHEN?

By Chingwah Lee

Remember when our girls used to have "embroidery circles," and how they used to exchange patterns and gossip over their needles?

Ja-jum or silk embroidery was considered a primary requisite for a cultured lady, and her matrimonial merits were often judged as much by the charm of her needlework as by the daintiness of her features. "A girl who cannot ja-jum is not fit for marriage. If poor she cannot contribute to the support of the family; if wealthy, she does not know what to do with her leisure"—so says the old timer.

Girls of marriageable age would carry their sewing baskets and portfolios of ban (patterns or samplers) to the home of one of the girls, preferably one with several eligible brothers. The samplers are tracings on tissue paper, done with the Chinese ink and brush, and some of them are exquisite work by themselves. They not only exchange samplers but consult the older ones as to what stitch to use for a given design—how to give "body" to deers and kilins, how to put "structural qualities" into dragons and butterflies. Very important is the conference on colors: how to bring out the unearthy tinge to a kingfisher's feathers; how to make the peacock's plumage realistic and yet not flashy (lo-lo sut-sut), how to bring out the central design; how to put life into flowers.

It is surprising how much of the finer points on needlework decoration the older girls can carry in their heads. Off hand they can name hundreds of motives, scores of pleasing combinations, and appropriate designs for different objects or different occasions. Remember the patterns on some of the things sister made?

- Younger brother's cap with the eight genii (pa shien) decoration.
- Father's tobacco pouch with the mal-low design (symbol of quietude).
- The four panels with the flowers of the four seasons (mei lan kuk, yuk).
- Brother's bedspread with the hawk and sun pattern (symbols of vision).
- The tea cosy cover with the eight trigram (pa kwa) design.
- Mother's headband (tou pau) with the azalea and butterfly pattern (grace).
- Milady's slippers with the peony design (spring, youth, and romance).
- Baby carrying strap (mei tai) with the pomegranate (fruitfulness) pattern.
- The heung pou (sachel) and ho pou (purses) with gold appliques.

During the stitching there would be a great deal of random remarks and whispering as to what is going on. "Have you heard? So and so is already expecting a blessed event?" "So and so is asking So and So's father to 'jo chun.' The poor suiter, she's a real yuk po (medicine pot)." "So and So brought his wife another jade bracelet, nearly half an inch thick, and well veined." "So and so plucks her eyebrows, and really,

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she still uses powder." "So and So is already settling down; the other day her hair looked like a hen's nest." "So and So's mother wanted 200 lai bang hop (gift boxes) for her wedding; such nerve." "Number two of rich So and So is taking over his father's business; they say he can work the abacus with his left hand and write with his right." "Young So and So can speak the devil's talk like a white man, but they say he also acts like one."



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OUR LITTLE THEATER

By Lien Fa

"FASHIONS"

Scene— Square and Circle Dance

Place— Chinese Y. W. C. A., S. F.

Date— December 5, 1936

Featuring an imported Mandarin wrap, Miss May Jung wore a colorful creation



with heavy thread embroidery, an all over pattern on a background of ebony, and trimmed with neat frog buttons down the front. Silver cord-like threads formed exquisite designs.

This lovely wrap was lined with soft white lapin, giving Miss Jung all the warmth and comfort as well as the smartest wrap we have seen in a long time.

The beauty of lace was exemplified by Miss Margaret Tam's gown of white, straightly styled with narrow shoulder straps.

A jacket of glittering gold, nicely fitted with short puff sleeves and pleated peplum, featured Miss Helen Fong's outfit. With this, she wore a flared skirt of black crepe.

Simple elegance marked Miss Daisy K. Weng's black gown, with a rhinestone clip as a contrast on the neckline. The accessories were also of rhinestones.

CHINATOWNIA

PHILADELPHIA,— The annual bridge and dinner dance sponsored by the Chinese-American Republican Club was held at the Cathay Tea Garden, December 18. Livingston Chunn was installed as president of the club.

Mrs. Ina Shih recently opened her Pagoda College of Beauty Culture. She owns and operates three beauty shops in the City.

NEW YORK, N.Y.— The Jeune Doc Society, Ging Hawk Club, and the Chinese Campfire Girls gave an informal tea in honor of China's "Joan of Arc," the heroine of the North China crisis in Peiping last year, on December 3. Miss Pearl Hom presided.

SEATTLE, WASH.— The Chinese Students' Club met at the home of Vice-Consul Leong on December 4. Mr. Frank Nipp, president of the club, introduced the Vice-Consul who spoke on the current conditions in China.

The Cathay Club held a Christmas party in the home of Mr. Edwin Woo, December 12.

PORTLAND, ORE.— A Yuletide party was given by the Misses Ella and Rose Coe at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lee, December 5. Entertainment was provided by the Lotus Blossom Trio, the Hawaiian basketball players, and a mock wedding performed by Tunnie Lee, Mabel Lee and Joe Sato.

The Chinese Girls' Club gave a card party for the new pledges at the home of Mrs. Benjamin Lee. The neophytes are Pearl Lee Yem, Isabelle Lee Hong, Marjorie Chinn, Dorothy Wong, Mildred Goon and Irene Chin. The club sponsored the Wun Long Hop on December 21.

The Chinese Girls' Reserve held their annual dinner at the home of Mrs. Stanley Chin. Their semi-formal dance was given on December 26 in the City Women's Club.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.— The monthly meeting of the China Society of Southern California was held in Soochow Cafe, December 7th. Miss Pearl H. Wong, dean at Hwa Nam College in Foochow, Fukien province, spoke on "Women and Education in China." Miss Soo Yong, Chinese cinema actress, read some Chinese poems, while the Messrs. Yu Feng Sung and Young H. Chui of U. S. C. played a duet on Chinese flutes.

The Iowa Athletic Club gave a benefit dance which was well supported by the Angelos, on December 19 at the Macabee Temple.

Rev. B. Y. Leong, pastor of the Chi-

nese Congregational Church and president of the Chinese Christen Union of San Francisco, is visiting in the city. Miss Amy Chinn of Seattle was also in town.

The Chinese Tennis Club gave their annual dinner dance at the Blue Room Supper Club on December 11. The winner of the men's singles was Mr. Elmer Gee, and the winner of the women's singles was Miss Mamie Sing.

STOCKTON, CALIF.— The Tau Lambda, Chinese girls' club under the sponsorship of Dr. Dora Lee, invited the "Tri-C" boys' club to a hike held in Louis Park. The girls made the lunches which were auctioned to the boys for a fair price.

Dr. Dryden Phelps, professor at the West China University in Chengtu, Szechuan, spoke to the Breakfast Club on the major problems confronting China today. The Breakfast Club is attracting the attention of the Chinese youth of Stockton with its many interesting programs.

The following are officers of the newly-formed International Club: Rev. Jose Deso, pastor of the Filipino House of Friendship, president, Clarence Compton, vice-president, Miss Mildred Jann, secretary, and Kenneth Jann, treasurer.

The Stockton Community Chest will appoint a Chinese division manager to head the 1937 drive in the Chinese section, according to Mr. C. M. Menzies, president of the local Chest. Mr. Harry Hoffman, general manager of the Community Chest, was approached by Mr. Joseph H. Won, local newshawk, for Chinese leadership in this year's campaign, and Mr. Hoffman replied, "This is a good suggestion, and I will appoint some prominent and interested Chinese to act as division manager for the 1937 Community Chest Campaign."

BERKELEY, CALIF.— The semi-annual elections of the Chinese Students' Club of the University of California were held and the following were elected officers of the club for the Spring semester, 1937: Mr. David Lee, president, Miss Jessie Fung, vice-president, Miss Ruby Yee, secretary, Mr. Elmer Lee, treasurer, Mr. Earl Wong, auditor, and Mr. Freeman Hon house manager. The officials promise more interesting meetings, inter-club basketball games, inter-club socials, and the annual Spring Informal for the coming semester, as related by the new president, Mr. Lee.

Dr. C. M. Li was given a bon voyage

party and left Berkeley for his new post as professor of Economics at Nankai University, Tientsin, China. He left by way of Vancouver, B. C. Dr. Li received his M. A. and Ph. D. degrees at the University of California.

Mr. Andrew Poon having received his M. S. in Police Administration from the University has left the west coast to further his studies in that field at the University of Chicago. He will visit the Police departments of Chicago, New York City, Boston, and other eastern cities with introductions from Professor August Vollmer, internationally famous
(Continued on Next Page)

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CHINATOWNIA

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OAKLAND, CALIF.—Extensive plans are being made by the Waku Auxiliary for their annual Chinese New Year Dance to be held on February 13. The place will be announced later.

The Chinese Youth Circle met at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Raymond L. Ng and planned a dance to be given this Spring, tentatively set for March 6. Mr. Henry Chew, president of the club appointed Mr. Edwin Gee general chairman of the affair.

Mrs. Beaulah Ah Tye Jung recently opened an office and became the first Chinese real estate agent licensed by the State of California. Mrs. Jung is the only known Chinese woman engaged in this business, and the first of her race to qualify under the new laws of the state. She recently passed the East Bay Real Estate Board examinations prescribed by the state division of real estate of California.

WATSONVILLE, CALIF.—The Watsonville Boys' Club held its annual dinner dance at the Resetar Hotel on December 4. Mr. Parker Chan was re-elected president of the club.

FRESNO, CALIF.—The Hi-Jinks given by the Fay Wah Juniors at the Chinese Center was a big success. Over 250 members of the community were present. The orchestra members were Messrs. Francis Dott, Guy Lai, Edward Bowen, Wesley Chow, Clarence Mah, and Robert Hall. The "girls" who sang were Edward Young, Harold Sam, Lawrence Lew, and Raymond Lee. The impersonators were a big hit. A skit in Chinese was rendered by Clarence Mah, Wesley Chow, Lew Hang, and Leonard Louie. It was one of the big events of the Fall season.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—Mrs. Walter Kong gave an informal "Pot Luck" party at Paradise Camp. Guests were the Misses Irene Soo Hoo and Elsie Tom, and the Messrs. Frank Yee, James Yee, Sam Yee, and Jain Wong.

Mr. Henry Tamm, a former resident of the city, has returned to his hometown from Mendota for a short stay with his parents.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—The International Institute was "at home" to the folks of San Francisco on Sunday, December 20. The program offered a glimpse of the cosmopolitan life of the "city that knows how." The afternoon tea was presided over by Chinese hostesses with a New Year motif in a typical Chi-

nese home. The International Institute offers service and information to the foreign-born public.

More than thirty boys and girls attended the recent weenie roast at the beach near Fleishacker Zoo given by the Nulite Club. Among those present were, the Misses Mabel Leong, Mary Chan, Agnes Leong, Rita Yuan, Hazel Lee, Genevieve Chong and Alice Chew.

A grad dance was given by the Chinese Fran-Laicos Club of the Francisco Junior High School at the N.S.G.S. Hall, on Dec. 19. Miss Phoebe Wong was on the committee of arrangements.

Under the supervision of Miss Polly McQuire, director of the Chinese Playground produced a play, "Christmas Candle," at Commerce High School. On the 22nd, a program was given at the playground with a Punch and Judy Show, a magician, Christmas stories, Juggles and Rhumba Band, and other entertainments. Santa Claus visited the Chinese children on December 24. This was a gala affair.

Diminutive Sun Loy Chan, popular ten year old singer and tap dancer of the famous O'Neill Kiddies, appeared in a local theater recently. Featured as one of the solos of the program, Sun Loy gave a clever professional tap and a violin solo.

BACCALAUREATE SERVICE FOR GRADUATES

Dr. Tully C. Knoles, president of the College of the Pacific, and one of California's foremost educators, will be the speaker for the baccalaureate service for the Chinese graduates of the San Francisco high schools, Sunday, Dec. 27, 2:00 p.m. at the Chinese Baptist Church, 1 Waverly Place.

This is the first time such an event has ever been planned for the Chinese high school graduates of San Francisco. They will be the guests of honor at the service. Rev. Albert Lau, pastor of the church, has planned a special program of music for the occasion. Mr. Ira C. Lee will preside.

Alumni of the College of the Pacific and the University of Southern California are specially invited to hear Dr. Knoles. Immediately after the service they will honor Dr. Knoles with a reception at the Far East Cafe, where Dr. Margaret Chung will act as toastmistress. Lake Tahoe delegates are welcome to the occasion, also.

DANCE STUDIO ANNOUNCES OPENING

Miss Helen M. Fong, recent graduate of the University of California in Physical Education-Hygiene, has opened a studio where she is giving private lessons in social and classical dancing at 664 Powell St. Miss Fong is a member of Orchesis, honorary dance society.

Courses to be offered by Miss Fong are Fundamentals of Ballet, Modern Dance, Aesthetic Dance, Fundamentals of Chinese Classical Dance, and Ballroom Dancing. Miss Fong's office hours at the studio are, Fridays, 4-5 p.m., and 7:30-10:00 p.m. She is available for conference at the Chinese Y.W.C.A., Phone SUtter 9843.

Start your New Year with this delightful form of exercise for health, pleasure, and poise.

DIVISION B., B. S. A. TROOP 3, PLANS STAG PARTY

The third annual Stag Rally of "Division B" of Troop 3, B. S. A., will be held on New Year's Day on schedule, according to Henry Owyang, chairman of arrangements. The former Boy Scouts, once the pride of Chinatown in community service and emergency calls, are looking forward to this annual event.

Organized ten and a half years ago by Chingwah Lee, Thomas A. Wong, Thomas W. Chinn, Lim P. Lee, and Roy S. Tom, this division of Troop 3 has produced leaders in social service, professional and business men, and many good athletes for the Chinese communities of California.

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CHINESE ARTIST STRUGGLES FOR FAME

By William Hoy

Among the small group of local Chinese artists there are at most only half a dozen whose talents bear watching. One of these is a 26 year old water-colorist whose name sounds Nordic and whose art does not bear any Chinese feeling or influence.

The artist is Dong Kingman, who recently won the first prize of \$50 in the San Francisco Art Association's second annual exhibition held at the Museum of Art. He won it with a picture entitled "Church," a water color of the Sts. Peter and Paul Church in North Beach, a short distance from Chinatown.



Two years ago Dong was almost unheard of among San Francisco's art lovers and unknown to the regular visitors to art galleries. But since that time, however, one after another of his water colors, ranging in subjects from Chinatown scenes to studies of the Bay Bridge and Telegraph Hill environs, have been exhibited in such galleries as the Palace of Legion of Honor, De Young Museum, S. F. Museum of Art, the art gallery of the University of California, the Oakland Art Gallery and the S. F. Art Center.

At present 7 of his recent works are on exhibit at Gump's gallery. One of these, entitled, "Parkside," is shown on this page.

Young Dong held a one-man exhibition of 20 of his water colors early this

year at the Art Center, 730 Montgomery Street. After viewing his work, Junius Craven, the well-known art critic, who has since died, thus expressed his opinion of this Chinese artist: "There is nothing in Kingman's painting which betrays the Oriental . . . while his approach is that of a Westerner, there is nothing in the result which hints at an attempt on the part of the artist to imitate anything that is foreign to him.

" . . . probably Kingman already has developed that universal quality which may place a sincere artist's work above the limitations of either racial characteristics or 'schools.' Kingman's art belongs

to the world-at-large of today.

"He handles his color fluently, in broad, telling masses. He is completely sincere and never superficial. Here is a real water color painter."

Dong Kingman is a Cantonese (Toysan district) born in Oakland. He went to China when still a child and attended school in Hongkong for many years. It was while there that he discovered and developed his talent for water color painting. Fortunately he studied under a native art teacher who had studied his subject in Paris. Later Dong studied for a short time at Lingnan University in Canton.

TRADE BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES

Resume of speech delivered by Mr. Patrick Pichi Sun to a group of the Institute of Pacific Relations, on the evening of December 8, 1936, at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco.

The trade relations between China and the United States can be reviewed under three main headings: First, from the point of view of their historical development, the beginnings of trade between the two nations, the early trade, and the early treaty relations; second, with an eye to the types and quantities of commodities exchanged and the changing character of that exchange through the development of the trade, the balance of payments between the two countries, and the relative importance of the trade of each to the other; and third, with a view to the possibilities of further expanding and developing that trade from its present condition.

Americans were late-comers in the history

of Chinese foreign trade. By the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Dutch, Portuguese, and British were already in the field, while the Americans did not open their trade relationship with China until 1784. In that year, the Boston ship, "Empress of China," arrived at Canton with a cargo of ginseng from the southern colonies. On her return voyage she carried tea and spices to inaugurate the new commerce.

American enthusiasm knew no bounds at the successful conclusion of this voyage. Here was another field in which the colonists' familiarity with the sea could be put to use; here was an opportunity for the trade expansion so necessary since the severance of trade relations with England during the Revolutionary War. The Continental Congress attached so much importance to this development that it immediately appointed Samuel Shaw, supercargo of the

"Empress of China," consul at Canton, and passed legislation to encourage the China trade. Later, Oregon, in the opinion of many, was acquired in the hope of establishing a West Coast port to facilitate the expansion of the trade. But, taken by and large, the early trade with China was not protected by legislation, and American traders were left to shift for themselves on the fringe of commerce conducted largely by the established traders of England, Holland, and Portugal.

At the close of the Opium Wars, there was a definite attempt on the part of England and other countries to divide China into spheres of influence, and it became apparent that the future of American trade with China required the enactment of treaties that would give American rights equivalent to those enjoyed by nationals of other countries. In 1844, the Cushing Treaty was signed, giving America access to certain points and

SAMPAN AND CARAVAN

the right of extra-territoriality, and achieving amicably the very results for which Great Britain had resorted to force. As a result, America's trade with China grew by leaps and bounds. This initial treaty was followed by others in 1858, 1868, 1894, and 1903, which reaffirmed and expanded the Cushing Treaty. In 1927 the United States was the first Nation to relinquish her treaty right of interfering in China's tariff legislation, and the Soong-McMurray agreement exemplifies the genuine friendly spirit of the United States toward China. The treaty history, in general, is a record of amicable and constructive relationship throughout.

America's commercial policy toward China has developed with the increase of American interests in China and the China trade. The purchase of Alaska, the acquisition of the Philippines, and the opening of the Panama Canal have all played their part in the development of trade with China. Geographically, they brought China closer to the United States, and commercially, they increased the opportunities for a lucrative trade between the two nations. But America still had to contend with attempts by other nations to partition China for their own use, and in 1899, was forced to adopt a formulated policy in China. This, the Open Door policy, has been the keynote of America's position ever since, and the Root-Takahira Agreement, in which Japan agreed to respect America's interests in China, the Washington Treaty, in which nations agreed to respect China's administrative and territorial integrity, and the Hoover-Stimson policy of non-recognition of Japan's acquisition of Manchuria, all tend to reaffirm and extend that policy.

When we come to consider the actual conditions of trade between China and the United States, it becomes important that we give at least some consideration to the amounts, value, and kinds of goods interchanged. For example, we find that the balance of payments between the two nations has changed to a marked degree since 1875. In that year, America imported \$12,000,000 worth of goods from China, while she exported only \$1,500,000 worth of goods. In 1935, we find that the picture has changed radically, with the United States importing \$49,000,000 worth of goods, as against an export figure of \$62,000,000. Thus we find that together with a phenomenal increase in the total value of the China trade, there has been a change in the direction of the balance of payment. Where China had enjoyed what is popularly known as a favorable trade balance in the early years of Sino-American trade relations, in the latter years that balance has been reversed in favor of the United States. But, curiously enough, the direction of specie shipments has always been toward China. Even in recent years, American investments in China, immigrant remittances, and certain other invisible items have been sufficient to more than make up for the trade balance in favor of America. Of course, these figures really do not mean much—both the dollar and the tael have depreciated in value in the course of these trade relations; more invisible items have entered into the picture; and the nature of the trade has changed; but they do serve to

show the general trend which relations between the two nations have taken.

If we consider the changing nature of the commodities interchanged between the two countries and think of it in connection with the figures just quoted, it may be that we will get a clearer picture of the relationship between China and the United States. During the period from 1784 to 1844, for example, the United States sent to China ginseng, furs, and skins, sandal wood from Hawaii, beche de mer, and quicksilver. All of these things were raw materials that were to be converted into finished commodities at the hands of the Chinese. China, on the other hand, sent tea, silk, nankeen, chinaware, cassia, sugar, to the United States. These were all partially or fully manufactured goods and foodstuffs, and the balance of trade was heavily in favor of China. The difference was paid in specie or exchange on London. From 1845 to 1894, however, the picture changed, and we find a quite different list of commodities entering into the trade. During that period, America sent to China cotton manufactures, coal, iron and steel manufactures, mineral oils, tobacco, wheat, and flour; she received in return silk, a smaller amount of tea than had formerly been the case, drugs, dyes, chemicals, straw materials for the manufacture of hats, and vegetable oils. The whole situation was inverted, and we find that America was sending manufactured goods to China, whereas she had formerly been an important source of raw materials for China; and that she was receiving raw materials from China, whereas her previous imports had been manufactures.

In the modern period from 1895 to 1935, the change becomes even more marked, and, together with certain key raw materials, we find the United States exporting to China a list of increasingly complicated heavy machinery, such as motor cars, trucks, and industrial equipment. Certain manufactures, like cotton piece goods, have fallen off in importance because of native and Japanese competition. At the same time, China seeks an increasingly varied list of raw materials for export to the United States. Raw silk, in decreasing amounts due to Japanese competition, tea, hides, skins, tung oil, eggs and egg products, bristles, rugs, sesame seeds, and intestines make up a large part of Chinese exports to the United States, and this list serves to show the variety of export materials upon which China now depends. This diversification is one of the strong points in China's trade with the United States and is one of the best indications of the sound basis upon which it rests. China has many things which the United States needs, and there is small likelihood that she will be replaced as a source of certain materials for American industry.

America has always been an important factor in China's foreign trade, and the post-war period has found that importance growing until today America is both the greatest market for Chinese goods and the greatest source of the commodities that China needs. In 1935, for example, 19 per cent of China's imports came from the United States and 23½ per cent of China's exports went to the United States. Of her imports in 1934, China bought 97 per cent of her tobacco, 85 per cent of automotive machinery, 80 per cent of her lubricating oil, 65 per cent of her wheat, and 58 per cent of her cotton from the United States. Of her exports in 1934, China sent 92 per cent of her wool, 68 per

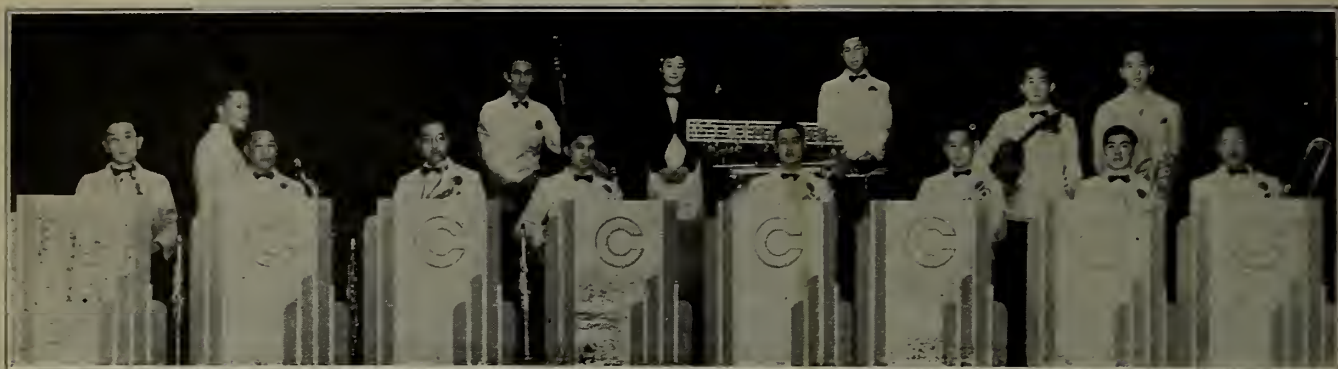
cent of her hides and skins, 61 per cent of her tung oil, and 43 per cent of her sesame seeds to the United States. These figures show very clearly that China is quite dependent upon the United States in both aspects of her trade.

When we consider the position of China from the point of view of the United States, however, we find that the picture is quite different. During the past five years, only 2 to 3 per cent of her total imports came from China, and only 3 to 4 per cent of her exports went to China. These figures are not very reassuring, but figures do not always tell the whole story. The fact remains that China is an important supplier of some of the things that America needs. Sesame seeds, tung oil, eggs and egg products have their indisputable place in the American economy, and there seems to be small probability that China will be supplanted as an important source of these materials in the near future.

What, then, is the future of Chinese-American trade? It is impossible to deny the fact that China's immense area and population offer great possibilities for an expansion of the American market in China. Although China's imports now amount only to \$1.50 per capita, there is reason to hope that this condition will be changed in the future. The political instability of China has been given as a reason for discounting her potentiality as a market, but this is only a question of time, and the rate of Chinese reconstruction seems to indicate that the time required for political stabilization will not be as long as has been expected. With the construction of expensive railroads under way, with the construction of almost one hundred thousand miles of highways since 1921, and with the continued extension of commercial aviation, China being unified politically, the standard of living will automatically be raised, and the demand for American manufactures, especially heavy machinery, will increase. With the progress of reconstruction there will be a heavy demand for capital goods, machinery, iron and steel, lumber, asphalt for roads, gas and oil, and airplanes. The stabilization of the price of silver alone will do much to stimulate trade between the two countries. China's currency will be stable and traders and investors will be more confident in the execution of their business. Thus we see that China will almost inevitably become a more important market for the United States.

Expansion for China as a source of materials is more problematical. Vested interests in the United States demand high tariff against imports and have fostered a nationalistic spirit and economy that constitute a serious obstacle to the improvement of trade relations. But whether this nationalism is economically expedient or not is a matter of speculation. Despite this present handicap, it is to be noted that China has monopolies on some of the things of which the United States is in need, and these things will continue to serve as the cornerstone of China's transpacific trade. In addition to this fact, we can see that China has always managed to find new articles that have been welcomed in the American market. There is no reason to suppose that China's ingenuity has been exhausted.

All in all, it can be said that both China and America have an important stake in their present and future interchange of commodities. The question of protecting and fostering that stake is one that will become increasingly important as time goes on.



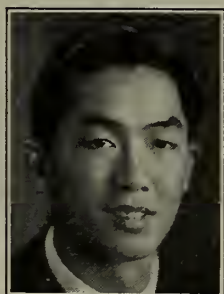
THE CATHAYANS ORCHESTRA "Distinctive Dance Music"

1st row, left to right: Mal Sum, Robert Wong, Kenneth Lee, William Chan, William Wong, Winfred Lee, William Lee and Edward Quon

2nd row, left to right: David Sum, Harold Loo, Frances Chun, Fred Wong, Teddy Lee and Dudley Lee

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"Colday" Leong

IT was only natural that the smartest orchestra in Chinatown should want smart clothes. That's why they went to Moore's to get them. And so do the young moderns of Chinatown. They like the cut and the fit of Hart Schaffner & Marx quality clothes. They like their reasonable prices. They like the pleasant friendly salesmen who serve them at Moore's (that includes "Colday" too!)

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CHINESE DIGEST

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COMMENT - - SOCIAL - - SPORTS
NEWS - - CULTURE - - LITERATURE

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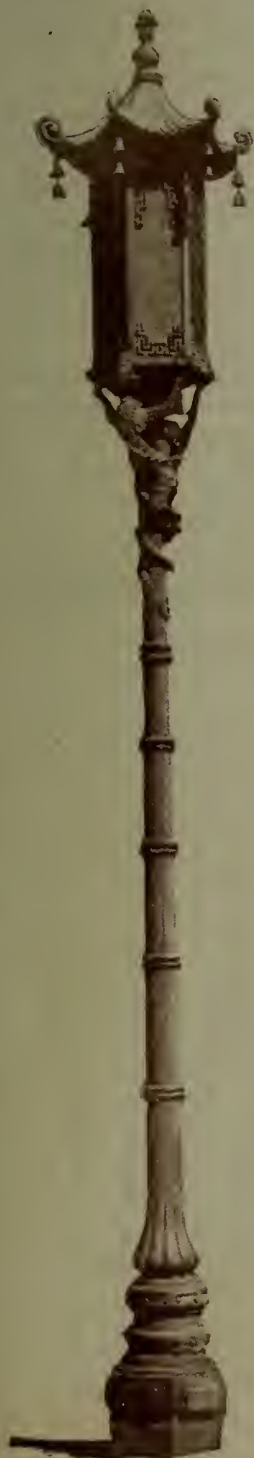
Ten Cents



Chinatown Prepares For Chinese New Year

For three-quarters of a century San Francisco's Chinatown has celebrated 2 new years every 365 days, and this year this custom will prevail as of yore. Chinese New Year will occur on February 11.

Miss Bertha Wong is seen above preparing to set off a giant firecracker. The aged immortal on the richly embroidered wall hanging in the back is the Chinese symbol of longevity.



EDITORIAL

NEW EDITOR

The Chinese Digest takes pleasure in presenting its new editor for this year, Mr. William Hoy.

Our retiring editor, Mr. Thomas Chinn, after a year of conscientious effort, is now Managing Editor. Mr. Chinn has done his work well as editor. Against tremendous odds he has put the Digest, as it were, on the map. A true pioneer, he now desires to concentrate on opening new territories for the Digest. Especially will he concentrate on the building up of the Advertising Department, the life blood of every paper.

Mr. William Hoy is already well known to Digest readers through his regular column, "Reviews and Comment," and through occasional editorials. Many are well acquainted with his discerning observation of current events, his occasional features on the lives of well-known Chinese in America and in China, and his impartial evaluation of current literature—all this projected against a rich background of specialized knowledge and personal experience on two continents.

From the very inception of the Digest, many of Mr. Hoy's contributions have been quoted, translated or reprinted, either in full or in condensation form, by other publications in America and in China. The latest instance is to be found in the December, 1936—January, 1937 issue of the Chinese Students' Christian Association Bulletin, in which a condensed form of his review of "San Francisco's Chinatown" appears. Also, in the January, 1937 issue of Westways magazine there is an article entitled "Moy Jin Mun, Liege Lord of Old Chinatown," by Idwal Jones, author of "China Boy," in which the story was based mostly on the short biography written by William Hoy of this grand old man of Chinatown. After writing the article Idwal Jones wrote to William Hoy, stating that "there wouldn't have been any story if you hadn't written that piece on Moy Jin Mun, and I drew heavily upon it."

The Digest is definitely fulfilling a long felt need for information and interpretation of China and of the Chinese in America, and we are looking forward to another year of exciting journalism with our new editor.

IMPROVEMENT KEEPS PACE WITH POPULARITY OF DIGEST

According to Mr. Henry S. Tom, popular secretary at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in San Francisco, the Digest is a "hot number", being in constant perusal in the "Y" reading room from morning to night, often necessitating replacement with a fresh copy within a short time. Investigation shows that this is also generally true of other reading rooms in Chinatown. As a result of this popularity our advertisers are reaping a golden harvest.

Such realization spurs our workers to put forth their best to make the Digest consistently worthy of its present reception. This is why each issue of the Digest finds us with added improvements.

(Continued on Page 19)

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FRED G. WOO Sports Editor, Office Manager
LIM P. LEE Sociological Data

THOMAS W. CHINN Managing Editor
HELEN M. FONG Circulation Manager
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F A R E A S T

CHINA FACES 1937

By Hsieh Wei-lum

China faces 1937 in a much more optimistic mood and in a far more different situation, both internally and externally speaking, than she did in the year before.

In the 10 years since the establishment of the central government at Nanking the country has not started a new year as hopefully as she did this one. As late as the latter part of 1936 China's place in Far Eastern politics was still loaded with ominous potentialities: a powder keg liable to explode any minute, and involving in its conflagration both Japan and Soviet Russia. But suddenly the political pendulum swung. China found herself almost the mistress of her destiny.

Yet, actually, what is the country's situation at present and what are her prospects for 1937?

First of all, the country's hopeful element, both at home and abroad, are pointing with pride at what to them is an acknowledged fait accompli: the political unity of China. For a decade, they said, China was not able to achieve national unity due to the semi-autonomous Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces. These were the rebellious provinces, independent financially and politically of Nanking, and giving only lip service to the central government. No national unity was possible until control of these provinces could be exercised.

Then a quasi-miracle happened. The two southern provinces, feeling themselves strong enough to challenge the authority of Nanking, set out for the scalp of General Chiang Kai-shek, head of the national army and the one really strong man of the country. Camouflaged as an anti-Japanese expedition, General Chen Chia-tang of Kwangtung and Generals Pai Chung-hsi and Li Chung-jen of Kwangsi raised the standard of revolt.

What then transpired is history, too well remembered to be recounted here. The intelligent masses saw through the real motive behind the southern military leaders' plan and refused material or moral support. Various military units of the southern leaders' armies, including scores of war planes and pilots, went over to Nanking. The revolt was crushed without bloodshed. The most critical threat to the unity of the nation in a decade of history was prevented.

But the removal of this threat did not

achieve unity for the country. In the North the military expansionists of Japan have not receded from their policy of gaining control of the northern provinces, by diplomatic maneuver and pressure if possible, and by military force if necessary. General Chiang's masterful stroke in achieving control of the southern provinces did not stop Japan's political design in the North, but merely hasten it. The second stumbling block to national unity is represented by the Communist armies in the interior. The number of Communists in arms has always been a mystery, and still is. But it has been given as at least 10,000 and as many as 50,000; though a good guess may be 30,000.

At any rate, against the Communist armies General Chiang has fought for the better part of 10 years, at first sporadically, but since 1930 with relentless energy. Better than any other national leaders, Chiang understood the actual and potential danger of Communism to the central government, a fear corresponding to the same feeling the Japanese militarists entertain for the Communists in their own country. This was the reason Chiang fought and continued to fight the Communists even while Japan's sword-rattlers ran over the boundaries of Jehol into North China.

At the zenith of their power the Communist armies had occupied the provinces of Kiangsi, Fukien and parts of Hunan, and had set up a Chinese Soviet Republic. They later penetrated Hupeh and Szechwan. From these strongholds they were driven out by Chiang. Northwestward they marched and now are shifting between Kansu, Ningsia and Shensi provinces. And since the defection of Chiang Hsueh-liang's army leaders, the Communists have found new allies, arms and money with which to buy needed food and ammunitions.

Geographically, the Chinese Soviet Republic may no longer be a fact, but those who give allegiance to it are still active and many, driven hither and yon though they still are by government forces. And their erstwhile leaders are still alive—with the possible exception of Chu Teh—and are still leading the armies.

The most brilliant political organizer of the Communists is Mao Tse-tung, the one person whom Chiang must eventually crush before the latter can claim victory for his fight against the Red armies. Mao is as full of Communist principles as Chiang is full of Kuomintang principles, and compromise between the two, at this juncture, is beyond possibility.

There is strong sentiment in the coun-

(Continued on Page 17)

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CULTURE

CHINGWAH LEE

Chinese Inventions and Discoveries

XXXII: THE CHINESE HAD A MATERIA MEDICA 2,500 YEARS AGO; THEY ANTICIPATED PAVLOV'S EXPERIMENT, THE GERM THEORY, THE BINOMINAL SYSTEM OF NAMING, AND THE NATURAL SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION

The first known Materia Medica or Herbal Treaty is credited to Emperor Shen Nung of 2,700 B. C., a legendary figure who, anticipating Pavlov by some 4,600 years, inserted a glass window in his abdominal wall so that he could study the effect of the various herbs on the internal organs. He is also said to have invented the plow and to teach his people agriculture.

More likely, the first Materia Medica was published about 2,500 years ago, at the end of the Chou Dynasty. This was a great period in the development of Chinese medicine. Chou physicians discovered the circulation of the blood, practiced dissection, and produced a book of anatomy (Chinese Digest, 2-21-36). They also had a Board of Public Health and a Veterinary Department (Chinese Digest, 3-13-36).

According to one account the first Materia Medica has 347 entries; 43 on minerals, 239 on vegetables, and 28 on animals. According to another there were 365 entries, one for each day in the year. At that time the Chinese had a calendar based on the solar system; it was not till later that they developed a luni-solar calendar.

The herbal treaty grew with the centuries, and by the time of the Mings had over 1,500 entries. An herbal doctor, one Li Shih-Chen, worked 26 years in producing the present Materia Medica or "Pen T'sao Kang Mu". It has 52 volumes, and cites some 950 publications by some 800 authorities, besides listing 42 previous works of a similar nature. There are 1,100 woodcuts, and some of the plants reproduced are so accurate that a botanist can easily identify the genus of each.

This Materia Medica was presented to the Emperor Wan Li (Cantonese: Man Lik) in 1596 and it was ordered printed the following year. During the Ch'ing Dynasty four important editions were made, and even today the Pen T'sao is considered a standard work by Chinese herbalists. My late father, a throat spe-



Two pages from the Chinese Materia Medica, late Ch'ing dynasty edition, showing type of illustrations

cialist, had one of the early editions, and during the fire of 1906 he fled San Francisco with a roll of blankets strapped to his back, my younger brother on his right arm, a bundle of necessities on his left, and the Pen T'sao and other medical books hanging from his neck in front of him!

There is much dispute as to the relative merits of the early Chinese and Western medicine. Henderson, writing in 1865, believed that the medical art of Greece in the time of Hippocrates, with its Egyptian, Persian, and Arabian heritage, was superior to that of China. On the other hand, Dr. B. E. Reading, writing in the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medical Transactions in 1924, stated that so far as the Materia Medica was concerned, the Pen T'sao is comparable to European medicine at the beginning of the nineteenth century. "In fact, when there has been a proper analysis of its contents and claims as compared with most recent therapeutical and biological standards, the Chinese Materia Medica holds a place second to none."

The Materia Medica is divided into three sections: The Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Kingdoms. The Mineral

Kingdom has 308 entries and is divided into three sections, water, fire, and minerals, and the latter are divided into earth, metals, gems, and stones. Among the chemicals mentioned are acconite, alum, arsenic, borax, calomel, nitre, sugar of lead, and sulphate of copper. The metals have 28 entries, including alloys and oxides of various bronze utensils. Besides precious stones, some 14 kinds of jade are listed.

As may be surmised, the vegetable kingdom occupies the greater portion of the book. The plants are divided into herbs (591 entries), grains (79), vegetables (105), fruits (123), and trees (160). Herbs are divided into Hill (70 entries), fragrant (56), marshy (126), poisonous (47), climbing (82), aquatic (22), stony (19), mossy (16), miscellaneous plants (9) and weeds (153). Many adjuvants, coloring agents, aromatics, and edibles are mentioned among the herbs, but all are said to have therapeutic values.

From the standpoint of nomenclature and classification the section on the animal kingdom is most interesting. The animals, with 293 entries, are divided into five divisions or phyla, as follows:

I Ch'ung (worms and arthropoda) (99 entries):

C U L T U R E

1. Egg born insects: bees, butterflies, etc. (23).
2. Metamorphic: glow-worms, gnats, (31).
3. Aquatic: Amphibia (toads), water beetles, (23).
4. Arachnada: Spiders, grasshoppers, (22).

II Scaly animals (85):

1. Dragon, lizards, etc. (9).
2. Scaled snakes (17).
3. Pisces—all scaled fishes (31).
4. Scaleless fishes, eels, squids, (28).

III Shelled animals (46):

1. Mollisca: clams, oysters, (29).
2. Testudinatea: Turtles, tortoise, (17).

IV Aves (77):

1. Domestic fowls (23).
2. Water fowls (23).
3. Forest birds (17).
4. Mountain birds (14).

V Mammalia (86):

1. Rodentia: Squirrels, rabbits (12).
2. Domestic animals (28).
3. Wild animals (38).
4. Apes and monkeys (8).
5. Man (1, with 35 sub-entries).

The section on scaleless animals is a convenient pocket into which are poured all the "in-between" animals: jellyfish, lampreys, dogfish, sharks, and rays. The bats and flying squirrels are placed with the aves group, but a sea mammal (dolphin?) is properly placed with the beasts.

Each animal mentioned has many sub-entries. Every part of the animal which has medicinal value is listed: heart, pancreas, liver, brain, bone, hoof, milk, blood, urine, excreta, hair, etc.

If the classification appears arbitrary it should be remembered that the system was devised merely to catalog the book. Even so, the author came very close to a naturalistic classification. In the introduction he pointed out that from the "elements" (water, fire, and earth), all things arise; first the metal and ores, then the living things in this order: grass, grains, vegetables, fruits, trees, artifacts, ch'ung (worms, bugs, and insects), scaly animals, shelled animals, feathered birds, furry beasts, apes, and man (from savages to civilized men).

Thus Li Shih-Chen gave a more detailed conception of evolution than does Chuang Tzu who preceded him by eleven hundred years. What surprises

many is that he interposed artifacts (apparels and utensils) between the plants and animals. Physicians of the time were aware of them as having a virus more powerful than plants. They were on the threshold of arriving at the germ theory: the use of boiled water and the boiling of left over food to keep were universal, and they attributed the decaying of teeth to microscopic "worms". The *Materia Medica* listed sick men's clothes as capable of producing physiological effects (See "The inoculation against small pox with infected garments" and "Chinese Discoveries in Medicine", soon to appear in these columns).

It is interesting to note here that the Chinese language is ideally suited for the binominal system of nomenclature. Each word generally has two halves, an ideographic classifier which gives a characteristic of the class to which the object belongs, and a phonetic component which gives the sound or a specific characteristic of the object named or both. This is most clearly seen in the names of plants. A novice knows instantly whether a given plant belongs to the grass, grain, wheat, bamboo, or tree class by merely examining the ideographic constituent.

References: "Pen T'sao Kang Mu", Ch'ing Dynasty and Commercial Press editions. The "Pen T'sao Kiu Tsin", "Pen T'sao Pei Yu", "Tang Ya Pen T'sao", etc.

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SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

LIM P. LEE

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE AMERICAN BORN CHINESE IN CHINA

(An interview with Dr. Charles R. Shepherd, superintendent of Chung Mei Home for boys, El Cerrito, California.)

After an absence of 20 years, where he once was on the faculty of Pui Ching Academy in Canton, Dr. Shepherd recently made a special trip to China to acquaint himself with present conditions there. He studied the adjustments many American-born Chinese have made there and inquired into the opportunities for those intending to return to their homeland. Less than a month ago Dr. Shepherd returned here and the following interview, packed with pertinent facts gathered at first-hand, should be of considerable interest to thousands of CHINESE DIGEST readers. Exigency of space has made it necessary to limit the interview to essentials.

Who are some of the American-born who have made good in China, was the first question asked of Dr. Shepherd.

"My list is not all-inclusive, but they include the following: Dr. John Y. Lee, owner and manager of the China Scientific Instruments Co., Ltd., of Shanghai; his brother, Jose, who holds an important position with the government railways; his sister, and Sarah, who teaches in a government school in Canton. Then there is Bill Poy, of Portland, who, about to finish his first term with the Hackett Memorial Medical College in Canton, was offered and has accepted the concurrent posts of Chief Surgeon of the Government Military Hospital and Chief Anatomist at the new Sun Yat-sen Memorial Medical College, both in Canton. Lai Sun, brother of Mrs. George Fong of Berkeley, California, holds a good position with the Texaco Co. in Hongkong; James Wong, brother of Anna May Wong, is Professor of Foreign Trade at the Shanghai University School of Commerce; Norman T. Soong helps edit the Nanking edition of the China Press (Shanghai); while Charles K. Wang is a professor at both the Catholic (Fu-ten) University and the Central University at Peiping. Sarah Lee, daughter of the Rev. Lee

S. Hong of Oakland, California, teaches in Canton; while two Wong boys from Chicago whose initials I have forgotten, are in the banking business in Hongkong. Agnes Mark, a Canadian born girl, holds an important secretarial position in the Shanghai Hospital, and James W. Young is employed in the largest architectural firm in Shanghai. There are many others, including a number of Canadian born Chinese, but I have mentioned just those who come to my mind at present."

How should the American born prepare themselves for careers in China, was the next question asked Dr. Shepherd.

"Except in the rarest instances, they should not be encouraged to make preparation along academic lines with a view to teaching or kindred professions. It was interesting to find that leaders of the nation expressed the thought that the country was already overburdened with political scientists and theorists. If, however, there should be rare instances where an American born feels convinced that his future lies in such fields, the sooner he comes back to China the better. He should come back in time to do the latter part of his high school work in China."

"In medicine, pharmacy, surgery and engineering of every type," Dr. Shepherd continued, "the American born Chinese should secure the best that American universities are able to give before going to China. He will have to work hard after he returns to make up for his deficiencies in the language and culture."

"There was one thing that was stressed over and over again, from the most prominent national leaders to the most humble American born who is trying to get a start in China, and it is this: he or she, whether expecting to go to China to serve his country or to get gain, if the individual is to take his place readily in the scheme of things, and to be successful and happy, he or she must, during the days of youth here in America, give diligence to the study of the language, history and culture of China. I cannot tell you how many times I have heard, from the lips of American born Chinese

now in China, the lament that they had not given themselves more serious thoughts to these things while in America."

A final question was asked of Dr. Shepherd: "From your own conviction, do you think it is better that the American born remain here or do you think they should go back to China?"

"That depends upon a number of things. If the economic opportunities in America were not so limited I should be less disposed to urge them to return to China, for opportunities are also limited there. If, however, the American born Chinese fails to find an adequate field for self expression and achievement in this country, or if many American born come to feel a deep sense of responsibility to their own nation, and desire to make a contribution toward the welfare of their fellow countrymen, then by all means go back to China. But there are certain fundamental requirements which must be met, and certain fatal errors which must be avoided. As to requirements, in addition to the study of the language and culture, there must be a willingness to make sacrifices, to endure hardship and to work assiduously. One national leader has expressed it this way: Send us men, not so-called white-collar men, but men who are experts in their line, men who are not above putting on overalls and soiling their hands; men who are willing to go in to the interior to work and merge themselves in the lives of the people, and to forget if necessary that there are such things as movies, cabarets and mah jong parties." The error that must be steadfastly guarded against is the felling among many American born that they are a bit better than the native born, and that their college degrees are an open sesame to easy jobs and comfortable salaries. Such an attitude upon their part is in a measure responsible for their inability to find hospitality and to adjust themselves in China. The American born Chinese should rather feel that his superior education and advantages place upon him a greater responsibility for service to his fellow countrymen."

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

SURVEY OF EARY CHINESE-AMERICAN RELATIONS

By Alice P. Fong

(Concluded from last issue)

The following day a large company of Chinese residents took part in the funeral procession and made a notable contribution to the affair, following which a learned document setting forth the gratitude and appreciation of the Chinese for American friendship, and protection in their pursuit of life and happiness on American soil, and expressing bereavement for the loss of its President, was presented to Mayor Geary. This event marked henceforth considerable interest in public affairs taken by the Chinese community. Hence, on October 29, 1850 when the "Oregon" brought the exciting news of California's admission to the Union (*Annals of San Francisco*—pp 293-295), a great procession and appropriate celebration in honor of the occasion was held in which the Chinese formed another striking feature.

As a general effect of the gold discoveries, San Francisco saw constant arrivals of more Chinese, Americans, Europeans, and other nationalities. Many turned to mining pursuits, and those who remained, settled in San Francisco. This admixture of races gave San Francisco a pleasant aspect, a certain levity of cheerfulness, and in general a law-abiding and useful group of citizens.

By nature, inaggressive, Chinese early took to a quiet, peaceful work which was not welcomed by the whites. They washed, cooked, tilled the soil, planted vegetables and flowers, filled the swamps with sand, and worked with brick and granite. The merchants transacted business in a polite, shrewd, and businesslike manner. Many of them were learned, rich, generous and respectable men who spoke good English. They lived in dwellings many frames of which were brought directly from China. Colorful Chinese touches and lanterns made them distinctly and characteristically Chinese. A rapid disappearance of this distinction, however, is now evincing much protest from those who wish to preserve Chinatown as a colorful and attractive spot for modern San Francisco.

By 1852, the Chinese community became sufficiently large to support two dramatic companies (*Annals of San Francisco*—pp 378-387). They were fond of amusement, ceremonies and music. Many national festivals and holi-

days were observed with fasting and burning of firecrackers. Twice a year elaborate processions were made to the cemetery to pay honor to their dead.

In social organization, the Chinese transplanted their simple democratic patriarchal control in social relations to America. The only difference, however, is in the multiplicity of authority as the immigrant residents were drawn from several districts in Canton, the most southern seacoast province which was opened to foreign intercourse from the beginning. Each district represented by the settlers had a council of elders which attended to all matters pertaining to the well-being of the immigrant from the home district. These societies, for lack of proper interpretation of terms were called companies. When interests interlapped among the various district members, a super council composed of representatives from the six societies, a mutual league council, to exercise supreme control, was organized.

Elaborate extension of this district patriarchal control covered all territories throughout the United States where Chinese residents appeared. For a closer unity of purpose and mutual protection and enlightenment of the Chinese in America, the first newspaper "The Gold Hill News" came out in April 29, 1854. The same year saw the actual bridging of the Pacific between the United States and Asia by the establishment of mail steamers to Shanghai and the opening of Japan to American trade by Perry.

The Chinese immigrants considered heathens by their white brothers were extremely religious in that their expressions was manifested in proper treatment of their fellowmen and in divine veneration of their ancestors and great sages of the past. The many temples dedicated to their various great heroes canonized in China's glorious past were symbolic of their great reverence for the brave, the wise, and the good, ever reminding the Chinese wherever they are, that wise words and noble deeds can never die.

Even in the early uncultured mining days, the San Francisco Chinese exhibited rare tapestries, gilded carvings, ebony furniture inlaid with mother of pearl, beautiful embroidered wall hangings, elaborately carved figures, urns, and handsome brass bells and gongs in their many temples called Joss Houses, Joss being a corruption of the Portuguese word deos meaning God.

By 1892, in spite of continued maltreatment of the Chinese immigrant, phy-

sically, verbally, and legally, in the hands of the ignorant and unliberal men in power, whether in the mines, in the towns or cities where the Chinese congregated, there were enough thinking citizens in California who were cognizant of the legends, traditions, and contributions of the Chinese as one of its early peoples.

To judge the whole so-called Chinese Question in a sane and unbiased fashion, all sides must be viewed. The side chiefly emphasized by most writers, other than the one presented here, is clearly justifiable in the light of the type of hysteria, greed, fear and short-sighted view of life prevailing in that hard period of California's birth. In view of this fact, moreover, it is true that the Chinese, being human, were also not immune from their proper share of human vice and degradation. The female population never being preponderant in any pioneer group an whatever ones appeared being of the dissolute species, the Chinese females, therefore, were no exceptions to this rule. For respite from hard work, Chinese musicians, prostitutes, and gambling gave them their principal recreation and pastime, and consequently, as sufficiently publicized, their undue disrespectability.

All in all, the Chinese contribution to the founding, the development, and growth of the western empire, whether in their quiet, unobtrusive cultural pattern, or in their man power, making it possible for the huge changes wrought by structural improvement and railroad impetus, it cannot be said to be of no significance, which to this day is still articulate. No convention to San Francisco today is replete without a visit and celebration in artistic Chinatown is no empty exaggeration, as the Californians, Inc., well knows. An old Chinese philosopher once said, "Knowledge without wisdom is dangerous". In human relations especially, its true import and significance cannot be over-estimated. Wisdom and knowledge make for the understanding and reciprocity. As a matter of fact, how different histories of nations would be if only educational commissions and cultural ideas were also interchanged as peoples contact one another for the interchange of commodities!

• •

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CHINATOWNIA

NAMES OF THE MONTH

Honolulu, T. H.— Professor Shao Chang Lee, professor of Oriental studies at the University of Hawaii, has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relation, it has been announced.

Prof. Lee is a Tsing Hua graduate, with degrees also from Yale and Columbia Universities. From 1918 to 1922 he served as executive secretary for the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in San Francisco, resigning to accept a teaching position with the University of Hawaii, where he has been since.

Honolulu, T. H.— When the national conference on venereal disease control was held in Washington D. C. from December 28-30, a young Chinese represented the Honolulu Territorial Board of Health. He was Dr. Richard K. E. Lee, deputy health officer of Honolulu, now attending Yale University.

New York, N. Y.— Because "of his more than friendly interest in advancing the specialty of anesthesia and in recognition of his splendid research work in surgery and anesthesia, as well as his most resultful good offices in helping to retore medical anesthesia to the New York College of Medicine and Bellevue Hospital," Dr. Frank Co Tui was elected honorary president of the International Anesthesia Research Society at the 15th Annual Congress of Anesthetists held recently in Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Co Tui was also chosen as the presiding officer for the 1937 Congress. The Congress is composed of the Associated Anesthetists of the United States and Canada, the International Anesthesia Research Society, The Eastern Society of Anesthetists, the Mid-Western Association of Anesthetists, and the Southern Association of Anesthetists.

The first Chinese to be thus honored, Dr. Co Tui is Associate Professor of Surgery at New York University College of Medicine and Bellevue Hospital.

Honolulu, T. H.— D. Y Chang, assistant clerk in the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture here, was recently transferred to a clerkship in the office of the entomologist in charge, Bureau

of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, also a division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in Honolulu. Chang is a younger brother of Dr. D. K. Chang of San Francisco.

New York, N. Y.— Establishing a precedent, a Chinese woman church and social worker in Chinatown here recently donated \$200 to set up the Edwin R. S. Seligman Prize Fund in the Department of Economics at Columbia University.

The woman was Dr. Mabel Peng-hua Lee, only Chinese girl to obtain a Ph. D. in Economics at Columbia. She also wrote one of the few outstanding theses ever penned by Chinese students in America. It was entitled *The Economic History of China* and was published in 1921 by the China Trade Bureau.

While in Columbia Dr. Lee studied under Prof. Seligman. After her graduation she spent several years in teaching in Canton, but later returned to New York to work among the Chinese there.

San Francisco, Calif.— Mrs. Lily K. Jean is the only Chinese employed as a social service worker under the Social Security program in this city. She was formerly employed for several years as Chinese case worker on the county relief administration, and has intimate knowledge of the social needs among the

Chinese Learn "Sit-Down" Strike Strategy

Calgary, Alta.— This city witnessed its first "sit-down" protest one day last month when a score of Chinese squatted in the middle of the car tracks on Eighth Avenue, the main thoroughfare. They held up tram and motor traffic and attracted a throng of shoppers intrigued by this unusual spectacle.

The Chinese were homeless indigents on relief, receiving \$1.12 a week from the Alberta Relief Commission. The "sit-down" protest was made presumably to ask for more relief. However, police soon removed the demonstrators, making no arrests.

Chinese here.

Mrs. Jean is the wife of Wong Jean, prominent in the Cathay Post, American Legion affairs. She is active in the Cathay Post Women's Auxiliary.

Honolulu, T. H.— Theodore C. H. Char, chief field auditor in the Territorial Auditing Department here, a position he has held since December, 1934, resigned recently to enter private practice. Prior to his appointment as chief field auditor, Char had served 2 years as first deputy city and county auditor.

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CHINATOWNIA

Chinese 3rd Highest Salaried Man In Bay Area

San Francisco, Calif.— Joe Shoong of Oakland, president of the National Dollar Stores, Ltd., was one of the three "big" men in the bay district whose salaries exceeded \$100,000 in 1935. This was made known when the U. S. Treasury Department made a report of the salaries of the nation's big business men and women for 1935 to Congress recently. This report, released by the House Ways and Means Committee, contained entries of more than 15,000 names.

Joe Shoong's salary was given as \$126,807. This was exceeded only by that given for John Francis Neylan, local attorney, and K. R. Kingsbury, president, Standard Oil of California, who earned \$157,520 and \$150,000, respectively.

Joe Shoong operates close to 2 scores of chain dry goods stores throughout the Pacific Coast, employing hundreds of Chinese and American workers, in addition to many garment factories.

At present the head of National Dollar Stores is visiting China with his family. While traveling through the districts near his own ancestral village in Chungshan District, Kwangtung province, recently, he noted appalling poverty and human misery among his people as a result of several years of depression and poor crops. To the elder of his district he gave \$2,000 and instructed that the money be spent for food relief. Those who applied for it numbered 2,200, including 300 from distant villages.

Stockton Calif.— An indication that prosperity is greeting this city's Chinatown again is evidenced by the opening of two new restaurants in the community recently. Choy Nom, of Rio Vista, has opened the Roosevelt Cafe, while Wong Foon and Jones Lowe has opened the Gum Inn.

Local Girl Enters Convent

San Francisco, Calif.— Professing her desire to become a missionary nun, a young San Francisco born Chinese girl left her native city last month to enter the Maryknoll Convent at Ossining, N.Y.

She was Miss Edna Jung, who was converted to the Catholic faith only 2 years ago, receiving her Baptism at the Chinese Catholic Mission, 902 Stockton St. She is the first Chinese girl from Chinatown to enter this vocation, according to Rev. George Johnson, C. S. P., director of the Mission.

Maryknoll is the familiar title of the Catholic Foreign Mission Society in America. It has hundreds of priests and sisters working in several missions in South China and other parts of the Far East. It is expected that Miss Jung, after her profession, will be sent to China to work among her own people in Canton.

San Francisco's only Chinese Tennis Club is giving its second annual Chinese New Year's Eve dance Wednesday evening, February 10, at the N. S. G. S. Hall, 1044 Stockton St., according to Dr. Theodore C. Lee, club chairman.

"GOOD EARTH" O. K'd BY CHINA

The Chinese government has given its stamp of official approval to the filmization of "The Good Earth," Pearl S. Buck's world famous story of the life of a Chinese farmer, according to Consul-General C. C. Huang, of San Francisco. The picture, which took several years to complete, will have its world premiere in Los Angeles on January 29.

Many of the Chinese feature players in "The Good Earth" are San Francis-

Chinese In Two Cities Win Parade Prizes

Fresno, Calif.— This city held the fiftieth anniversary of its founding recently with a county wide celebration, at the same time holding dedication ceremony for its new million-dollar auditorium. A night parade was held in which the Fresno Chinese Association participated with a Chinese float, with Nellie Lee as queen and 4 other girls as attendants. This entry was later adjudged the best float in the parade and the first prize of a trophy was awarded to the Chinese.

El Paso, Texas— The Second Annual Sun Carnival was held here recently, with scores of floats entered, including one entered by the Chinese colony in that city. The occasion was made important by the attendance of the Governor of Texas, James V. Allred, who acted as Grand Marshal. The Chinese float won second prize in the carnival.

WILL PAY 25 cents for the first five copies of unfolded Chinese Digest in good condition, of the following issues:

Vol. 2, No. 28 (July 10, 1936)

Vol. 2, No. 29 (July 7, 1936)

Box 20, Chinese Digest, 868 Washington St., San Francisco. —Ad.

cans, including William Law, Mary Wong and C. W. Lee. All these players will attend the world premiere, it is learned.

WE THANK YOU

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CHINATOWNIA

"Ah Louis" Passes on at Age of 97

San Luis Obispo, Calif.— Ah Louis, one of the oldest citizens of this century old California town, and patriarch of the 139th generation of his clan, has passed on. He was within three years of the century mark and had lived for more than 3 score years in San Luis Obispo and played a major part in the building of this city.

Ah Louis belonged to the generation who, amidst hardships known only to pioneers, helped built the state of California. Born Wong On, in a little village in Kwangtung province, Ah Louis came to this country as a youth of 21 and, except for a short trip back to his ancestral hearth in 1934, had lived here ever since. The nickname of Ah Louis was given him by an American store owner when he was gold mining in the 1860's in Oregon, a name which he thereafter bore until his death.

From gold mining Ah Louis turned to cooking. But his career really began when he became contractor for supplying Chinese laborers to work on railroads then being built in the state. He settled in San Luis Obispo and built a house as lodging place for his countrymen laborers. This house, on Palm Street, still remains and is a landmark in the city.

Ah Louis played an important role in the agricultural development of San Luis Obispo. His men built the old Cuesta grade and constructed roads in the Cambria-Paso Robles district. He operated ranches at Oceano, Oso Flaco, Edna, Santa Fe, Chorro and the Anholm tract; raised prize cattle and developed seedraising of vegetables and flowers. Descendants of generations of farmers, Ah Louis had an instinctive love of the soil and the earth of the new world possessed few secrets for him.

One of the last of the old California Chinese, Ah Louis will live in the memories of later pioneers. He is survived by 5 sons, 3 daughters and 3 grandchildren.

(For a short account of Ah Louis' life, see "Ah Louis," by William Hoy, in the Chinese Digest, April 3, 1936.)

Wong Lee, Justice of the Peace

Boston, Mass.— Wong Lee is just an average middle-age Chinese laundryman, doing an average business in the little town of Melrose. Like thousands of his countrymen all over the U. S., he is a patient, industrious, frugal, honest and peaceful creature, and he treated his customers like old friends.

But Wong Lee is not an obscure little laundryman, but well known and well liked by the old and young of his community, which was his own little world, for he has been there for many summers. He was a popular man.

It was not surprising, therefore, that his community decided upon him to be its Democratic delegate to the Democratic National Convention last year. Being a citizen by birth, Wong Lee had learned the American habit of quick action. He did not consult the stars or the book of good and bad omens—he didn't know these things, anyway—but accepted his appointment. He made some personal deliveries of newly laundered shirts, closed up his laundry for the time, and journeyed to Philadelphia, his suitcase in his hand, and in his heart the responsibility of an important obligation to discharge.

Leong Gor Yun, in his book, "Chinatown Inside Out," stated that anything is leable to happen to any Chinese in these United States, and cited Wong Lee, 'Democratic delegate, as an unusual example. A Chinese laundryman becomes the first of his race to represent an American community to a big political caucus! What was more, Wong Lee was fortunate in picking his party affiliation, for in 1936 the thousands of Chinese voters in the country had suddenly gone Republican, just as suddenly as they had gone Democratic in 1932.

Wong Lee conducted himself with the utmost decorum becoming one who had official duty to perform. He mixed with his fellow representatives from all over the land but did not participate with them in the imbibing of intoxicants, which everybody seemed to be doing. After a time he discharged his duty and returned home as quietly as he had come.

For Wong Lee was first and last a laundryman and he was worried lest in his absence many of his friends should be lacking in clean shirts and underwears.

And recently, as he toiled slowly once more in his laundry, news came to Wong Lee that he had been given a political plum for his work of many moons ago. He was made local Justice of the Peace by appointment of Governor James M. Curley.

Thus Wong Lee again made history among his race in this country for being the first Chinese to receive such an appointment.

BANNER YEAR ENJOYED BY CATHAYANS

Chinatown's smartly groomed orchestra, the Cathayans, is facing the new year with confidence and there is music in the air, as far as the boys are concerned, says Edward Quon, enterprising business manager of the orchestra.

Lat year the orchestra made a record for itself by keeping their calendar to the bursting point with engagements. They would have had an even more impressive record if conflict in dates did not keep them from accepting all the offers.

According to Mr. Quon this year holds an even more favorable outlook. With five engagements on schedule already for the first month and a half of the year, the quota exceeds that of 1936. He gives the patrons for the last year as follows:

January: Chinese Y. M. C. A. Dance; Graduation, Japanese Students; Chitena New Year Dance.

February: Wah Ying Award Dance.

March: Chinese "Y" Sport Dance.

April: Nan Wah Club Dance.

May: Girls' Reserve Dance; Waku Auxiliary Dance; Bakersfield Girls Club.

June: Mr. Bowen's Wedding; Galileo High Dance; Oakland Chinese Center; Wobber's Woodside Celebrity.

July: Boys' Club, Watsonville; Chinese "Y" Anniversary; Pre-Dental Convention Rally at St. Francis Hotel; National Dental Convention Day in Chinatown.

August: 965 Club Dance.

September: Cathay Dance of Dances; Chitena Dance; Chinese Sportsmen Club.

October: Dr. D. K. Chang's Reception; Commerce High School; Mission High School.

November: Lowell High School; S. F. Junior College; U. C. School of Pharmacy; "Y" Barn Dance; Girls' High School.

December: Galileo High School; Francisco Junior High.

CHINATOWNIA

Over 600 Theses and Dissertations by Chinese Students in U. S. in 5 Years

New York, N. Y.— During the academic years 1931-1936 there were 619 theses and dissertations written by Chinese students in the colleges and universities in America, according to a recent bibliography published by the China Institute in America, New York City. This bibliography is the fourth of a series entitled Theses and Dissertations by Master Students in America.

Of the 619 papers 396 are masters' theses and 223 are doctoral dissertations, the bibliography showed. They are classified into 4 main divisions: 33 are these and dissertations in the humanities; 330 are in the social sciences; 51 are in the biological sciences, and 175 are in the physical sciences.

Lily-Foot to Ledgers

By Florence W. McGehee

(In the Woodland Daily Democrat recently)

We dined with Dolly Gee recently. What? Well, maybe you DON'T know her but we should say—oh, definitely—that that is your hard luck, particularly if you like to collect interesting people.

Miss Gee is Chinese and manager of the Chinatown branch, Bank of America, in San Francisco. She has held this position since the days when it was called "the old French Bank" and if you think he does not know her stuff, excuse our smirk. The gal is something of a fem-

inist and has about her only women as helpers—all of her own nationality, of course, and she is to them "the little corporal." Nope; she's not a gray-haired harridan. She's a young thing in her early thirties, ultra-smart in manner and the details of dress and knowingness. If Asia should ever produce a Faith Baldwin, Dolly would get on page one as the spirit of the feminine in business.

"... And, excuse our glove, but we think Dolly Gee should be put down along with the Cliff House, the Coit Memorial, the Palace of the Legion of Honor and the view from Twin Peaks on those gay "See San Francisco" pamphlets.

Between 1902 and 1931 Chinese students of higher learning in America wrote a total of 1,162 theses and dissertations, according to the information of the China Institute.

Fresno, Calif.— The Lok Kwan girls' club will give a benefit Chinese language play on Chinese New Year's Eve, Feb. 11, the proceeds to be turned over to the community Chinese school.

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CHINATOWNIA

ROAMING 'ROUND

WITH R. R.

S. F. experienced its coldest January on record . . . and into this polar weather came Mr. and Mrs. Edward Chan (Irene Wong), newly weds of Vancouver, to spend their honeymoon . . . and exclaimed: "It's so nice and warm here" . . . Members of the S. F. Chinese Tennis Club (Chitena) are getting all pepped up for their annual Chinese New Year's Eve Dance . . . and dance chairman and chief pepper-upper is H. K. Wong . . . Lily Sui of Suisin will leave for China upon settlement of the maritime strike . . . The Hanford C. S. C. will play the Bakersfield Cathayans basketball team on Feb. 5th at Hanford. Ernest Wing and Henry Leong are in charge of the dance that follows . . . Selected on the basis of leadership, scholarship and character, Hong Kwun Wong, U. of Hawaii senior was the only Chinese among 4 girls to be recently elected to the Hui Pookelas, women's honorary society . . . Kam See Pang of Honolulu toots the trombone in the U. of Wisconsin band . . . Lillian Yuen is in charge of all girls' recreational activities at the Chinese Catholic Center . . . CONGRAT-ORCHIDS to Hattie Chun of Sacramento and Edward Owyang of Locke, Helen Yee and David Low of Monterey, George Young and Maye Chung of Salinas, Ruth Fong of Sacramento and Vincent Chinn of San Francisco. Also to Lani Park of Sacramento . . . These lucky young people have announced their intentions to wed in the very near future. Lots of luck! . . . A word about our capable Sacramento correspondent, who is resigning with utmost regrets but for the best of reason, as shown in this last news item she turned in: "The Cheng Sen Club gave a shower at the home of Mrs. Anna Loo Jan recently for Miss Ruth Fong, who will be the bride of Mr. Vincent Chinn soon."—A quiet wedding was held in Sacramento on January 22— . . . With Paul Yuke in charge, the Chinese Student Ass'n and the 20-30 Club of Sacramento each gave a very successful skating party . . . Kong Fong, Francis Jong, Edmund Yee and Stanley Jong, graduating seniors of the Sacramento Hi, were recently honored by the Chinese Student Club with a party . . . David Wing returned to Cal after a brief vacation . . . John Kan of Fong Fong Bakery went to Cal Aggie at Davis for a week's advanced study of ice cream manufacturing . . . Lina Jang spent her holidays with the family at Courtland . . . Georgi Hee of

Fowler is a recent visitor to Bakersfield . . . where Mabel Mew is still at the \$ store there . . . Most of you have viewed Shirley Temple's latest "wah" entitled "Stowaway" . . . many have written in for the name of the Chinese tap dancer seen in the amateur contest scene . . . the beauty is 17 year old Dora Young, sister of L. A.'s popular Frank Young's dance orchestra . . . She sings in the orchestra, too . . . The capable master of ceremony in the same scene was Honorable Wu, while the would-be Bing Crosby was Sammy Tong. Don't be fooled by the picture, tho, Sammy has a pleasing voice and can really warble . . . Allen Chan, on the L. A. Chinese football team, weighs only 110, but he made the Class C Division all-star guard in L. A. while in Hi school . . . A midget Cotton Warburton . . . Dave Louie, Roland Got and Paul King of L. A. tobogganed up Mt. Baldy the other week, hiking 5 miles up and back. Such gluttons for punishment! . . . Nui Bo Tang, of Phoenix, Arizona, was seen in L. A. recently . . . Kim Hong Soong, secretary of the Chinese Six Companies of Stockton, was so alarmed at the recent kidnapping of Chiang Kai-shek that he made a phone call to CHINA for the latest report . . . Tho little Eslun Chin of Stockton has taken dancing lessons for only 2 months, she is quite a tap dancer already . . . Jimmy Chew of San Mateo is taking flying lessons at the S. F. Airport . . . May and Nellie Sum of San Carlos are at the San Mateo J. C., where Frances Jung is quite a tennis star . . . Clara W. was learning how to drive one day. Said she: "This mirror over the windshield is no good. I can't see a thing in it but the car behind." My goodness, Clara, what did you expect to see? . . . Sarra Sam and Mrs. B. Y. Lew are directors of the Fay Wah Club's show . . . Fresno's Lok Kwan club benefit play is directed by Sam Mar with Mrs. Allen Mar and Mrs. Emily Chinn as assistants . . . Mr. and Mrs. James Richard Lee (nee Eva Wong), announced the birth of a boy Friday, January 15 . . . The future architect's name is Melvin—congrats, Jimmie!

ON THE CALENDAR

January 30, Saturday. College Informal—S. F. J. C. Chinese at St. Francis Hotel. Admission charged.

February 10, Wednesday. Chinese New Year's Eve Dance—S. F. Chinese Tennis Club at N. S. G. S. Hall. Admission charged.

February 11, Thursday. Benefit Play—Lok Kwan girls' club at Chinese Community Center, Fresno. Admission chgd.

February 12, Friday. Benefit Show and Dance—Fay Wah Club at Woodman's Hall, Fresno. Music by Cathayans. Admission charged.

February 13, Saturday. Dance—Oakland Waku Auxiliary at Trianon Ballroom, S. F. Music by Cathayans. Admission charged.

February 14, Sunday. Scout Program—National Scout Sunday Service by Boy Scout Troops 3-11-34 and 45 of Oakland, at Chinese M. E. Church, Washington and Stockton Streets. Public invited.

February 20, Saturday. Award Dance—Wah Ying Club at Native Sons Auditorium, Mason Street. Music by Cathayans. Admission charged.

REDUCED FARE TO FRESNO DANCE

San Francisco, Calif.—The Cathayan Orchestra of this city will furnish the music for the coming Fay Wah Club dance in Fresno, Edward Quon, orchestra manager, has announced. He also revealed that persons wishing to go to Fresno for the affair can do so at a special round-trip train fare of \$4.30 provided they go with the orchestra on Friday morning, February 11. For further information get in touch with Mr. Quon.

Sincere Wishes
for a most happy
CHINESE NEW YEAR
CHINATOWN KNIGHTS
ORCHESTRA

CHINATOWNIA

Legend of the Sacred Lily of China

The sacred lily is a conspicuous feature in the celebration of the Chinese New Year, the time of universal peace and goodwill in the Flowery Kingdom. This beautiful flower prosper only in the land of a noble Fukien family, and it has been growing there for the last five hundred years.

Now the place where these delicate lilies grow is a very stony ground which spreads out below the mouth of a deep canyon. The bulbs are gathered after the September rain, and some are shipped to great distances in a plastic mud casing. When it is desired to grow the flower this casing is broken and the bulbs are placed in shallow water. In a few weeks they become a mass of beautiful snowy white lilies with hearts of gold. The Chinese have made it the sacred flower of their country because of its great beauty, its subtle fragrance, and its divine origin, for the flower is regarded as a gift of the Gods.

The story is told that five hundred years ago Cum Ti Fong and his younger brother Cum Ying Fong were saddened by the passing of their widowed mother. They were to divide the family's plantation by lots, but in doing so, the older boy secured the productive half by trickery, leaving the younger one with a worthless portion.

Cum Ying was aware of this trickery, but forgave his brother and took his loss good naturedly. He even hired himself out, and from his meager earnings supported his family, and even managed to help the poor. But soon misfortune overtook him, and the family was on the verge of starvation. He wandered out to his barren land and there found some mysterious bulbs which made its appearance for the first time in the land. These he gathered home with the intention of cooking them for food. His wife informed him: "While you were gone, some neighbors whom you have once helped have brought us some grain." So he planted the bulbs to see what kind of plants they were.

A month afterwards the lilies were blooming, and the family was awed by the great beauty of the blossom. Then tots came running in from all directions and said, "This is a sacred flower. The God is very grateful for your good deeds,

and has given you everlasting happiness". It seemed that an angel made them say so. People came from many lis around to see the blossoms, and many bought some to celebrate the new year. So after several years it went all through China, and Ying Fong prospered.

Yng Fong's good conduct was contagious and soon all the surrounding country became like him, and the jails were empty all the time. His children and his children's children were all prosperous, and from this family came high judges and wise men. Thus the goodness of one man brought him and his descendants untold happiness. (Digest of a story, as told to Helen O'Brien by Elder T. Foo Yuen.)

CHINESE WELL DRESSED, REPORT

Conscious of the need of the modern Chinese young men, Roos Bros. has ordered a large supply of distinctive suits of the latest style which will fit the sturdy physique of the Chinese.

Mr. Henry Tom has made a survey of the needs of the progressive Chinese here and reported that Chinese taste runs to sober color and latest cuts. The Chinese young men and business men have responded enthusiastically, as shown by the heavy sales. —Ad.



The above sketch is a Chinese artist's conception of the theme of the coming annual Parila artists' ball to be held in San Francisco, in which members of the Chinese Art Association will participate. The Parila will take as its imaginary locale that of "Barbaric Oceania." The sketch is by Stella Wong, of Oakland.

THE CATHAYANS ORCHESTRA

750 Grant Avenue

San Francisco, California

January 25, 1937

Subject: Greetings and Thanks to our Patrons and Friends.

Dear Friends:

The year of 1936 was made memorable and delightful because of your esteemed patronage and help, and this has inspired us always to present the best in music.

We regret that previous bookings prevented us from serving other distinguished organizations whose need we hope we shall be able to fulfil in the future.

We wish to express our sincerest appreciation for your patronage and cooperation and to wish you a very happy Chinese New Year.

Very sincerely yours,

THE CATHAYANS ORCHESTRA

By: Edward W. Quon,
Business-manager

CHINATOWNIA

SAGA OF A BOY PHOTOGRAPHER

By Chingwah Lee

"Initiative is rare among human beings—rarer still is forethought. This I learnt when I was a member of the Lion's Club at the Chinese Y. M. C. A." Modesty prevents Eddie Jung, just stepping out of his teens, from stating that he was a leader of the Club and that while there he had done a lot in the way of boys work. The sagely remark was made in answer to a question placed before him as to what is the secret of his success in getting a job as a photographer for Uncle Sam.

"A year ago I read of a competitive examination to be held for a government



Mr. Eddie Jung

photographer, to take shots of government projects in Alaska. I lost no time in getting my camera and equipment together and checking to see if I had all the necessary equipment", he said simply.

"And then you were all set for the examination?", I asked.

"Far from it. I went over to the University of California and made myself a pest among the profs. I said I must know all about the practical formulas for arctic work. I wanted to learn all I could about northern lighting conditions, anti-freeze mixture, snow filters, etc., got a handful of literature . . ."

"And then you memorized all of them, no doubt."

"Not exactly. I digested the whole thing and then did a little experimenting to see which solution was the best. I even put plates and chemicals in my mo-

ther's ice box overnight to test the formulas. I am sorry to say that my family didn't enjoy their breakfast the next day. They were sure I mixed developing solution into their butter and cream."

"And then you were all set."

"All set to study the geography and people of Alaska. You see, I had to leave high school before graduation, being the oldest son of a large family. So I went to the library to absorb all I could, but it was lots of fun anyway."

It was the day of the examination, and our Eddie approached the Federal Building not without a little misgiving. He was the youngest, the shortest and the most out of place photographer among a group of over two hundred. All eyes were on him, and not a few asked if he owned a Brownie or if he wasn't afraid the truant officers would find him. A few were very friendly and even steered him against taking defeat too seriously in advance. "It's the sneers that help me the most. It's just what I needed to remove that funny feeling inside my belt. The examinations were just as I anticipated. There were questions on arctic photography in general and questions on arctic photography in particular. There were questions on the flora and fauna of Alaska."

"And did you pass?" I asked excitedly, forgetting that he had just returned after a year of successful work.

"It was just plain luck. If the rest of the two hundred were equally well prepared I would not have a chance. By the grace of God and my mother's ice box I got the appointment." Eddie did not mention that he headed the list.

"What is Alaska like. Is it so cold that when you throw a cup of water on the ground it becomes icicles before it reached the earth?"

"Not at all. Parts of Alaska is actually hot during the summer. Then the fields

are luxuriant with giant-sized flowers, huge vegetables, and overgrown mosquitos.

"But in the winter it is very cold. That's when we do quite a bit of hunting. But we have to guard against insufficient clothing and being lost."

"And the Eskimos, are they cannibals—do they chase you up totem poles?"

"The natives are just like Orientals when they are young. As they grow older they become quite different, their face appear flat and their head is rather hideous. As a group they are suspicious of the Chinese; we are a little too smart to suit them. They consult their Russian priests on everything. But a few do learn to become very friendly."

"What is a salmon cannery like?"

"Each cannery generally has a Chinese foreman, about a score of Chinese workers and twice that many Filipinos. Then there is a crew of Eskimos who do all the fishing. It is very dangerous work, but they prefer that to working indoors. Maybe one or two Eskimos will serve as machine operators. They are very skilful, manually. All of them like to gamble. On holidays the Chinese parade with a handmade Buddha lion and about a dozen musical instruments fashioned from tin cans and driftwood."

"Now that you are back in San Francisco, what are you doing?"

"I maintain a studio for portrait and general photography. That's my business. But as a hobby, I like to experiment with lighting and the use of various filters."

"Ever try photographing a negro in the dark?" I made a parting jibe.

"No, but I have photographed freaks with an ivory filter and got nothing; drop into my studio sometime."

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SPORTS

Fred George Woo



The Chinese Student's team of the University of Washington, consisting of Raymond Wong, T. Sing, Henry Luke, Bob Wong, Art Louie, Edwin Luke and Vincent Goon, scored a double victory in Portland, one against the Wah Kiang Club 29-21 and one against the Eagles, 29 to 14. In both contests the Seattle team was spaced by Bob Wong, former Portland star. Wong registered 10 points average in two games.

Following the Chinese Students the Waku Club of Seattle invaded Portland with their first and second teams. In the preliminary game, the Waku seconds bested the Portlanders 21-14, while the feature fray was captured by the Wah Kiang hoopsters by a 36-27 score.

PLAYGROUND ELEVEN WINS

A 30-yard pass from Captain Bo On to Ed Louie, who then ran 20 yards to a score, enabled the Chinese Playground football team to defeat Galles Club's eleven, on January 10 by a 6-0 score. The winning team is coached by Fred Mah and the Galles Club by the Leong brothers.

Brilliant tackling by Frankie Low, fine line work by George Jang and Ming Chew, and the Playground's intricate offense deceiving its heavier opponents were the features of the game. For the losers, George Nam, Winston Wong and Ding-gee Leong stood out.

The Chinese Playground gridders have for their next opponents the Scouts and a Japanese team.

In a recent series of basketball games played in Portland, Oregon, the local boys and girls teams lost a majority of the tilts to their old rivals from Seattle.

In one of the most exciting games ever played on the Y. W. C. A. court, the Girl Reserves lost a heartbreaking match to their sister team from Seattle 16 to 10. Trailing 10 to 4 at the half, the Portland team, led by the one-arm shooting of Jessie Lee tied the score at the beginning of the third quarter only to lose in the final three minutes of play when Ruby Mar scored three fast baskets to cinch the first of the home and home series.

Member of the Seattle team included: Ruby Mar, Della Eng, Helen Wong, Rose Louie, Mary Mar and Ella Sue. The Portland lineup consisted of: Madeline and Maxine Chin, Jessie and Nellie Lee, Irene Chin, Maxine Chew, Ada Lee, Dorothy and Isabelle Lee Hong.

Election of officers for 1937 was recently held by the Chinese Sportsmen Club of San Francisco. Officers for this year are: F. B. Lowe, president; Fred Jow, vice-president; Clarence B. Chan, secretary; Maurice Choye, treasurer; Yummie Lee, sergeant-at-arms; and Dr. D. K. Chang, Thomas Moran, Oliver Chang and Frank Chan, directors.

Closing 1936 with a most successful basketball season, the Los Angeles Lowa Club team shown here have every reason to point towards new laurels with this group of veterans.

They won the title of Southern California Oriental Champion last year. They are, left to right, back row: Taft Cheung, manager; George Lee, George Tong, Don Quan, Doc Wong, and co-manager Tommy Lee. Front row: Victor Wong, George Wong, Ben Ho, and Frank Don.

FAY WAH CLUB

Fresno's Fay Wah Club basketball team, playing in one of the city cage leagues, has been enjoying a comfortable lead over their opponents. Since the beginning of the season, it has lost one game out of ten starts.

Members of the squad are Hiram Ching, Toy Wong, George Wong, Chester Lew, Irwin Chow, Rex Gee, Floyd Sam, James Huie, George Leong and Guy Lai. Negotiations are under way to bring the Bakersfield Cathayans five to play on the night of the dance on February 12.

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S P O R T S

SPORTSHORTS

Wah Ying Club's second annual Bay Region basketball championships tournament swung into the final week of action Sunday evening, Jan. 24, at the Burke's Gym, 2350 Geary St., with three games played. The Chinese "Y" met the Shangtai five and Troop Three took on Nan Wah in crucial games while Nulite and St. Mary's also tangled . . . The Chinese "Y" unlimiteds quintet was nosed out of the Y. M. D. Decathlon cage title by the Central branch by a score of 23-22 at the Japanese Y. M. C. A. court . . . Believe it or not, the Willits Town Team defeated the Chinese "Y" team recently at its home court by the tally of 77-73! The fans, jamming the auditorium to its capacity, rooted hard for the Chinese, heavy underdogs, and booed the referee for turning in a home-town decision. Bing Chin led in scoring by counting up 27 points, while little Frank Wong tanked 25 digits . . . The unlimited casabamen of the Young Chinese A. C. of Oakland divided two recent games with San Francisco Chinese fives. At the Salvation Army Court, San Francisco, the East Bay boys dropped a 39-38 decision to the Troop Three Scouts, while at Oakland, they handed the St. Mary's quintet a 39-34 beating . . . At the three-day bird dog events of the Central California Field Trial Association at Fresno, the bird committee was headed by a Chinese, Raymond Wong, of Fresno . . . The St. Mary's midget boxers are just about the bay region's most popular ring cards. David Dong and Joseph Yew, slugging and mauling forty-five pounders, have been taking part in many exhibitions. According to Coach Sammy Lee, another promising leather pusher, Paul Oka, a welter, has been added to the club roll . . . In view of the fact that no official all-stars teams will be named by the sponsor of the Bay Region Basketball Tourney, Wah Ying Club, the Chinese Digest sports department will publish two selections, a first and a second string, in our March issue. Names of the league's highest scorers will also be published . . . Earl Quong is captain of the unlimited basketball team of Placer Union High, at Auburn, California . . . Within a few short weeks, tennis will be holding sway again as king of sports, and baseball and softball enthusiasts will be cleaning their gloves and bats for a busy season . . . Four Chinese boxers of the St. Mary's A. C., coached by Sammy Lee, have been entered in the P. A. A. Junior Boxing

WHAT ABOUT IT?

We read the January 8 issue of the Willits News, a weekly publication, containing an account of the Willits Lions-Chinese Y. M. C. A. basketball game. We just about blew up (and so would you protest vigorously, if you had read it) when the Chinese players were referred to as "Chinks".

We did not know there could be such an ignorant editor in America as the man who edits the Willits "slander-sheet". For an editor to let this get into public print constitutes a disgrace to the journalistic profession. Moreover, it is an insult to the Chinese race.

Tournament, to be held on Jan. 25, Feb. 1, Feb. 8, and Feb. 15. They are Paul Oka Fred Lowe, Edwin Bing Dong and Robert Chin, a wee little 105-pound battler who may surprise the fight fans . . . Hearsay that the Chinese football team of San Francisco may engage in a Chinese New Year's battle with some strong Japanese aggregation . . . Both Shangtai and Nanwah, playing under the China Emporium, are entered in the current Recreation Basketball League, with the latter conceded a good chance to romp away with the Class D crown . . . Monterey's Chinese quintet downed the Salinas Chinese basketweavers recently, 34-27. Jack Huey and Tommy Gee scored nine points each for Monterey, with Paul Mark turning in a fine all-around game. For Salinas, George Young and Frank Chinn starred . . . Led by Clarence Ung, former Los Angeles boy, the Salinas five defeated the Japanese Y. M. B. A. of Salinas, 36-26. Ung hit the hoop for eleven points . . . The Misses Fannie and Annie Fooley of Red Bluff were in San Francisco during the recent Examiner Golden Gloves tournament to see their brother, Sammy, box. Both were almost in tears when he lost in the semi-finals . . . By defeating David Chung, Ying Wong became the champion of the second annual Salinas Union High School Ping Pong tournament. Scores were 21-9 and 21-7. Other Chinese who participated were Stanley Chung, Waymond Jang and Gage Wong, Jr. . . . Henrietta Jung, diminutive Chinese tennis star, has been ranked No. 9 in singles for girls under fifteen years of age for Northern California for 1936 . . . John Wong and Albert Sun Lee are the mainstays for the Galileo High School 130's cagemen.

CHINESE WOMEN'S CLUB INSTALLATION

The Portland Chinese Women's Club held an installation dinner at the Hung Far Low on January 10 when the following were installed by the past president, Mrs. Park Chin: president, Mrs. Margaret Seito Wong; first vice-president, Dr. Goldie H. Chan; second vice-president, Mrs. Lee Hong; Chinese secretary, Mrs. Park Chin; assistant, Mrs. Lee Hong; English secretary, Mrs. Stanley Chin; assistant, Mrs. Lee Fong; treasurer, Dr. Goldie H. Chan; assistant, Mrs. Jennie Lew; auditor, Mrs. Lee Park Lum; hospitality and sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. Lee Bing Duck and Mrs. Jue Bow; telephone, Mrs. Lee Loy and Mrs. Lee Jack; representatives, Mrs. Robert Luck, Mrs. Lum Deen and Mrs. Lee Heen.

GREATER SHANGHAI'S FOURTH ANNUAL MEET

Organized on a much larger scale than ever before, the fourth annual Athletic Meet, promoted by the Bureau of Education and Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipal Government of Shanghai was held recently in that city, requiring two days to be run off.

Fairly large crowds attended the meet, contributing materially to the success of it. On the whole, the girls showed a remarkable improvement, especially in the Physical Directors category. On the other hand, however, the boys gave an exceedingly poor showing.

By winning both girls' divisions for College Special and Physical Training, The Great China University captured the college championship, while the Tung Ya Physical Training School took both physical categories for boys and girls.

The boys' senior middle school title was won by the Shanghai Middle School and the girls' championship went to the Ming Lih Girls' School. In the junior middle schools, the Woo Pung Girls' School won honors for girls, and Tsung Nan Middle School won for the boys. In the college division, the Tse Chi took top honors.

A new record in baseball throw was the brightest spot of the meet. Miss Chen Yung-Dong bettered the former record, held by Miss Pan Ying-chu, by 1.08 metres. Miss Chen's new mark is 51.53 metres. Another performance worthy of mention was the 80 metres low hurdles for girls, won by Miss Chiao Yuling, in 14.04 seconds, a fraction of a second over the national record, which is held by Miss Chen Han-su.

FAR EAST

(Continued from Page 3)

try now for the central government and Communist forces to join hands in a united front against Japan. This is not possible as long as Chiang Kai-shek is in power, because for ten long years he has fought them, fought against their political and social principles as well as well as their armies. In recent years, it is true, Chiang has compromised with various rebel elements for the good of the country, but he believes he has the situation in hand now in such a manner that compromise with the Red forces for a conflict with Japan—assuming such a conflict is inevitable—is not necessary.

Aside from the questionable fact of national unity, China also is threatened internally by another destructive force which is undermining the vitality of the people. This evil is opium, opium smuggled from foreign countries as well as opium grown within the country. All over the nation one is again witnessing the recurrence of a tragic situation which once before had reduced China to almost spineless helplessness.

For a decade China has talked of opium suppression, and, until recently, it was just talk. China has attempted to suppress this vice, but the forces against suppression were too great. Without effective political control of all the provinces, the central government could not prevent various semi-independent provincial tuchuns from growing opium in order to raise revenue. And even with control of the provinces achieved, suppression was still almost impossible with smuggled opium coming from eastern and western countries. Of vessels known to be smuggling opium into Chinese ports regularly, 45 per cent are reported to be British, 30 per cent Chinese and 18 percent Japanese. What hope for suppression when the sources of supply are not effectively controlled?

The present drastic measures adopted to combat the effects of opium represent a last resort, since more peaceful measures have failed. Yet even execution of addicts who have failed to take voluntary cures is only doing away the effect of this evil. International cooperation is needed to wipe out the cause of the opium scourge. Once before, through international agreement, China had successfully combated this vice, and there is no reason why it cannot be done again.

Turning to China's external situation, it can be noted that in her international relations she has won resurgence of confidence for her immediate future from Europe and America. Since the Manchurian incident in 1931 international confidence in China had been slowly ebbing and did not rise again until last summer, when the southern provinces were abruptly brought under the control of Nanking. The psychological effect was tremendous, for it showed the West, as nothing else could, that at last China's people were becoming definitely nationalistic in outlook. This outlook is the result of 10 years of intensive Kuomintang propaganda.

The only dark and ominously uncertain factor in China's external situation is, of course, her present relations with Japan. If Japan continues pressing her demands, which are the recognition of her special rights in North China, cooperation against Chinese Communists, and consultation regarding China's financial dealings with foreign powers, and China continues to accept and make counter demands of her own with the view of resolving "fundamental adjustments" in the relations between the two countries, anything may happen. In Sino-Japanese relations as they are today, to make predictions is sheer foolishness.

But one thing is certain where China is concerned: she cannot back down on her counter-demands which she has made known to Japan, for to do so would certainly mean political disaster for the central government. Never in China's modern history has her people been so united in nationalism as they are today.

As for Japan, her relations with China in the immediate future depends a great deal on the outcome of her present internal political dissensions. The world is witnessing a life and death struggle in that country between parliamentarism and a Japanese form of Facism. Whichever side wins will mean a great deal for the future of Sino-Japanese relations.

In retrospect, one can say this of China's prospects in 1937: internally, nominal unity has been achieved, but she still faces three major menaces in the form of Japanese aggression in the North, the Communists in the interior, and the opium menace which has millions in its grip. But it is a definitely hopeful sign that the central government is coping

with all three problems which are threatening national reconstruction and progress.

Externally, with the newly won confidence of Western nations an actuality, more foreign financial aid may be expected to spur reconstruction work in the country.

Only from Japan is China faced with an ever probable threat to her existence as a nation. But China learned this bitter lesson in 1931: if she wishes to ward off external aggression she cannot depend on any other nation except herself. Since she has this knowledge she is preparing for eventualities, so that even in respect to the strained relations between China and Japan, the former can look forward to the immediate future with something like self assurance. And it is this self assurance that prompted General Chiang Kai-shek, on the occasion of his 50th birthday last October, to make this remark in the course of a public speech: "We can wholly dismiss any insinuation that some exterior Great Power is needed to help China maintain order within her own borders. Forward, fellow citizens, to revive our old national traits of self-reliance, of self-government, temperance and self-consciousness. Show the world that the Chinese people can do great things!"



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CONSUL-GENERAL GAVE TALK TO AMERICAN SOCIETY

San Francisco, Calif.— Starting the first of its International Dinners for this year, the Sequoia Club selected China as an appropriate subject. The speaker and guest of honor was Consul-General C. C. Huang, who spoke on "Religious Freedom in China".

Chinatown greeted a brand new dry cleaning firm when the Kwong-Kwong— 2 similar characters meaning bright, clean, sparkling—opened for business Jan. 29. Located at 664 Jackson Street, in the heart of Chinatown's "eating" district, the new cleaning establishment is equipped with up-to-date finishing machineries, according to Fred Moy, manager. A 30-day price reduction is announced, commencing with the date of opening.

Recent books on China and things Chinese:

Selling Wilted Peonies, Biography & Songs of Yu Hsuan-chi. By Genevieve Wimsatt. 120 pp., illus., notes. New York: Columbia University Press. \$3.00.

The story of the outstanding poetess of the T'ang Dynasty, translated into English for the first time.

Chinese Shadow Shows. By Genevieve Wimsatt. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. \$3.50.

A comprehensive study of a Chinese folk art, with illustrations.

Chinese Influence on European Garden Structures. By Eleanor von Erdberg. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. \$5.00.

A study of chinoiserie in 18th century gardens.

Landlord and Peasant in China. By Chen Han-seng. New York: International. \$2.00.

A study of agrarian crisis in South China.

Shrines of a Thousand Buddhas. By Dr. Giuseppe Tucci in collaboration with E. Gherzi. 272 pp.; illus.; map, index. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$3.00.

Account of a journey into Tibet.

MME. CHIANG KAI SHEK COMING TO U. S.

South Hadley, Mass.— In preparation for the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the institution, the head of Mount Holyoke College here recently telegraphed Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, (Soong Mei-ling) wife of China's premier, asking her to attend this celebration. Recently Mme. Chiang telegraphed her acceptance.

Mount Holyoke College's 100th anniversary will be celebrated on May 7 and 8, 1937, it has been announced.

Pardee Lowe, author and sociologist, will speak on "Costly Cultural Treasure from China," in opening the World Tomorrow Symposium of San Francisco State College on Monday night, Feb. 1, at 7:30 p. m. at the Frederic Burk auditorium of the college.

Interesting articles in recent publications:

"Peiping's Happy New Year," by George Kin Leung. 31 illustrations. National Geographic Magazine, December, 1936.

"A Peiping Panorama in Vivid Pigments." 16 camera paintings by H. C. & J. H. White. In same publication as above.

"China's Progress," By T'ang Leang-li. Current History, January, 1937.

"Japanning China," by Willard Price. Harpers, January, 1937.

"Forgotten Ancestors of the Chinese," by John B. Shackford. Travel, January, 1937.

"Can China survive?" by Hu Shih. Forum, January, 1937.

"Moy Jin Mun, Liege Lord of Old Chinatown," by Idwal Jones. Westways, January, 1937. (An account of Moy Jin Mun's life based on the short biography which originally appeared in the CHINESE DIGEST, issue of May 15, 1936).

In Asia magazine for January, 1937:

- 1) "Mixed Marriage," by Pardee Lowe. First of two articles.
 - 2) "Peasant Embroideries of China," by Carl Schuster.
 - 3) "China at Bay," by Nathaniel Pfeffer.
 - 4) "Within Chinese Red Areas," by Norman Hanwell.
- "Jade," by Herbert P. White. Natural History, January, 1937.

Articles and Features Scheduled for Early Publication in the CHINESE DIGEST

Mr. Y. T. Wu, editor of the Association Press of Shanghai, who is now in the United States, will give some firsthand information on the trend of present-day journalism in China.

Mr. T Y. Ni, formerly associate professor of philosophy in the University of Nanking, will write on the Story of Chinese Philosophy.

Historical information of scientific progress will be revealed in China's Lost Milk Culture.

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EDITORIAL NOTES

(Continued from Page 2)

To be sure, all improvements can only come gradually. All changes denote extra expenses and we need to proceed slowly. Readers will be interested to know that we have mapped out a four year Growth Plan, aiming at fulfilling the cultural and sociological needs of the Chinese in America.

"How can we contribute to this growth?" is a frequent question asked by well wishers and supporters of the Digest. First of all we want to hear from our readers, telling us what they want to read, keeping us informed on their reactions, and supplying us, wherever possible, with leads and data of Chinese life in America. Next, we want more subscriptions, the very life blood of the Digest. And finally, readers can help immensely by telling our advertisers that you appreciate their patronage. —C.W.L.

GOOD WORK!

News came from Los Angeles recently that the Rev. T. T. Taam, pastor of the Chinese Congregational

Church there, has been able, at long last, to secure facilities for a children's playground in his district. The city Board of Education has appropriated three thousand dollars to equip the Ninth Street School with day and night playground facilities.

For the many children who will frequent this playground it is planned that they will be organized into various groups and that play and group work will be supervised by an adequate staff.

Readers of the Digest will recall in a recent article (The Social Survey, By Lim P. Lee, issue of Nov. 20, 1936) that the Rev. Taam had completed a survey of the Chinese population of Los Angeles not long ago and had found that the Chinese children in that city's two Chinatowns were sadly in need of playgrounds. Because of this lack these children were compelled to play in the streets and in imminent danger from traffic hazards every minute.

Thus in securing a playground at this time the first step in remedying this situation has been taken. It is to be hoped that much more may be done in this direction in the immediate future. —W. H.

OBSERVATIONS

It has been said that one of the proofs that a paper or a magazine has intrinsic merit is to see whether the contributions appearing therein are ever quoted or mentioned by other publications. In this respect the Digest can claim such merit, although we are only in our fifteenth month of publication. Not only have we been quoted and mentioned by our contemporaries, but our features and articles have also been translated, reprinted, and used as sources of references.

To back up our modest boast we present the following record for those who may care to scan it:

The Chinese Invented the Mongolian Arrow Release, the Archer's Ring, the Triple Arc Composite Bow, the Balanced Wrist Guards, and the Repeating Cross Bow. Being Nos. XVII to XXI of Chinese Inventions and Discoveries, by Chingwah Lee. Reprinted in full by The American Bowman (Albany, Oreg.)

The Economic Life of the Chinese in the United States, by Lim P. Lee. Reprinted in condensed form and re-titled The Chinese Struggle Abroad in the China Digest (Shanghai English monthly);

Grand View of San Francisco, an illustrated feature "Chinatownia"

item. Reprinted in full in the China Press weekly supplement (Shanghai);

My Country and My People, a book review by William Hoy. Reprinted in part in The Rock monthly (Hongkong);

The Passing of Chinatown: Fact or Fancy, by William Hoy. Reprinted in full in the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury daily; also translated into Chinese by the Young China (San Francisco); Catholic Center Gives Report of Year's Work by William Hoy. Rewritten and released as a feature news item by the NCWC (National Catholic Welfare Conference) news service to the Catholic press throughout the U. S. Later translated into Chinese and released to the Catholic press in China through the Lumen (Catholic) news service (Peiping);

Ah Louis, by William Hoy. Translated into Chinese by the Young China daily (San Francisco);

Moy Jin Mun, by William Hoy. Reprinted in full in the Pony Express Courier monthly (Placerville, Calif.);

San Francisco's Chinatown, a book review by William Hoy. Reprinted in part in the Chinese Christian Student Bulletin (New York).

ALMOST 300 STUDENTS LEFT

CHINA FOR AMERICAN

STUDIES IN 1936

Last summer a total of 296 Chinese students left their homeland for further studies in the colleges and universities in America, a recent report from the Ministry of Education of the central government revealed. These students are studying the following subjects:

Engineering	70
Law, Politics, Economics	52
Pure Sciences	40
Liberal Arts	36
Agriculture	25
Commerce	38
Education	23
Medicine	12

During the same year 286 Chinese students went to Europe. Of this number 102 went to England, 101 to Germany, while the rest are distributed in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Holland, Poland and Denmark.

From time to time there have been complaints from various readers that the typography of the Chinese Digest is too small and consequently difficult to read without occasioning eyestrain. In this issue one article is being printed in a larger type to test readers' reactions. The editor would welcome comments relative to this particular type. If it meets with favorable reactions future issues of the Digest may be printed in this larger type.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Vol. 3, No. 3

March, 1937

Ten Cents

"GOOD EARTH" NUMBER



O-LAN SEES HER FIRST DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

As her second son takes unto himself a wife, O-Lan, the mother and heroine of "The Good Earth," lay dying in her bed, while those partaking in the marriage feast make merry outside

her room. This is the climax of the motion picture version of Pearl S. Buck's world famous novel. Luise Rainer plays O-Lan, and Mary Wong is the Little Bride. This production is now released after three years' preparation.

EDITORIAL

IN PRAISE OF THE "GOOD EARTH."

The picturization of Pearl Buck's novel, "The Good Earth," has been acclaimed from coast to coast by eminent critics as a great work of art and an outstanding achievements in the annals of the motion picture industry. These critics have spared no superlatives in describing the picture as a triumph of the cinema art, and some were well-nigh bubbling over with enthusiasm and lavish praise. And since most of these critics referred to are of the New York variety, noted for their cynicism and severity as well as real artistic insight, the tribute and panegyrics which they have lavished on the picture must have been well deserved.

We noted with more than passing interest such comments as the following: "'The Good Earth' brings the baffling and remote Chinese into our sympathetic understanding as if they were our other selves;" "... a revealing study of a great and ancient people;" "The story of Wang and his love for the land ... is the story of civilization;" "It is the story of China, new and old, and it still is universal in theme and in effect;" "... the picture is neither of the Orient or the Occident as a study of mankind;" "Searchingly human, a saga of womanhood." Words like these speak volumes.

Tons of publicity copy have been released during the past four years to acquaint and keep the public informed about the making of this production. The public has been told that a veritable expedition was sent to China to photograph the background and purchase necessary properties; that this work took more than a year and at the end of that time some 200,000 feet of film were taken; that it took several years of research and re-writing of the novel to adapt it for the screen; and that, finally, the production cost in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000.

But the greatness of "The Good Earth" as a picture does not lie in the fact that prodigious labor and a vast sum of money were spent in its making.

The real greatness of the picture lies in the fact that one of the great novels of our time could be so faithfully and minutely translated on the screen. All the greatness of the novel—in its ability to communicate emotions and in its realistic revelation of an aspect of life that might have been—was visualized on the screen as few other great stories could have been done.

Two generations before Rudyard Kipling, a newspaperman in India, raised journalism—a lowly profession—to the heights of literature through his creative genius. The motion picture, which also had a lowly beginning but a generation ago, have already been recognized as an art, but an art not yet reaching fulfillment. We venture the hope that, with "The Good Earth" as its most supreme achievement thus far, the cinema has

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FRED G. WOO	Sports Editor, Office Manager
LIM P. LEE	Sociological Data
THOMAS W. CHINN	Managing Editor
HELEN M. FONG	Circulation Manager
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Younger Son (Roland Lui) reading Chinese Digest to O-Lan (Luise Rainer) and "Little Fool" (Suzanna Kim)

CHINESE STAR ☆ IN "THE GOOD EARTH" WRITES ABOUT MOORE CLOTHES

☆ *Chingwah Lee, playing the most important part assigned to a Chinese actor in "Good Earth"*

IN the above picture, Roland Lui is reading a recent article in the Chinese Digest. Among other things Chingwah Lee wrote: "... Then I rushed back to my room to remove my disguise and to proceed to make myself presentable for the

reception. First, I put on my Sunday suit which is all mine except for six Moore stalled installments." Thank you Mr. Lee for mentioning us so pleasantly — and we trust others will follow your example in choosing their Sunday suit at Moore's

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F A R E A S T

THE C. E. C. SESSION AT NANKING

By HSIEH WEI-LUM

All observers of Chinese politics, native or foreign, expected momentous decisions to come forth from the recent session of the Central Executive Committee (Chung Yang Chap Hsing Wei Yuan Hui) of the Nanking national government, held February 15 to 21.

As a result of the clamor of Communist elements for a united front against Japan, a clamor made all the more loud by the Anti-Japanese National Salvation organization, it was to be expected that the C. E. C. would consider this matter as the most important one on its agenda. All other questions, military and political, were of secondary importance.

But what happened? When the committee adjourned the following important points were given as the national government's present declaration of national policy:

1. Active punitive warfare against Chinese communists shall cease, but the government shall do all in its power to suppress and crush opposition (meaning Communist) propaganda against the Nanking regime;

2. Conscription of the nation's youths shall be actively pushed to build up potential fighting strength;

3. The government shall adopt a policy of watchful self-defense in respect to its foreign relations.

Thus, on close analysis, the C. E. C. session decided nothing new to change the course of the government's present policy of national unification and military preparedness. In effect the C. E. C. decided that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's policy of unification and preparedness was the only course possible to pursue at this time, and that any sort of a strong policy against Japan would prove disastrous to the nation.

Last month this writer stated in these columns that although there is strong sentiment in the country today for a Nanking-Communist united front against Japan, yet this was not possible as long as Gen. Chiang was in power. And since the recent C. E. C. decision in reality reflects the policy of Gen. Chiang, the statement has been proven to be correct.

With any other leader than General Chiang at the helm of the government today, the C. E. C. would have capitulated to the demands of the Communists and radical elements. Not only was public sentiment for it but even many of

Nanking's leaders worked actively in the hope of steam-rolling a resolution at the C. E. C. session calling for a united front. Marshall Feng Yu-hsiang, still as independent and bellicose as ever, would have the government abandon its present wars against the Communists, join hands with them against Japan, and also reach an "understanding" with Soviet Russia.

The voice of Madame Sun Yat-Sen was heard in denouncing Nanking's present policy of virtual national suicide. Madame Sun's political influence is no longer strong in Nanking today, but her voice in the radical movement is greater than ever.

But the most insistent clamoring for a united front came from the Anti-Japanese National Salvation Association. This is a semi-legal organization, with branches in all large Chinese cities and also abroad, including the United States. This association declares as its main purpose to work for a struggle with Japan in order to recover territories wrested by that country from China since 1931. It aims to achieve its purpose by all available means, including propaganda, strikes, boycotts and political persuasion. Its membership includes both Communists and left-wing Kuomintang-ites, and, to this extent, serves as a link between the ruling party in China and the radicals.

On the strength of its membership, therefore, and the fact that it has the support of thousands of patriotic citizens, the National Salvation Association drafted this resolution and sent its delegates to present it at the C. E. C. meeting:

The formation of a "Popular Front" government which would seek the support of other democratic governments throughout the world;

Immediate cessation of open warfare against Chinese Communists and their inclusion into the Popular Front;

Diplomatic efforts to achieve an understanding with Britain and the United States—a sort of tri-partite entente—to curb Japan's imperialism.

But in spite of this strong support, in spite of the Communists' apparently sincere promise to tone down its agrarian program and abandon its class warfare policy, the demand for a united front was rejected. The C. E. C. did not concede a single point. True, the C. E. C. did decide to stop the government's warfare against the Reds, but the rider to that declaration nullified the first part of the statement completely.

One cannot help observing, as China's internal politics stand today, that the Communists, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, are losing ground. They are losing ground in spite of the party's switching of tactics, which is that of abandoning its class warfare against capitalists, landlords and rich merchants and greatly modifying its agrarian program. They are losing ground in spite of their declaration to cooperate with the Kuomintang and the organization of a national anti-Japanese association to assure Nanking of the Communists' support in case of an early war with Japan.

Chinese Communism's present policy vis-a-vis Nanking may be summed up by quoting two of the eight-point program promulgated by the Reds at Sianfu last December when Gen. Chiang was captured. These two points are: 1) reorganization of the Nanking government to include anti-Japanese representatives from all parties, groups, and organizations throughout the country; and 2) the immediate realization of the last will and testament of Sun Yat-Sen, which calls for an alliance between China and all countries that believe in its freedom.

It can be seen that with such a program Gen. Chiang and China's Communists simply cannot see eye to eye. The struggle between Nanking and the Communists, therefore, goes on.



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CULTURE

CHINGWAH LEE

Chinese Inventions and Discoveries

No. 33-34: China's Lost Milk Culture includes the invention of junket and oleomargine; she has had milk powder, butter, cheese, and koumiss; and prescribed milk diet and bath.

China is said to be one of the few agricultural countries representative of "massa civilization"—as distinguished from cattle raising "tundra civilization" which successfully resisted the inroad of the dairy complex—such as the use of milk, cheese, and butter as food. But an examination of her history shows that the milk complex was not entirely unknown to her, and surprising as it may seem, her milk culture was actually more extensive than that of cattle raising countries. What happened was that she rejected this valuable gift of the cattle raisers.

The *Materia Medica* of the Ming Dynasty, for example, shows that her physicians had studied milk produced from all the domestic animals. Physicians of the time analyzed to the best of their knowledge the milk of human beings, sows, water buffalo, sheep, mare, ass, camel, and even dogs. All the known medicinal values were listed and they are classified as either saline or sweet, cooling or warming.

A diet of sow's milk is recommended as a cure for alcoholics. A milk bath is recommended to whiten the complexion, soften the skin, and preserve the hair. The captive wife of Emperor Ch'ien Lung is said to have bathed daily with milk from sheep of her own country in Central Asia. Her beauty was famous throughout the Orient, and she is said to have had the fragrance of an infant.

As a diet milk is said to prevent fever, convulsion, and a certain form of cold. It is also said to be mildly laxative, unless mixed with acid, when it has the opposite effect. It is praised as a bone and ligament builder; a tonic to the heart, kidney, and navel; and as a mild aphrodisiac.

A fermented wine of mare's milk called koumiss or ma ju chiu was made during the Han Dynasty. It is probably the result of her being invaded by the milk-using Tartars during the later part of the Chou Dynasty. Koumiss is used extensively in Mongolia and Siberia today.

Milk junket is made by adding a small amount of plaster of Paris to heated



A portion of the Chinese farm "set" built for the "Good Earth." The

water buffalo in the foreground was imported from the Orient.

milk. It must be prepared with extreme care. The powder must be stirred in evenly yet the milk must not be agitated or it will curdle. This technique is very likely a transfer from the soy bean culture of China. Milk powder is also produced. Oleomargarine is made as it is being made in the West today, by adding suet and a little coloring matter called *huang ki tzu* to butter. Oleomargarine did not make its appearance in Europe until Napoleon's time.

Cream is called *ju p'i* or milk skin. *Lao* or *lo* is a term generally applied to a creamy curd made by boiling the milk repeatedly, adding a little fresh milk with each boiling. After the tenth boiling it is poured into a jar and allowed to cool. The upper half called "*su*" is removed, while the lower half soon forms a creamy curd called *lao* or *lo*. *Lao* is not fermented.

There is a dry form of *lo* called *kan lo*, and this is made by placing the milk in the sun and repeatedly removing the layer which forms on the surface. This collected skimming is placed in a pot and heated, then poured into a bowl and allowed to cool. It is finally strained, and the precipitate is a solid product called *kan lo*.

Dried cream is called *su*. It is practically the same as butter, which is called *iu yu* (milk fat), or *huang yu* (yellow fat), but is sometimes called *ma ssu yu* (Hindu: muska). It is made by heating the milk, skimming, and heating the collected cream. This process is said to have come from Szechuan and Kweichow provinces during the Han Dynasty.

Readers will recall that at that time this region, then known collectively as Ichow, was occupied by pioneering Chinese and indigenous yak-raising tribes—the Pa, Shu, Pantung, Liao, and Yailang tribes. Today, Tibet, which once also overlapped into Szechuan, is the yak-raising center, and their religious activities include the display of very colorful butter-sculptures of Buddhas and pilgrims.

Butter fat, called *t'i hu*, is the oil which is separated from butter. It is similar to the India Ghee (or *ghrita*). This was brought into China by the Buddhist monks from India. As *ti hu* comes from *lao* and *lao* from *su*, and *su* from milk, *t'i hu* is considered the essence of milk and is said to prolong life if taken regularly.

Cheese is called *yu pink* (milk cake) or *nai toufu* (milk soy custard). Milk is boiled repeatedly for five times and a little vinegar added. It is strained through cloth and squeezed between stones to form a cake. There are many other methods of making cheese, and some are made in combination with soy sauce. Cheese straws were also made at that time.

It is difficult to think of China as a cheese exporter, especially if the destination is America. Yet, for the last thirty years Sam Wo Cafe, in San Francisco, famous shop for rice gruel, imports a variety called *niu yu ping* or cow milk tablet. It is made by adding salt to curdled buffalo milk, straining, squeezing in a cloth sack, pounding, and

(Continued on Page 17)

C U L T U R E

CHINESE DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

No. 35-41: The Chinese Invented puppetry, and has the equivalent of magic lantern, silent movies, animated cartoons, talkies, colored talkies, and radio plays.

Far fetched as it may seem the first screen picturization of the "Good Earth" took place in China nearly a thousand years ago. At that time the Chinese were enjoying puppet shows, which type of entertainment, together with the peep shows, spread all over the Orient.

Puppetry soon developed into "shadow plays" where the puppets were of cardboard, manipulated between a screen and a lantern. The larger screens are four feet in length and three feet in height and may be of silk or paper. This type of "silent movies" had the same name that modern cinema bears in China today—"ying hua" or shadow pictures. Ying hua is probably a Yuan Dynasty (1278-1368 A. D.) achievement, a great period in the development of Chinese drama. The background is either missing or very simple, but furniture, trees, and other props are often realistically fashioned.

The montage or presentation of introductory atmospheric scenes forms a very important part of the shadow plays, so much so that one wonders if this outgrowth of the peep-show is not the progenitor of shadow puppetry. It is called pui ching. By using cut-outs of various degrees of transparency very pleasing light and shadow effects are produced—a bright moon against a dark sky, a dim lantern in a temple yard, or a group of lowly huts against a river bank. Movement, if any, is of the simplest type—a willow tree is made to sway its branches by blowing gently on it; a sampan is drawn across a lazy stream, or a row of swallows is seen crossing the sky.

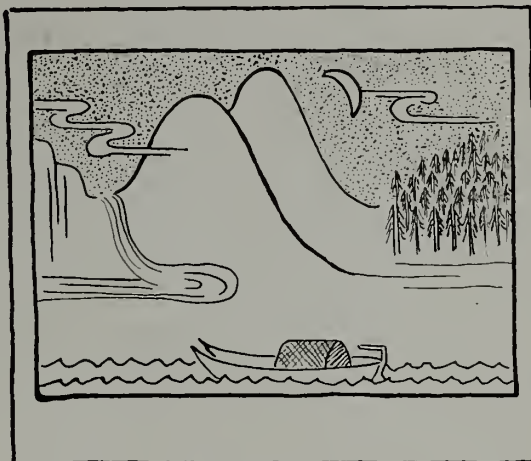
P'ui ching, then, is a form of magic lantern, but it should be distinguished from the chao-ma tung or "running-horse" lantern. The chao-ma tung is a paper lantern with an inner revolving frame on the side of which are fashioned running horses or other figures. This frame has a roof of radiating vents, and is made to revolve by a current of hot air issuing from a candle placed to one side of the axis of the lantern. (Such lanterns, now rare, are on sale at the China Emporium and the Columbia Company in San Francisco's Chinatown.)

Animated cartoons were probably produced shortly after the appearance of the shadow plays in the interest of variety. The characters are highly distorted (Continued from Page 17)

THE SHADOW SCREEN

*P'ui Ching or
"Atmospheric
Montage"
preceding
introduction
of characters.*

BELOW:
*Warrior and
some of his
uniform and
equipment.*



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PERSONALITIES

ROAMING 'ROUND

WITH R. R.

And so "The Good Earth" came to San Francisco! . . . The picture for which we have eagerly waited months and months took S. F. by storm! It is really a marvelous picture and no doubt will be the number one picture of the year. . . . Don't miss it. . . . Over radio station KSFO, Ching Wah Lee gave his impression of the picture. Quite a nice chat. . . . When Soo Yong and Mary Wong walked up the corridor of the Carthay Circle Theatre at the world premiere of the picture in Los Angeles recently, they made the spectators gasp, for never had they seen such gorgeous and brilliant hued Chinese gowns. . . . Even I was speechless at the spectacle! . . . Roland Got, L. A.'s football hero, proved that he is quite an actor in the picture, too. (His screen name is Roland Lui.) In case you don't know it, Got is quite an archer. . . . Frank Tang was retained by MGM to take care of some of the details incident to the opening of the Good Earth here. His brother, Kam, was also a S. F. visitor. . . . Chinese New Year was celebrated here and everywhere with vim, vigor, lion dance, firecrackers, feast and the ever lucky Lai Shee. . . . Chinatown went on the air amid the firing of our traditional firecrackers on New Year's Eve. None other than Bob Poo Poo was in the background furnishing the sound effect. . . . Shootin' up again eh, Bob? . . . Li Po, "Where Friendly Spirits Reign," is Chinatown's newest cocktail lounge. The managers, Wilbert Wong and W. Jack Chow rushed the lounge to completion just in time to handle the huge New Year's throng. . . . Stockton boasted of a fine new modern Chinese cafe, the Gum Ling. It made it's debut during New Year and has a fine dance floor and orchestra. Stockton must be quite a dancing town, for the Gold Dragon also has a large dance floor and ork. . . . The Chinese Tennis Club (Chitena) has prepared a clever program and record book which was presented to the members at their annual meeting recently. Quite an interesting booklet, with many sports data and other activities. . . . The club's star player, Erline Lowe, will be unable to defend her Coast tennis crown this year. The tendon on her right foot snapped while she was practicing over at Cal. Everyone is pulling for your speedy recovery, Erline! . . . They tell me that Earl Wong, who manages a large market in Bakersfield, is letting all of his Chinese clerks go. They are to be replaced by American clerks. Well, well! Why so? . . . We hope

that Mr. and Mrs. John Louis of Bakersfield enjoyed their stay here. Come again! . . . Pearl Wong, captain of the Chung Wah girls basketball team, with Phoebe Wong, May and Edna Yee were recently entertained by little Eslin Chinn who gave a special performance of her Cane dance in their honor. . . . Just a fair sized crowd attended the S. F. J. C. Dance at the Hotel St. Francis. . . . A celebrated stage star was scheduled for the Chitena New Year's Eve dance, but was unable to appear as the "flu" got her too. . . . A ladies' tag was one of the unique features of the Waku Aux. Chinese New Year Dance. . . . The heavy rain and threatened flood in L. A. failed to dampen the holiday spirit of the dancing crowd at the Lowa New Year's dance there. . . . Awards were presented to the basketball champions, Nan Wah, at the Wah Ying Award Dance. . . . Congratulations with orchids to the following "we - feel - that - way-about-each-other," newly-weds and brides and bridegrooms-to-be. . . . Herbert Gee and Ada Look, Esther Chew and George "Red" Wong, Genevieve Chin and Roy Tong, Fran Che Lee and Thomas "Gim" Yep, Esther Lew and Taft Leung, Holly Leung and Dr. Edward Lee, Lucille Soo-Hoo and Eugene Yee, Jessie Soo-Hoo and Ed Ming, Dora Tom and David Soo Hoo. . . . Mrs. Thomas S. Wong gave a surprise triple engagement party for the last three couples. . . . Angelenos are still talking about the lovely Lew-Leung wedding. . . . Dashing Wilbur Mar and exotic Bo Ling were one of the best Chinese ballroom dance teams. Their excellent performance in various exclusive nite clubs amazed and delighted many a crowd. But the team is no more, for Bo Ling couldn't resist the call of the Kleig lights and has retired from the team to act in the movie once more. . . . Fred Quin of L. A. was a recent visitor in town. Fred is an excellent long distance swimmer, as is his pal, Freddie Lee. . . . The plumbing in the apartment over the Cathay Club's locker room burst one day. Result: uniforms of the whole band had to be sent to the cleaners after being soaked in the indoor deluge. . . . A large delegation attended the annual Artists' Parilia Ball held recently at the Exposition Auditorium. . . . In the gay throng were Ed Chan, Victor Young, Walter Wong, James R. Lee, David Lee, Mary and Wahso Chan, Ira Lee, Miriam Lum, Doris Lowe, Pearl Chan, Florence Jung, Eva Chan, Helen Fong and, of course, you can't miss big 6 foot 3 Harold Hee with his Missus, Stella Wong. Herbert Lee had a swell time, too, banging

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HOLLYWOOD REVIEW

WHO'S WHO AMONG THE CHINESE IN "THE GOOD EARTH"

Soo Yong is an A.B. from the University of Hawaii and an M.A. from Columbia University. Her major is botany, and she has taught in high schools. She made her bow to America when she served as curtain raiser for Mei Lan Fang, and America is still loud in praise of her fine English diction—"better than the best among the English and the American." She made history again when she appeared as a Manchu princess in the picture, "Painted Veil." After that performance M-G-M chained her by a "Good Earth" contract to play both the ancient Mistress and the sloppy sharp-tongued aunt.

Mary Wong is the prettiest Chinese girl appearing in "The Good Earth." In San Francisco she is a buyer and an expert sales manager at the China Emporium, of which she has a partnership. In "The Good Earth" she radiated so much charm as the Little Bride that no cutting of even an inch from her acting was possible without removing something of the uniqueness from the picture. However, they had to make her speechless for the simple reason that Chinese brides are supposed to be seen but not heard. "That's the most difficult thing for me to do—remaining silent," said Mary, afterward.

Keye Luke is known to the world through his Charlie Chan series of thrillers, in which he plays the Chinese detective's son. But a new personality emerged in the Elder Son of "The Good Earth." The part being more in keeping with his personality he did a very fine portrayal. Keye was an artist from Seattle before he took up acting. His painting has that subtle touch which characterizes a Sung. An intellectual of the



Some of the Chinese players and technical staff of "The Good Earth." Left to right are Roland Lui (Got), Caroline Chew, Chingwah Lee, Mary Wong, James Z. M. Lee, Soo Yong, William Law, Lotus Liu and Frank Tang.

first order, his vocabulary would put the average American to shame. An introvert, he likes a good smoke, a quiet conversation among friends, and a laugh at the antics of Sinclair Lewis's children.

Roland Liu is typical of the second generation Chinese—a good athlete, a high school graduate, the personification of health and pep. Plays football and basketball with relish. He received a year's training at the Motion Picture Academy (with pay) before participating in "The Good Earth."

William Law is a representative to the Chinese Six Companies; a Chinese division manager of the Pacific Coast Paper Company, and a career man at the Columbia Importing Company. A good singer, he was on the Orpheum Circuit

in the good old days before the depression. He enjoys a good cigar and a good joke—and excels in these two fine arts.

Caroline Chew is a graduate of Mills College, a daughter of the late famous Chung Sa Yat Po publisher, Ng Poon Chew. She studied dancing under both European and Oriental masters and has given many concerts here and in the East. She plays the part of a dancer in "The Good Earth" tea house scene.

Lotus Lui is from Shanghai and was
(Continued on Page 20)

WATCHES

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COLOR—CHAFING TO CLUBWOMEN

Just when the world, the intelligent world, was getting nauseated with the patriotic purity purgings and the shameful spread of race hatred among the less democratic nations, and when we were vociferously praising the more enlightened ways of life and government in this country where we can still doff our hats to whomever we like, this had to happen to take the joy out of life. The "color line" once more became a point of issue and definitely caused a battle in the ranks of local American clubwomen when the constitution of the City and County Federation of Women's Clubs was amended to bar non-Caucasian clubs from membership. Some of the much heated clubwomen, doing considerable chest-heaving, said that though they would be willing to work for "colored women," they wished—oh, so ardently—to reserve the right to choose their own club friends, and so on, ad nauseum.

It's just this high and mighty "holier than thou" attitude of "working for" and not "working with" people that makes this world so divided in spirit. I am sorry for the Federation. It had a wonderful chance, in this cosmopolitan San Francisco, to make world history for the cause of international peace and good will, but that's gone with the wind.

I don't like living alone, so I think I shall join the Commonwealth Club. Its members are talking of an Asia House where they can expand their inter-racial contacts—with no constitutional amendment to restrict them! I doff my bonnet to Mrs. Richard Simons, Mrs. W. F. C. Zimmerman, Mrs. Letitia Farber and Mrs. S. S. Abrams, leaders in the losing battle. Thank goodness, I can still do that.

PEACEMINDEDNESS

Speaking of peace and goodwill, 500 people braved a driving rainstorm to get to Dreamland Auditorium on a recent evening to hear Maude Royden (only woman D. D. in England), and Sherwood Eddy, both eminent workers for world peace, tell them to keep America out of war and to keep war out of the world.

War is not only poor business but it makes the world less safe for democracy, as we have already learned. War gives nothing, takes everything, and costs like anything. Woman can prevent war if they make up their minds not to send their sons to be killed for other people's quarrels. And, we can all fight it by

(Continued on Page 11)

FASHION TID-BITS Prevue of the Easter Parade

Spring is here. And how do we know? In the midst of February sunshine and showers, haven't we seen a sprig of daphne pinned to a smart lapel (or if you'll digest the latest Paris note, you'll be doubly smart by pinning on two boutonnières, one for each of your own smart lapels) and aren't hyacinths and tulips, true forerunners of spring, blooming gaily in florist show windows?

But we aren't too enchanted by the season's loveliness to note that brilliant, flower-splashed prints are appearing all over the landscape from smart Grant Avenue stores to equally smart Market Street shops. And for you blessed souls who are determined to have your Easter outfit in all its glory and perfection it isn't a bit too early to plan it now.

To begin with, choose the basic note of your costume, and mind that costumes are THE essential this year. The standard trio is navy, beige, and grey, with perhaps the first two running a shade ahead in milady's favor . . . anyhow you can't go wrong with any of them. For those fair one (and we mean "fair" both literally and figuratively) an experiment with the new thistle shade might prove helpful. This definitely es-

tablished color is a cross between a dulled orchid and ashes-of-roses. And it combines beautifully with navy.

Now you can let your imagination run rampant on your splashy prints or solid color dresses. Boleros and redingotes can't be beaten in point of popularity. Necklines are either very high or very low. They may be trimmed with lingerie touches or unadorned . . . that's up to you. Skirt lengths vary from 13 to 14 inches from the ground. For you 'n me, 12 or 13 inches are dandy. Don't be afraid of shortening your last year's skirts . . . a few inches may be the difference between your looking "Oh, pret-ty good" and really chic.

Suits are going bigger than ever in the fashion limelight BUT get yours with excellent fabric and tailoring because it is something you'll derive joy from each time it returns from a trip to the cleaner's . . . it'll have that "just bought today" look. The charming feature about suits is that you can vary them with a change of accessories . . . that's real economy. AND, speaking of accessories, those are all-important little things that can make or mar an outfit. Hats, thank heaven, are styled with the idea of being becoming as well as attrac-

Continued on Page 11)

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THE JADE BOX

GOOD RICE AND HOW TO COOK IT

Beggar, commoner, lord, or king, one can hardly resist a bowl of steaming hot rice. So it was with Wang Lung in "The Good Earth." Perhaps you wondered how he could relish so many bowls of rice—why, you even thought: it's just like eating plain boiled potatoes with neither salt, cream, nor butter.

Ah! But Wang Lung is eating rice prepared the way it has been prepared for as many thousands of years in China as you can count on your ten little fingers—the way the finest culinary wizards prepared it for the emperors—the way the peasant woman cooks it for her family—the way we cook it in San Francisco's Chinatown.

We think of it as a simple everyday operation. But many of us have often asked, "How do YOU Chinese cook rice?"

To which we endeavor to explain:

First, use an ordinary covered pot, NOT a double boiler. Next, the grains must be cleaned and rinsed until the water runs clear. (China rice is a finer, smaller and shorter grain, and not as glutinous as Texas or California rice.)

Since the art of Chinese cooking is

handed down from generation to generation, the question of how much water should be used is answered by "experience"—depending on the grade and type of rice used—and, ladies, therein lies the secret of cooking rice that is rice and not mush. It is, however, safe to say that the amount of water should not rise more than one to one and a half inches above the grains.

The pot is put on a medium fire. Allow it to simmer rapidly until all the water has evaporated. Refrain from lifting cover to peek at it, but as soon as you hear it crackling, turn the fire very low.

Your worries are now over. You may tune in on Ben Bernie or even finish a few squares of that quilt you started—was it last Spring?

Come back in 20 minutes. Lift up the cover, and you have a pot of rice fit for the KING—of your household and your heart!

FASHION TID-BITS

(Continued from Page 10)

tively feminine to all of us rather than to just a few. We've previewed the new collection and, take our word for it, it's de-lovely.

Luise Rainer as O-lan in the "Good Earth" does not have to worry about her clothes from one season to another, but,

PEACEMINDEDNESS

(Continued from Page 10)

making the world peaceminded by converging on these three fronts: education, organization, and paying for peace. After all, isn't it better to pay for peace than to pay for war? Authoress Kathleen Norris, chairman of the meeting, thought so and so did I. As a matter of fact, who doesn't? Only, we need people to help us think so, especially people like Maude Royden and Sherwood Eddy.

Chinese philosophy, too, can help us on the road toward peacemindedness. Twenty-three hundred years ago the great Mencius made this observation: "There has never been a good war, though some may be considered as being better than others. Those who are skilled in fighting should suffer the highest punishment. Even if they should succeed in conquering a whole empire, they could not keep it a single day."

World history since Mencius' time has amply proven how true this philosopher's words were.

fortunately or unfortunately, you 'n I have to. We've previewed the coming trend in feminine fashions, and your Easter will be all the more happier if you choose the proper costume to wear.

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506 GRANT AVENUE

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

LIM P. LEE

AN INSIDE VIEW OF A MOTION PICTURE STUDIO

An interview with Mr. Frank Tang, art technician, "The Good Earth," M-G-M Studios, Culver City, Calif.

A great deal of glamour is wrapped around Hollywood and a great deal of praise is lavished on the picture stars, yet there is a large group of people in the studio that seldom gets into the papers but who have much to do to bring the motion picture industry to where it stands today. A studio will spare no expense to get at the authenticity of a scene, and they will comb the far corners of the world to obtain the original background for a worthwhile picture.

"The Good Earth" is considered one of these painstaking productions, requiring three years to complete and an expenditure of over two and a half million dollars.

Before the production of "The Good Earth" was started, 200,000 feet of film were taken in China to guide the work of the art department of M-G-M in building the sets for the picture. Extensive research into the customs of China for the past 40 years was undertaken to insure the authenticity of the scenes in the picture.

Sociological Data called on Mr. Frank Tang, artist, calligrapher, and a member of the technical staff of the art department of M-G-M to describe some of the "behind the stage" scenes of a motion picture production for the readers of the *Chinese Digest*.

Mr. Tang has spent something like 15 years in the motion picture mecca, beginning as a screen extra and working up to his present position. He is one of the very, very few Chinese who knows all the intricate and complicated machinery which is necessary in the making of pictures. But let Mr. Tang speak in his own words.

"When the script of the picture is approved by the producers and a director has been selected," relates Mr. Tang, "it goes to the art department first—this department is often called the intelligence department in the studios. The head of the art department finds the most capable unit art directors to supervise the drafting of the plans for construction. These unit art directors consult with the artists and draftsmen and have the models of the various sets built. These sets are submitted to the director of production for approval.

"At this point the camera angles are



The street scene during the revolution as depicted in "The Good Earth." The banners by Frank Tang furnish the real Chinese touch, saving M-G-M thousands of dollars by eliminating the necessity of an elaborate set.

worked out to guide the director and the cameraman. If so approved by them, such plans are moved to the construction department. When the construction department completes the job, the assembling is done in the mill and properly painted. The property department sends the 'props' over and the 'set is dressed.' Then the actors are called in and the set is ready for shooting."

"What constitutes a 'set' in Hollywood?" I asked Mr. Tang.

"A set is a complete atmosphere where action can take place, such as the Chinese village in "The Good Earth" located at Chatsworth, or Wang Lung's farmhouse in that village, or the Shrine of the gods. All these are sets."

Since the coming of talking pictures a great deal of progress has been made in the sound work of the movies. The music to accompany a production like "The Good Earth" must have been a complicated matter, so I asked Mr. Tang to comment on this phase of motion picture production, since "The Good Earth" being foreign in background must have rendered the task an exceedingly difficult one.

"The musical score was made by Mr. Herbert Stothart, who has done successful work in such productions as 'Rose-Marie,' 'Naughty Marietta,' 'Night at the Opera,' and others. Mr. Stothart's plan was to use Occidental principles in music, work for dramatic effects through instrumentation, and bring the Chinese flavor with subtle introduction of minors, and changes in tempo, and in

some cases melodic strains based on Chinese themes. The music scoring was done by an American orchestra with a group of Chinese musicians playing native music. The Chinese were asked to play by themselves, then the Americans tried to play the Chinese melodies so that the composers could get the idea of Chinese music in their head. This is the chief reason why 'The Good Earth' is more true to the music of China than any other Chinese picture so far shown on the American screen."

"Who were the technicians, men and women who were responsible for the production of 'The Good Earth' but of whom we do not read about in the papers?" Mr. Tang was asked.

"There's Mrs. Cedric Gibbons, the head of the art department of M-G-M, and the unit art directors, the Messrs. Harry Oliver, Arnold Gillespie, and Edwin B. Willis, all conscientious workers whom I have enjoyed working with. There's Mr. John Arnold, camera chief whose 'light library' gave many new camera angles to Mr. Karl Freund, A. S. C., chief cameraman of the production. He is one of Europe's greatest cameramen. The scenarist was Miss Frances Marion, and Mr. Frank Messinger was the capable production manager. These are a few of the 'unsung heroes' of 'The Good Earth.' The recording director was Douglas Shearer. Among our own people on the technical staff were Major General Tu Ting Hsui, Mr. James Zee—Min Lee, and Yee On, the practical farmer, who built the Chinese farm at Chatsworth."

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SAMPAN AND CARAVAN

CHINA'S CREDIT STANDING

The national unification of China has stabilized her finances and her credit standing abroad is sound. Unofficial reports from Nanking stated that China has paid \$200,000,000 Chinese currency on her foreign loans in 1936. It is also reliably reported that China has \$300,000,000 in foreign banks in China and another \$500,000,000 abroad based on bullion and foreign securities.

The three government banks, namely, the Bank of China, the Central Bank of China, and the Bank of Communications have been operating exchange in a favorable manner after having been granted the right by the government to buy and sell foreign exchange in unlimited quantity dictated by the needs of changing conditions. The funds in the foreign banks enable the government to cover its foreign trade balances adequately.

The monetary system in China seems to be firmly established since its inauguration in November, 1935, and the nationalization of private silver holdings enabled the Ministry of Finance to give to China a managed currency, and the Chinese yuan for the past year has been consistently maintained in the neighborhood of \$29.75 gold.

The profits of the government banks for 1936 were, Central Bank of China, \$10,000,000; Bank of Communications, \$10,000,000; the Bank of China, \$3,000,000.

Shanghai, China—Mr. T. J. Holt, vice-president and general manager of Shanghai United Amusements, Inc., arrived in the United States recently aboard the Empress of Japan, to spend a year abroad in the interests of the Chinese Ministry of Education.

A pioneer in the Chinese cinema industry, Mr. Holt was appointed to make a study of the American and European moving picture industry and will spend considerable time in Hollywood and New York. He is also endeavoring to interest Hollywood in sending their script containing Chinese parts to China for approval, thus eliminating much of the censorship placed on American films due to unfavorable impressions portrayed of the Chinese.

The "Good Earth" is the first picture to be accorded official Chinese approval.

He was greeted while in San Francisco by his son, John, who is enrolled at the University of California.

RAILROAD PROGRESS IN CHINA

A series of foreign loans have been concluded recently by the Ministry of Railway in Nanking for further railroad developments in China. A loan was concluded with the Campagnie Generale de Chemin de Fer et Tramways en Chine, a Belgian concern, for \$5,000,000 for the purchase of railway materials for the extension of the Lunghai railway from Paochi in Shensi province to Chengtu in Szechuan province. A French syndicate, the Banqua Franco-Chinoise pour le Commerce et L'Industrie, will furnish \$34,000,000 to build a railway from Chungking, at the head of the Yangtse, to Chengtu. Chinese capital will advance \$20,000,000 to complete the project.

From the British Boxer Indemnity Funds, \$13,500,000 were obtained for railway materials for the Canton-Hankow Railway in an agreement between the Ministry of Railway and the Board of Trustees for the administration of that Fund, the Hangkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., and the Jardine Engineering Corp. A dispatch from Berlin also reported that the German firms consisting of Ferrostahl, Friedrick Krupp, Stahlunion-Export and Otto Wolf have concluded an agreement to build a 625 mile line from Chuchow, Hunan province, to Kweiyang, Kweichow province.

ALONG CHINA'S ECONOMIC FRONT

China is the United States' best customer in airplanes for 1936, according to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. China bought \$6,872,000 worth of airplanes in 1936 as compared with \$4,590,000 in 1935.

The Chinese National Aviation Corporation in a 10-month report from January to October stated that the company had flown 2,018,064 kilometers in 1936 as compared with 1,906,452 kilometers in 1935, and carried 14,817 passengers in 1936 as compared with 11,004 in 1935. However freight dropped from 75,045 kilograms in 1935 to 60,541 in 1936.

The Min Foong Paper Manufacturing Co. of Shanghai is out to capture some of China's \$2,000,000 cigarette paper trade. They were producing 1,500 reams daily or 420,000 reams annually. The company doubled its machinery to produce 840,000 reams this year.

SAMPAN NOTES FROM CHINA

Nanking, China—It is reported that the Ministry of Finance has recently acceded to the request of the United States Department of Commerce for refunds of duties paid on American films but which were rejected by the Central Board of Film Censors. The decision of the Ministry will be made public as soon as the approval of the Central Publicity Bureau is secured.

Products valued over \$20,000,000 were turned out by Kwantung Province factories. Some of the leading products were sugar commodities, \$7,000,000; cement, \$6,000,000 and wolfram ores, \$3,000,000.

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(Continued from Page 7)

and the body or garments are covered with patterns of pierced work. The puppets in use in Java today are probably derived from figures of this period. I have no doubt but that some form of "mickey mouse" was shown at that time, especially when one recalls this popular nursery rhyme:

*"Cry and laugh, cry and laugh;
While mousey crosses the bridge
And flies perform the Mass."*

The highest form of Chinese screen drama is reached with the "all-color talkies." This is done by using variously colored horn sheets to form the puppets. These sheets are derived from the horns of the water buffalo and are of the same material as those used in the famous horn lanterns of China. They resemble cellophane, but are stiff and heavier.

The puppets are generally bare figures with hooks on the body and limbs for the

attachment of garments, slots across the hands for insertion of tools or weapons, and notches on the head for attachment of hats or caps, and even for beards and whiskers. Facial features are painted on with Chinese ink.

There is generally one manipulator for each puppet appearing on the screen, and he gives the lines of his characters as well. The voice is identified with the character by appropriate gestures as well as by certain conventions, such as a low voice for a general and a falsetto for a lady. It is necessary for the figures to be very close to the screen for the colors to show through as well as to have sharp definition. For this reason the puppets are moved by bamboo sticks attached at right angles to the figure instead of by strings from above. On the screen a very pleasing pastel effect is produced.

In this connection it is interesting to note that a form of "radio play" is given

in China by the wealthy for the entertainment of their guests. A "loud speaker" or megaphone is placed so that the mouth piece would communicate with an adjacent room or a closet. Generally one performer gives the entire play, although sometimes several entertainers participate. A good actor could produce many sound effects with little mechanical aid.

The plays given are so similar to the modern radio play as to require no description except that they are longer. In comparison with the traditional Chinese drama it is more exciting and is given in the colloquial dialect. A clever entertainer will often make up his play as he goes along, choosing the host's home as the setting. Sometimes an imaginary escapade or burglary is described, with different members of the party drawn into the drama, the lover or thief dodging others from room to room.

CHINATOWNIA

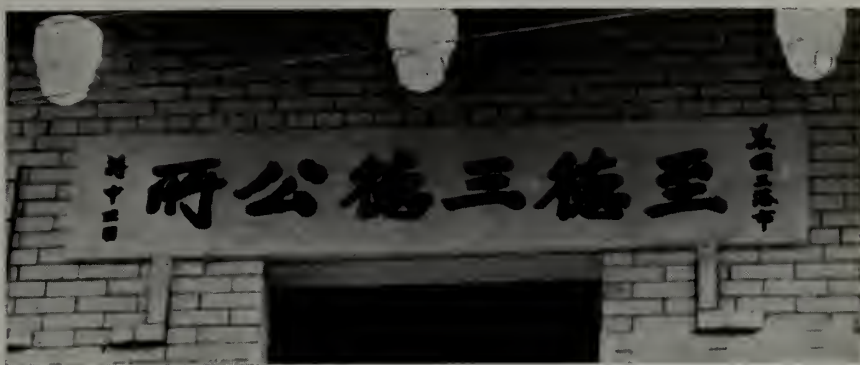
A WORLD FAMOUS CHINESE WROTE THIS

The Gee Tuck Sam Tuck Chung Kung Saw is an organization composed of three different clans who have binded themselves together for mutual interests and protection, the Choys, Ngs, and Jues. The local as well as the national headquarters are located in San Francisco's Chinatown, on Waverly Place (called by Chinese the Street of the T'ien Hau Temple). After more than a year's efforts and through the offices of influential members of the group in Nanking, the Association was able to get Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, premier of China, to write the above Chinese characters, which is the name of the association.

This having been written, Chiang's calligraphy was indented into a costly slab of marble and brought over here. Before taking out the old and putting in the new sign, the association cleaned the face of the building, lest not enough honor be shown the personage who wrote the name in marble.

Now this new marble sign looks down on the street from the top floor of the association headquarters. Gen. Chiang signed the title with his second name, Chiang Chung-Ching.

It is the proud boast of the Gee Tuck Association that their title is the only one so written by China's most famous soldier and statesman.



—Chinese Digest Photo

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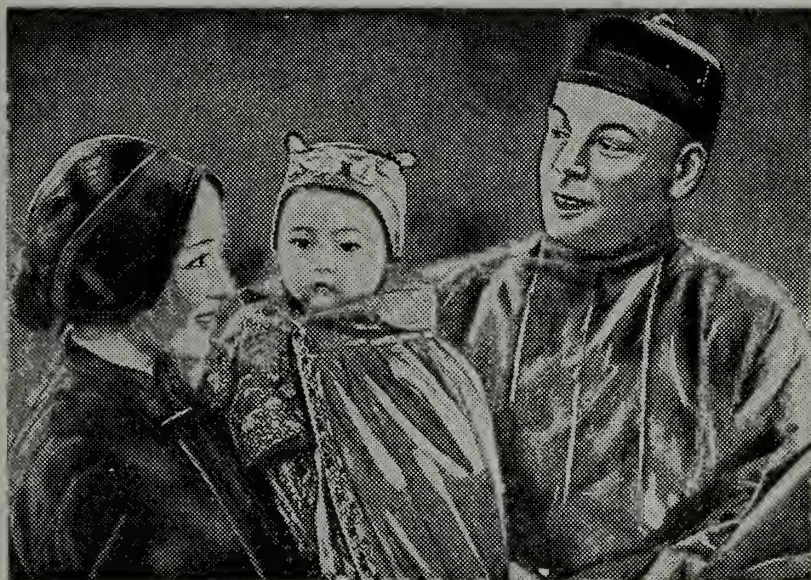
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CHINATOWNIA

HOSPITALIZATION FIGURES

SAN FRANCISCO.—A total of 556 patients, including private and charity patients, were admitted for treatment and hospitalization at the community's Chinese Hospital here during 1936. Treatment of private or pay patients totaled 4808 days, while part-pay patients totaled 856 days. Two hundred seventy-six visits were recorded in the out-patient clinic.

Babies born in the hospital totaled 71, including 34 boys and 37 girls. The number of deaths in the hospital for the whole year was 67.

Mr. Lee Sing Hing, well-known merchant, heads the board of 15 directors for the year 1937.

• •

The Chinese Motor Manufacturing Company with a capital of \$6,000,000 has been organized at Pang Sung Yuan in Nantao (a suburb of Shanghai) and has already commenced operations. With the co-operation of a German firm, it will produce 100 trucks a month.

CLEVELAND, MISS.—The Chinese community here, under the leadership of the Rev. S. Y. Lee, has been campaigning for several months to raise funds with which to build a Chinese language school for the children of the residents. Thus far the contributions from American friends and business concerns as well as the Chinese in surrounding cities have been encouraging. One meat company, the Abraham Bros. Packing Co., has pledged that for every dollar spent by Chinese in their store during 1937 one-half cent will go toward this Chinese school fund. This company does an annual trade of \$200,000 among the Chinese throughout the state.

• •

St. John's University in Shanghai, once strictly a man's academy of learning, has turned co-educational. Its first Dean of Women is Mrs. Caroline Tsu,

wife of Y. Y. Tsu, well-known educator. Some of China's national leaders today are graduates of St. John's.

AFTER
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CHINATOWNIA

CHINESE DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

(Continued from Page 6)

moulding into wafers. Its taste closely resembles the white of salted duck's eggs. It serves essentially as a condiment for the rice gruel.

The Chinese anticipated Metchnikoff's idea of adding lactic bacillus (the bacteria found in the digestive tract of healthy, aged Bulgarians) to milk. A Chinese mother, on the first birthday of her child, would bring a bowl of rice gruel to a healthy old man and ask him to taste it before feeding it to her infant. The idea is to let a bit of his saliva enter the food, thus giving the child the "essence of long life!" Chinese mothers also indirectly modify the milk diet of their children. Infants are given bits of "wan pin ko," a wafer of rice flour and sugar.

The question arises as to why the Chinese rejected the valuable milk complex of her neighbors. The general explanation by the Chinese is that humane reasons prevented them from eating beef or taking milk from their beasts of burden (the water buffalo is used in plowing). This is, of course, rationalization to hide the natural tendency of human beings to reject what is foreign to their scheme of things. But it is a rationalization which has gained currency. Public opinion is so strong against the slaughtering of water buffalo (the cattle of the Orient) that mobs have been known to seize and destroy beef when found; and magistrates will have the culprits flogged.

A more likely reason is economic. The Chinese have found by long experience that hogs may be raised on less ground than cattle. It will eat nearly every kind of food. In addition, the soy bean culture has already a firm foothold in China, and it parallels milk in all its various forms—cheese, butter, milk, and junket—and this hinders the transplantation of a foreign rival.

A remote reason lies in the hyper-sensitive smell of the Chinese toward certain types of odor. Cattle, sheep, yak, and buffalo are said to have a peculiarly disgusting odor called "so," a word which might be translated as "rancid" or "cheesy." All cattle raisers and beef eaters have this odor and only "messa men" can detect it. Pearl Buck, in her book "The Exile," tells of Chinese who preferred death by starvation to eating cheese within their reach.



Hon. Consul-General and Mrs. C. C. Huang at the World Premiere of the "Good Earth". Many notables and stars were present. Some \$15,000 were spent in lining the avenue leading to the Carthay Circle Theater with properties from the Good Earth Set.

Reference: *Chinese Materia Medica*, by B. E. Read, French Book Store. *Pen Ts'ao of the Ming Dynasty*, by Li Shih-chen. *Man and Culture*, by Clark Wissler. Read also *Chinese Soy Bean Culture*, soon to appear in these columns.

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA—

(Continued from Page 12)

Changing the subject, I maneuvered Mr. Frank Tang in discussing the possibilities of the Chinese making motion pictures in Hollywood and elsewhere. He answered:

"The Chinese have a great opportunity to learn how to make good pictures if they know how to go about it. The big asset is that they are so near Hollywood. Foreign companies with large financial backing get Hollywood studios to help them, and they even send their men right to Hollywood to study."

"Well, what about the 'closed shop' in Hollywood?"

"The Chinese could organize their own companies," he answered, "and employ Hollywood technicians to advise and guide them in their productions, but the Chinese must produce English-speaking pictures in order to make money. The market for Cantonese pictures is too small. If the Chinese utilize American talent and technical skill and produce English-speaking pictures, they can increase their box-office receipts. With an increase in revenue, the Chinese can train their own technical staff employing American instructors. The overseas Chinese can experiment with this project first, and when they are successful they can return to China and help in the motion picture industry back home."

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S P O R T S

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THREE NANWAH PLAYERS ON FIRST ALL-STARS

Going through the entire league schedule without a defeat, the Nanwah A.C. of San Francisco won the second annual Wah Ying Bay Region Chinese Basketball championship tournament, which was recently concluded after seven weeks of play at the Kezar Pavilion and the Burke's Gym. Nanwah's record was six wins, and as a result of the winning of the title, was awarded the perpetual trophy and gold medals.

Shangtai Coffee Shop, with a record of five victories and one loss, captured second position, with the Troop Three Scouts in third place and the Chinese Y.M.C.A. fourth.

With no official all-stars to be picked by the league sponsor, the sports department of the Chinese Digest presents a first and second string mythical all-stars:

First team: Forwards: Fred H. Wong, Nanwah, and John Wong, Shangtai. Center: George Lee, Nanwah. Guards: Fred Gok, Nanwah, and Stephen Way, St. Mary's.

Second team: Forwards: Francis H. Chin, Scouts, and Allen Lee Po, Shangtai. Center: Earl Wong. Guards: Ted Chin, Chinese "Y", and Don Lee Yuen, Scouts.

There were many players who merited much consideration in the selections, and were hard to leave off the two squads. There were such outstanding performers as Charles Louie, Chan Ying; Silas Chinn, St. Mary's; Richard Wong, St. Mary's; Henry Kan, Scouts; Albert S. Lee, Nanwah; and a few others at forwards; Herbert Tom, Chinese "Y" and William Chan, Chan Ying, at center; and such stalwart guards as George Wong, Nanwah; Daniel Leong and Alfred Gee, of Nulite; Edwin Chan of Chan Ying; and Thomas Yep of the Chinese "Y" five. Placing of any of the above mentioned men would not in any way weaken the strength of either the first or second teams.

League standings:

Team	W.	L.
Nanwah	6	0
Shangtai	5	1
Troop Three	4	2
Chinese "Y"	3	3
St. Mary's	2	4
Chan Ying	1	5
Nulite	0	6

GAME AND DANCE AT HANFORD

Bakersfield's Cathayans basketball team managed to eke out the fast and diminutive Hanford Students Club by a score of 31-27 after an overtime period. Members of the student club team are: James Dunn, Henry Leong, Ernie Wing, Dorlan Lew, Woodrow Wing, William Ying, Charles Quinn, William Dung, Gilbert Lee, Richard Wing and Frank Ko.

Following the game, a gala time was had by all those attending the dance at the Veteran Memorial Hall at Hanford, dancing to the soft, sweet music of The Roser's.

The dance, sponsored as the first social undertaking of the newly-organized Chinese student club, was under the leadership of the following officers: James Dunn, president; Grace Ying, vice-president; Maye Gong, secretary; William Lowe, treasurer; and Henry Leong, manager of athletics.

SPORTSHORTS

William Wong (You Kwok¹/₂ of San Francisco is a professional fighter, battling under the name of Young William. He's been fighting quite regularly, and is a fair prospect to make a name for himself . . . On the West Alameda ground of the Golden Gate Gun Club, several Chinese have been ranking high in skeet shooting. They are Mack Soo Hoo, Dr. D. K. Chang, and Art Wong. Dr. Chang is quite a trap shooter, also . . . Hock Ong, by winning his matches, led the Berkeley Badminton Club to the Northern California Badminton League title at Oakland last month. Together with George Lee they won the University Badminton championship for the Chinese Student Club. Ong is a former student at Cambridge University and was runner-up for the All-England championship last year . . . Both the Shangtai and Nanwah quintets have been eliminated from championship consideration in the San Francisco Recreation Cage League . . . Robert Chin, Edwin Bing Dong and Paul Oka of the Chinese C.Y.O. (St. Mary's) took part in the P. A. A. Junior boxing tournament, and did quite well in

(Continued on Page 20)

FRANCIS CHIN CAPTURES HIGH SCORING HONORS

Francis Hin Chin of the Troop Three Scouts, by scoring a total of 61 points, captured high scoring honors in the recent Wah Ying Cage Tournament. Second place went to George Lee of Nanwah, third place was taken by Fred Wong, also of Nanwah. Johnny Wong of Shangtai took fourth by tanking fifty digits.

Following are the players who scored twenty points or more in the league: Francis H. Chin, Troop Three, 61; George Lee, Nanwah, 57; Fred Wong, Nanwah, 56; Johnny Wong, 50; Allen Lee Po, Shangtai, 48; Earl Wong, Troop Three, 47; Chauncey Yip, Shangtai, 44; Richard Wong, St. Mary's, 42; Herbert Tom, Chinese "Y", 39; Henry Kan, Troop Three, 35; Albert S. Lee, Nanwah, 34; Silas Chin, St. Mary's, 33; Ted Chin, Chinese "Y", 31; Charles Louie, Chan Ying, 31; Bing Chin, Chinese "Y", 29; Charles Low, St. Mary's, 28; Henry Mew, Chan Ying, 28; Philip Chinn, Troop Three, 28; Charlie Hing, Shangtai, 27; Frank Lee, Chinese "Y", 25; Don Lee Yuen, Troop Three, 24; Fred Gok, Nanwah, 24; William Chan, Chan Ying, 23; Wilfred Jue Yuen, Nulite, 22; Edwin Chan, Chan Ying, 22; Stephen Way, St. Mary's, 21; Murphy Quon, Shangtai, 20.

ST. MARY'S WALLOPS O.C.A.C. HOOPMEN

By a score of 30-19, the St. Mary's A.C. basketballers handed the Oakland Chinese A.C. a trimming at the French Court on Sunday, February 14, in a Chinese New Year's basketball attraction.

With Charles Low leading the attack, the Saints forged to an early lead from which they were never headed. Jimmy Chew, Richard Wong and Stephen also played bang-up ball for the winners. The losers' outstanding performer was Gum Wong, center.

In the preliminary, the St. Mary's twenties lost to the Chung Wah Chinese School '20's. Final score was 26-19. For the winning outfit, George Lee and Fay Lee starred, while for St. Mary's, Charles Low and Otto Fung gave creditable performances.

S P O R T S

CHINESE "Y" VARSITY

Led by Bing Chin and Frank Wong, forwards, the Chinese Y.M.C.A. varsity hoopsters nosed out the S.F.J.C. Chinese, 26-23 at the French Court, Sunday night, Feb. 21.

On defense, Thomas Yep starred for the winners. Stephen Way and Arthur Yim stood out for the junior collegians.

In the main preliminary, the Chinese "Y" junior varsity lost to Francisco Junior High School. Final tally was 20-19. Ye Foo tanked the winning goal for the school team.

The Chinese "Y" 80's scored an 8-4 victory over the Flying Eagles in another preliminary tilt. Maurice Young and Henry Sing Wong were outstanding for the winning five.

GOLF HANDICAP TOURNEY

The third annual Chinese Golf Handicap Tournament this year is scheduled for Feb. 28. With the contestants qualifying on Feb. 20 to allow time for handicap adjustments, a large field is expected.

Trophies have been donated by the Emporium and the National Dollar Stores, while golf balls will be sought by those left out of the running. The trophies have been displayed, according to the committee.

Information for joining the golf tourney were to have been obtained from M.C.C. Wing, Dr. James Hall, or Thomas Leong, at the Postal Office, at Grant Avenue and Sacramento Street.

Match play will begin Sunday, February 28, at noon. No gallery fee. Sixteen contestants.

SPRING TENNIS TOURNAMENT STARTS ON MARCH 20

Sponsored by Chinese Consul General C. C. Huang, the first Spring Chinese Tennis Tournament will get under way on Saturday, March 20. Under the auspices of the Chinese Tennis Club, the tourney will conclude on March 27.

It has been announced that first and second permanent prizes will be awarded in the various events.

Further details may be obtained at the Chinese Tennis Club at 876 Sacramento Street, from Hattie Hall.



—Chinese Digest Photo

CHINATOWN'S KNIGHTS OF THE HARMONIOUS FISTS IN ACTION

Two pictures showing St. Mary's Chinese boxing team in practice in the gymnasium of the Chinese Catholic Center. The flyweights are, left, Joe Yew and Richard Tung (lower picture), while the heavier sockers are Edwin Bing Chin and Robert Chin.

The boxing team is coached by Sammy Lee, formerly known in professional fight circles as Hip Sing Lee. Sammy is entering his proteges in the coming CYO (Catholic Youth Organization) boxing tournament, and his hopes are high. Besides the four boys shown above, Sammy has another dozen in active training.

CHINATOWNIA

CHINA PRESS JUBILEE EDITION ON SALE

Last October the China Press of Shanghai, an English daily founded by an American journalist and now edited by Chinese, celebrated its 25th anniversary. On that date, also, China celebrated the 25th year of its life as a republic.

Upon that occasion the China Press put out a special Jubilee Edition in magazine form measuring 15 by 20 inches, and containing 204 pages of reading material. Fully 86 articles made up its contents, with many illustrations. The articles discussed practically every phase in China's reconstruction work today, economic, industrial, scientific, cultural, political, social, and educational. Several also dealt with past and present journalism in China.

Although published more than four months ago, no copies of this edition arrived in this country until recently, so great was the demand for them in China, where the price was \$10 Chinese currency per copy.

Recently a consignment of 100 copies of this Silver Jubilee Edition of the China Press arrived in San Francisco, and the Chinese Digest has been authorized to handle their sale.

The price is \$2.50 per copy, as long as they last, including postal charges. Readers may call, phone or mail in their orders with their checks for copies.

SPORTSHORTS

(Continued from Page 18)

their first appearances among classy competition . . . In a practice game, Arnold Lim led the Chinese "Y" tens to a 31-25 win over the Mission "Y" 110's at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. court last week. Lim rang the hoop for thirteen digits . . . Among the athletes in the cast in "Good Earth", now playing at the St. Francis Theatre, is Roland Got . . . Keye Luke, of the "Good Earth" cast, plays the part of an Olympic athlete in a picture now being filmed at Hollywood . . . Harry Jung, sensational little battler, won the 105-pound class title of the recent Junior P. A. A. Boxing Tournament, knocking out his final opponent. Little Jung is also the champion of the P. A. A. 105-pound novice class, which was held last summer . . . Peter Shinn, a Korean boy, annexed the 188-pound boxing championship last month in the P. A. A. Junior Tournament by belting out his opponents for knock-outs in the semi-final and final rounds . . . Fighting on the University of California boxing team is Kai Kim, who is a bantamweight . . .

A big dance is being planned for the Saturday evening of May 29th, during the Golden Gate Bridge celebration for the many out of town visitors and local dancing set. Definite details will appear in our next issue.

HOLLYWOOD REVIEW

(Continued from Page 9)

attending U. S. C. when signed by M-G-M to appear in "The Good Earth," moon, mandolin and all. Originally, she was to play the part of "Lotus," but the studio executives considered her too sweet for so worldly a role.

Chingwah Lee is a zoologist, ethnologist, ceramic art authority and one-time social worker. He is a University of California graduate—the alma mater of more California second-generation Chinese than can be counted by this time. He is director and manager of the Chinatown Trade and Travel Bureau, active head of the oldest Chinese boy scout troop in the United States, a publisher and associate editor of the Chinese Digest.

A San Franciscan all his life he is a fount of information on old Chinatown days. He possesses the best private collection of ceramic wares in Chinatown.

He bears a close resemblance to two of China's outstanding men—Dr. Wu Lien-teh and Dr. Hu Shih.

James Z. M. Lee was attending U. S. C. as a Shakespearean scholar when signed by M-G-M to be the technical advisor for "The Good Earth" company. For three long years he assisted with the production, joining the expedition to China for background shots and props. He is considered the most reliable expert on things Chinese in movieland today.

Frank Tang is a member of the art department. A graduate of Mission High of San Francisco and of the Sun Chung Academy, his calligraphy is second to none in southern California. The Chinese banners and other native writings in "The Good Earth" scenes are products of his fine brush. —H. A. C.

CONGRATULATIONS

Chinese Talents in "The Good Earth"

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眼眼
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CHINATOWNIA

ROAMING ROUND WITH R. R.—
(Continued from Page 8)

away at the big drum. . . . The Chinese group enacted a "Sea-Serpent" scene which drew many rounds of applause. Anyone caught cold? . . . Chas. Leong, a feature writer of the San Jose State College "Spartan," is prexy of the journalistic fraternity there. . . . Is there anyone in S. F.'s Chinatown who operates a short wave radio set? . . . If so, please get in touch with the Chinese Digest. . . . John Yiep recently sailed for China. He left a charming Miss at the pier, amissing him very much! . . . Paul Toy is the lucky winner of \$50 in a guessing contest at Stockton. . . . Kenneth Jann, former prexy of the Tri-C Club, has moved from Stockton to Hollywood where his parents will go into the safe business. . . . The Stockton Tau Lambda Girls' Club, with Dr. Dora Lee as advisor, recently installed its new officers. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Wong Foon (Elsie Lowe) of S. F. are now making their home in Stockton. . . . Pauline Wong of Newcastle is an ardent tennis fan and quite a player too. She was a New Year's

visitor. . . . Max Lee and Owen Yuen are the present doubles ping pong champions of Chico State College. . . . When in action, the pair is unbeatable. . . . Dr. P. S. Chung has been prexy of the Fresno Fay Wah Club for the last five years. His interest and support of the club won him undisputed leadership of the club. . . . Allen Lew, our go-getter Digest correspondent in Fresno, is the vice-prexy. . . . Lucille Lee of Spokane is setting the L. A. courts on fire with her hot sizzling baseline drives and all around game. . . . Most of the boys are showing renewed interest in tennis. . . . Francis Mark is part owner of an airplane and is learning how to fly. . . . Albert Foey is quite a basketball star at Red Bluff Hi School. . . . The towering center of the L. A. Iowa basketball game is George Tong. He is so tall that his teammates nicknamed him "City Hall." . . . Wotta name! . . . and wotta player! . . . The negro who ran amuck the other day at Union Sq. and shot an officer and a truck driver gave Yee Wong, the photographer, an uneasy moment. The demented negro, only six feet away, pointed his gun at Yee, but at the last

moment, turned, saw the truck driver and shot him. Unlucky Yee, and he didn't even have a camera along either! . . . Did you buy a ticket for the "Y" Varsity vs. SFJC Chinese yet? It'll help the boys get out of a huge deficit caused by two traffic tags in the last trip to Wil-lits. . . . During the recent flood in Watsonville, Hattie Hall made a hurried trip to her home town, just to see "if the river had come up to her door." . . . Everything is O. K. The water didn't even reach the first step. . . . Greetings, Fresno, so Marion Leong of Hanford moved over to your town! Can it be the weather? . . . 13-year-old Emerson Wong was playing around with a loaded gun when he accidentally tripped the trigger and shot himself through the head. . . . The Tri Chi Club, an organization of the Chinese students of U. C. in the College of Commerce, has as its prexy, William L. Wong with Ken Lee as vice-prexy. The U. C. Chinese Students Club recently held a meeting to complete plans for the Spring Informal, under dance chairman Jessie Fung. . . . Ho hum, see U in the Sun!

CONGRATULATIONS



Chingwah Lee as Ching captures the Soul of China

To JAMES Z. M. LEE as TECHNICAL ADVISOR
FRANK TANG AS ART - CALLIGRAPHER and
CHINGWAH LEE as CHING

DR. R. SCHWARTZMANN
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8 Powell Street

San Francisco

REVIEWS AND COMMENT

INTERESTING ARTICLES IN RECENT PUBLICATIONS:

"The Fascinating Chinese War-lord," by Pearl S. Buck. *World Digest*, February, 1937.

"Why I Am a Pagan," by Lin Yutang. *Forum*, February, 1937.

"Wisdom of Chinese Doctors." In *Readers' Digest Annual*.

"Fighting Angel." A condensation of a biography by Pearl S. Buck. In *Book Digest of Best Sellers*, February, 1937.

"Yang and Yin." Condensation of a novel by Alice Tisdale Hobart. In *Books in Brief*, February, 1937.

"My Country and My People." Condensation from the book by Lin Yutang. In *Books in Brief*, March, 1937.

"Intelligentsia Sinica," by Mou-sheng Hsitién Lin. In *Chinese Student Christian Ass'n Bulletin*, February, 1937.

In *Asia* magazine for February,

1937:

1 "The Course Is Set In China," by Norman D. Hanwell;

2 "In a Chinese Prison," by Shih Ming;

3 "A United Front in China?" by Y. T. Wu;

4 "The Good Life in Chinatown," by Pardee Lowe. Second of two articles.

"How Chiang Was Captured," by Agnes Smedley. In *Nation*, February 13, 1937.

RECENT BOOKS ON CHINA AND THINGS CHINESE:

The Quest for Cathay. By Sir Percy Sykes. New York: Macmillan Co. \$5.00.

An account, illustrated, of early and medieval expeditions to China.

The Political Doctrines of Sun-Yat-Sen. By Paul M. W. Linebarger. Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University Press. \$2.75.

An exposition of the San-Min-Chu-I. The author is an American

who has been closely identified with the republican revolution.

Gold of Ophir. By Sidney Greenbie & Marjorie B. Greenbie. New York: Wilson-Erickson. \$3.50.

A revised edition of a history dealing with the Chinese trade and its influence in the making of America.

Ling: Grandson of Yen-Foh. By Ethel J. Eldridge. Pictures in color by Kurt Wiese. 32 pages. Chicago: Albert Whitman. \$1.00.

An educational story designed for promoting international cultural understanding among children.

The New Monetary System of China. By W. Y. Lin. University of Chicago Press. \$2.00.

A personal interpretation of China's present monetary standard.

Shanghai: 1935. By Ruth Day. Paper covers (in Chinese red). 86 pp. Claremont, Calif.: Saunders Studio Press. \$2.00.

Personal impressions of the city. Edition limited to 200 copies.



CONGRATULATIONS

Mary Wong as The Litte Bride, Soo Yong as The Ancient Mistress and Aunt, Keye Luke as The Older Son, Roland Got (Lui) as The Younger Son and Wm.

Law as The Gatekeeper

CHINGWAH LEE AS CHING

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EDITORIAL

OLD CHINATOWN IN LOS ANGELES TO BE RAZED

Below Alameda street, Marchessault and Ferguson alleys, non-Oriental names all, lies what is still left of Los Angeles' old Chinatown. A none too attractive quarter, if one judge by 1937 standards, yet this Chinatown is an historic landmark of Los Angeles, as much so as San Francisco's Chinatown is an historic landmark of this city. Today it is not a romantic spot to behold, yet the history of the founding of that Chinatown carries with it a faint aura of romance and adventure.

In the 1860's the first Chinese trekked into Los Angeles from the northern cities and the mines. They were a picturesque if ignorant lot, and they chose the first available and centrally located space to camp, which happened to be next to the seat of authority of the Mexican government that once ruled the state. Later, when some of the shrewd ones decided that it would be good business to build some substantial quarters there, buildings were erected near the Plaza, center of the early social and commercial life of the city. Thus old Chinatown came into existence. Later a new Chinatown came into being, some distance from the old one.

With the coming of the new quarters, most of the old Chinatown residents moved there. In fact, many moved so that at last old Chinatown was reduced to a

quarter of provision stores, restaurants and bachelor quarters, and little more.

But old Chinatown is soon to go out altogether. By the middle of March all residents must vacate below Alameda Street, and the old quarter will be razed to make way for a new U. S. post office and the Union depot.

As long as three years ago old Chinatownians were informed that their properties had been purchased and they were given notice to vacate. But they have clung on, month after month, in the hope that time may change the course of things. But now its fate has been sealed and the residents will have to go after all.

Progress has a way of obliterating old landmarks, which serve to remind people of other times and events. With the razing of old Chinatown will go the house where the first civil Mexican governor of California lived, and also the place where the American military commanders resided when the Stars and Stripes were raised in Los Angeles. Only historic building to remain, located a stone's throw from Chinatown, will be the Mission founded by the Franciscans, the oldest church in Los Angeles.

We know that to a few young Chinese, whose ambition it is to eventually set down in writing the history of the Chinese in California, the passing of old Chinatown in Los Angeles will be sad tidings, indeed. But such is the march of progress.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Do not think that because we made this issue of the Chinese Digest a "Good Earth" number that we have succumbed to the fascination and glamour of Hollywood. Far from it. The chief reason was this: we recognize that the motion picture version of Pearl S. Buck's story of Man and the Soil will, like the novel, do an immeasurable amount of good in eliciting western understanding of and sympathy for China and the Chinese. This one reason alone, we believe, should justify this "Good Earth" number. We hope you will gain as much knowledge of the novel and the picture as we did while gathering the information for these pages.

• •

On page 10 of this issue you will find a new department. It is designed for our Chinese young girls and women readers, and is in response to repeated requests. Two young ladies co-operate in editing this new department, and since both of them wish for anonymity, they have,

after considerable meditation, invented the fictitious but nonetheless charming name of P'ing Yu. The title of the department is slightly puzzling at first glance, but in reality is very appropriate. To Chinese women jade is the most precious and beautiful gem in all the world. A jade box is therefore an ornament of great price. Into it must be stored precious things, things both spiritual and material. The charming ladies who edit the department will set down their thoughts calculated to interest the feminine readers, will give many practical advices, such as how to cook rice properly (as they are doing in this issue) or what to wear in order to be both charming and fashionable.

We may also add that the two feminine writers of this department are both quite active in social and educational groups in the community. Beyond that we can tell no more at this time.

If you like this new column the editor would be glad to have you tell him. If

not—tell him anyway.

• •

It seems to the editor that the most interesting magazine article of the month was the one by Agnes Smedley in a recent issue of *The Nation*. The article was apparently mailed from Sianfu on December 15, 1936, and in it the writer told how Chiang Kai-Shek was captured by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. It is a dispassionate account, giving names, places and dates and is apparently the first and only bona fide report of this amazing affair so far appearing here. Although Agnes Smedley is an American radical who has worked among Chinese Communists for years, yet, being a good reporter as well, she has very little reason to give out a fabricated version of Chiang's capture. The report has the feel of authenticity about it and is a far cry from the melodramatically barbed version given out by the *Literary Digest* last December 19, four days after Agnes Smedley's report was written.

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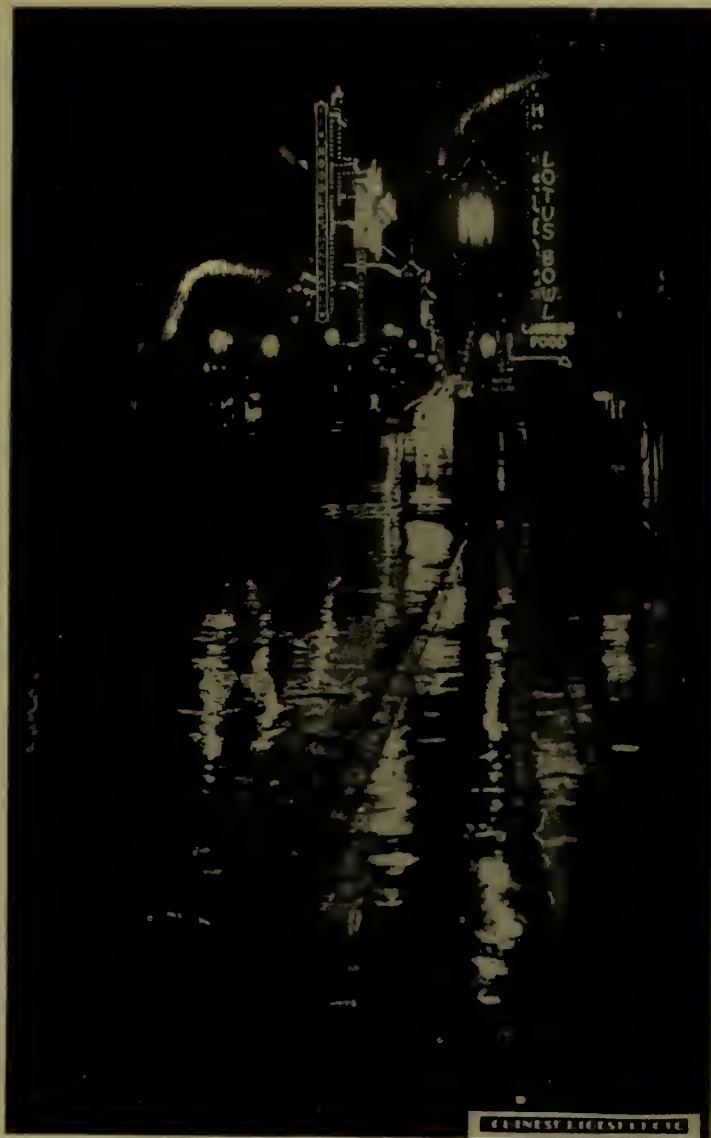
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Vol. 3, No. 4

April, 1937

Ten Cents



Spring rains came to Chinatown early this year, at the time of the Feast of the Lanterns. The busy lens of Wallace H. Fong, expert Chinese Digest cameraman, caught this rare picture on a night when the rain and atmospheric changes had formed a filmy blanket of mist over the quarter. The eerie glow of the lantern-shaped street lamps, the subdued glare of the neon lights, the wet, shiny street, all combined to make this picture an unusual and beautiful camera portrait. It was taken along Grant Avenue, looking north.

EDITORIAL

ON THE "CHINESE PROGRESS"

On February 25th a twelve page English weekly publication called Chinese Progress made its initial appearance in Chinatown. Because much confusion and misunderstanding have arisen in the minds of many of Chinatown's citizens as to the exact relationship between the CHINESE DIGEST and this new publication, which makes the extravagant claim to being "The only Chinese Newspaper Printed in English," we wish to clarify the issue for the benefit of our readers in this city.

First of all, the CHINESE DIGEST is in no way connected or affiliated with this new publication. The CHINESE DIGEST is 100 per cent Chinese-owned and edited by a 100 per cent Chinese staff. It is a monthly journal serving to give information on China, Chinese culture and the life, problems and activities of the Chinese throughout the United States. The CHINESE DIGEST is not subsidized by any organization, commercial, or political interests. In its editorial policy it is independent and progressive, always seeking to work for the welfare and enlightenment of all Chinese in America, with special emphasis on the second-generation American born. In its treatment of news and current topics the CHINESE DIGEST is the sole English medium of useful and significant information for all American-born Chinese. No other publication of this nature exists in America.

The CHINESE DIGEST is a non-profit publication, and all its revenues from advertisements and subscriptions are devoted to making it a better and more useful journal. Its entire staff are voluntary workers who see in the journal a cause worth laboring for. When it began publication in 1935 the CHINESE DIGEST was only a 16-page publication. This was increased to 20 pages after the first year.

On the other hand, what of the Chinese Progress? In its initial issue its publishers gave forth a statement which, among other things, contained the following:

"The Chinese Progress is decidedly NOT a 'foreign-language' or 'class' publication...."

"An overwhelming majority of the Chinese in America cannot read any other language than English. Imagine over 50,000 people without their own paper until we came along!"

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"Our sincere aim is to make the Progress... a complete, interesting district newspaper which will carry a full and detailed resume of each week's happenings in the community life of San Francisco Chinatown."

How true to actual facts is the claim of the Chinese
(Continued on page 19)

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LIM P. LEE	Sociological Data
THOMAS W. CHINN	Managing Editor
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F A R E A S T

CHIANG COMPROMISES
A NEW SPIRIT IN SINO-
JAPANESE RELATIONS

"We have had too much internal squabbling and warfare within China, and I am ready to forgive much and go a long way to prevent more."

So spoke Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek in an interview granted not long ago to an American journalist. And early in March Gen. Chiang's declaration that he was willing to give the Chinese Communists a chance to show their real patriotism by, first, abandoning the government's policy of active punitive warfare against them and, secondly, to give freedom of speech and pardons to political offenders, seems to bear out his statement.

At that time Nanking's long conflict with Communists within the country appeared near a settlement. A re-establishment of the status quo of 1927 for the Reds seemed imminent then.

On the Communists' side, they had shown a willingness to merge their armies—estimated at 75,000—and "government" under Nanking's control, and were also reported ready to pledge their word for the cessation of Communist propaganda and the promotion of class struggles.

This apparently conciliatory attitude and new liberal policy toward the Communists seemed to add one more link to the chain of national unity which Chiang has sought to effect for a decade. For ten years up to the end of December, 1936, Gen. Chiang had held that the greatest threat to the unity of the nation and the existence of the present government was Chinese Communism, directed by native communist organizers. Has he now reversed his previous policy? As yet, the lack of detailed information regarding the exact nature of Chiang's liberal policy toward the Communists makes a definite conclusion at this time a useless guess.

But one thing is certain. Gen. Chiang, by this new switch of attitude toward those whom he has fought without cessation for 10 years has shown his ability as a political strategist. At a time when the pro-Japanese and the anti-Japanese elements within the government and the Kuomintang had made his position almost an untenable one, Chiang has, by this one political stroke, swung the government and party behind himself again and emerged victorious.

The internal political situation remains a delicate one now, however. The anti-Japanese bloc in the Nanking government seems to be gaining more support than the pro-Japanese element. Which side

will win will depend a great deal on Chiang's ultimate decision. As one Chinese writer has expressed it, "A desperate struggle between the pro-Japanese and the anti-Japanese forces seems to be imminent in Chinese politics."

* * * *

The relations between China and Japan seem to be more hopeful at this time than at any period during the last six years, if pronouncements by the foreign ministers of both nations recently can be taken as a gauge of the real situation.

At Tokyo the new Japanese Foreign Minister, Naotake Sato, formerly ambassador to France, recently declared that he was determined to carry out a foreign policy toward China "based on equality." Mr. Sato made known this policy in a speech to the Diet, and it was significant that he was loudly applauded for it. It would seem to mean that some of the leaders of Japan are beginning to see that, after all, a friendly China may ultimately pay better dividends to Japan than a hostile one.

On the same date that Mr. Sato made his speech to the Japanese diet, China's new Foreign Minister, Wang Chung-hui, also announced his foreign policy. He declared that "China and Japan should cooperate on terms of equality to improve the mutual relationship and protect the peace in the Orient."

What the New Chinese Foreign Minister said was nothing new, of course. China has always sought to adopt a policy of mutual friendship with other nations, particularly Japan, on the basis of equality and respect of China's territorial integrity. It is the Japanese new Foreign Minister's announcement which shows an orientation in Japan's policy toward China, at least in principle.

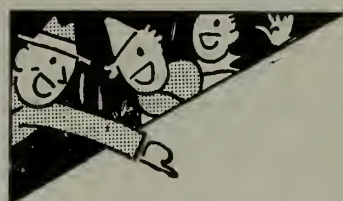
Nanking, however, expects that Japan's deeds will match her words in her present and future foreign policy toward China. Already initial confidence in Japan's sincerity has been shattered by the fact that hardly had Foreign Minister Sato made his declaration of foreign policy in the Diet, 2,000 Japanese troops were landed in China in the Tientsin-Peiping area. The Japanese military claimed that the troops were merely replacements but the action was highly suspicious.

If such is the way in which Japan intends to put her new foreign policy toward China into action, then Sino-Japanese relations can never improve.

* * * *

Wang Chung-hui, China's new Foreign Minister, succeeded Chang Chun on March 8. Wang was born in Kwangtung

(Continued on page 18, col. 1)



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SAMPAN AND CARAVAN

EXPORT TRADE SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Dr. P. W. Kuo, director of the Bureau of Foreign Trade, presented a report recently to Minister of Industries Wu Tingchang, showing that China's export trade had made a 28 per cent increase over that of previous years for a similar period.

The report also stated that China bought 15 per cent less of imported goods during the first six months of 1936 as compared to a similar period for 1935.

Tung oil and hides, skins and furs were the principal commodities of export, owing to the increased demands from abroad, which sent prices soaring.

A shrinkage in all imports is seen for this year, particularly in rice and wheat, owing to the exceptionally good crops in the country last year. As a result, the adverse balance of trade is rapidly throwing the scales into a more even keel.

The report declared that "such a phenomena was undoubtedly brought about mainly by the successful execution of the currency reform measures. It is expected that our foreign trade will continue to progress, as China is now a united country, having achieved stability in her currency system and made great strides in the task of economic reconstruction."

On the economic condition of China, Dr. Kuo reported that during the first part of 1936 many signs of economic recovery were evident, with financial markets achieving increasing stability and the wheels of industry and commerce revolving faster. In announcing the reason for this turn of economic trends Dr. Kuo believed that the first factor was due to the effects of the monetary reform put into effect by the government in November, 1935. Commodity prices tended to rise, the money markets breathed easier, foreign exchange has been estab-

lished, and the psychological effect improved general economic conditions.

The second important factor he attributed to the combined efforts of the government and the people in seeking economic advancement. Much has been done, he pointed out, in the promotion of native goods, improvement of agriculture methods, marketing, transportation and general progress in the other fields of trade and commerce.

The total volume of trade, according to Dr. Kuo's report, amounted to \$791,711,713 during the first two quarters of 1936. This figure shows an increase of 1.63 per cent over the corresponding period for 1935.

Import trade during the period totaled \$459,000,244, or more than 15 per cent as compared with the first six months of 1935. The aggregate export trade for the first part of 1936 was \$332,711,469.

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Directed by La Ming-yon

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New York Herald-Tribune.

C U L T U R E

CHINGWAH LEE

CHINESE INVENTION
AND DISCOVERIES

No. 41-45: The Chinese had a New Deal Three Thousand Years Ago: They Tried Boondoggle, the Dole System, and Inflation of Metallic Coins: They Distinguished a Real Depression from One Based on Fear: and they Discovered the Cyclical Nature of Depression Two Hundred Years Ago.

In her long history China has endured three major and scores of minor national depressions. Between 108 B. C. and 1911 A. D. there were 1,828 years when food shortage was felt in some part of China. As far back as the Chou Dynasty (B. C. 1122-255) the Chinese distinguished the difference between a depression based on actual want or unemployment and one based on the psychology of fear. The word for depression (or desolation) is *huang*; *chi huang* is a depression of want; *k'ung huang*, a depression based on fear.

China has tried many plans to combat depressions. One of the earliest is recorded in the Chou Li, a classic which gives the organization ritual regulation of the Chou Dynasty. While there is some doubt as to the authorship and exact date of this important work, scholars agree that it was written before the end of the Chou Dynasty and that the general constitution of the Chou government is described with a fair degree of accuracy. I am indebted to my friend Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, for the interpretation of much of the following "New Deal" measures adopted by the Chou Dynasty ministers:

1. INAUGURATION OF THE DOLE OR DIRECT RELIEF SYSTEM

The government not only provided for relief work, but also opened all storages of surplus treasuries, accumulated grains, and other necessities of life for direct relief.

2. THE LOWERING OF THE TAX RATE

"This will relieve people from public burden and thus enable them to be self-supporting. The average land tax was less than ten per cent of its productive value and there were many other taxes. During the time of depression the land tax was usually halved, or from famine stricken regions totally exempted."

3. A CHECK ON CRIME WAVE

Since hard times always brew more

thieving and banditry, unrest and uprising, an effective check of these from the very beginning would save the country from crime waves, revolutions, and war.

4. TEMPERING JUSTICE WITH MERCY

Because the people are more easily driven to crime when in distress, the mitigation of the severity of criminal punishment was recommended to the magistrates.

5. OPENING OF NATIONAL RESOURCES TO THE PEOPLE

According to the law of the Chou Dynasty, all mountains, rivers, forests, and mines were public owned and were prohibited from private exploitation. This prohibition would be lifted and the people would be allowed to enjoy the products of the state property.

6. THE WITHHOLDING OF LABOR CONSCRIPTION

In ancient times all male citizens, excepting officials and scholars, were subject to government conscription for public works between the planting and the harvesting seasons. This conscription should be withheld in time of depression so that the people might work more profitably.

7. THE REMOVAL OF TRADE RESTRICTION

Although there were no custom duties in the Chou period, inspection and restriction were in force on both imports and exports between states. These would be abandoned in times of depression to facilitate free transportation and quick exchange.

8. THE ELIMINATION OF NEEDLESS POMPS AND SOCIAL CEREMONIALS

This measure aims at the saving of state funds on needless extravagant state functions so that they may be applied to more urgent needs.

9. THE PROHIBITION OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS OF ALL FORMS

Aside from sacrificial and educational purposes, theatricals and musical performances for amusement would be banned in times of depression. The Chou Li did not explain why that should be so; it may be due to fear of angering the gods or it may be that the ministers did not distinguish expenditure from waste.

10. THE SIMPLIFICATION OF FUNERAL RITES

It was customary to spend great sums on funeral and burial services, the rich burying many expensive jade artifacts, garments, and utensils with their departed relatives; hence this measure.

It is interesting to note the gradual substitution of clay, wood, and paper effigies for the real things in the burial customs in China.

11. THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF SIMPLE MARRIAGE RITES

As marriage in old China was expensive and difficult this would be a great relief for the poor people in hard times. Last year, Major Wu of Shanghai re-adopted this plan, marrying hundreds of couples in a "mass ceremony" to save them from the expense of separate ceremonies.

12. THE HOLDING OF PUBLIC PRAYER SERVICE

"When the emperor led the officials and the people to pray to heaven and to the national patron gods for the speedy return of prosperity, it would have a psychological effect on the populace."

By the time of Confucius they practiced the inflating of metallic coins during a period of depression. Coins were made lighter, thinner, or smaller during hard times, and in some instances, copper and iron coins were made as substitutes.

The periodic occurrence of depression and prosperity was fully realized by the Han Dynasty (B. C. 206-A. D. 220). In his "Historical Record" (Shin Chi) Ssu-ma Ch'ien, the Herodotus of China, described the cyclical nature of depression in somewhat the following manner:

"The rise of the Han Dynasty carries with it much of the evils of the former government. Men are called to war as before, and the young and old at home were engaged in transportation of food to the front. Production was at a low ebb and money became scarce. The coins changed from heavy to lighter issues, the fixation of the values being left to private financial institutions. But the laws were lax, and it was impossible to prevent the greedy from manipulating coinage and controlling the markets. Prices went up on everything.

"His Majesty Kao Tzu put severe restrictions on the merchant class, and even for a long time afterward, they were disqualified from holding political offices. Meanwhile taxes were increased enormously to meet the ever mounting public expenditures. There were all kinds of taxes—land tax, custom duties, tribute grains, etc. Yet even in hard time a certain stability was reached.

"At length the coinage deteriorated beyond recovery. A rebellion threatened the country for a while and during this period rebel coins flooded the country. The northern borders were harassed by

C U L T U R E

invading Huns, resulting in greater food shortage. And on top of this there occurred a great drought.

"But soon signs of wealth and luxury made their appearance in public places and private halls once more. Horses began to appear in officials' stables. The empire was in peace, there was neither flood nor drought, and the seasons were plentiful. The public granaries were overflowing and the treasuries were full; money was everywhere. The streets were thronged with happy people, and the highways were thick with horses and travellers. Villagers ate meat and drank wines. 'The people had developed a spirit of self-respect and of reverence for the law, while a sense of charity and of duty toward one's neighbor kept men aloof from crime and shame.'"

"At length, under the lax laws the wealthy began to abuse their riches. They used it for the evil purposes of pride and self-aggrandizement and oppression of the weak. Everyone tried to outdo their neighbors in lavishing money on large houses, appointments, and apparels, altogether beyond the limit of his means. Such is the everlasting law of the sequences of prosperity and depression.

"Then followed military preparation in various parts of the empire. There was nothing but war and rumors of war in the air. Attempts were made to establish trade route with the barbarians of the southwest, and mountains were hewn through for many miles with the object of opening up the resources of these remote regions, but the result was to swamp the inhabitants in hopeless ruins. Money was constantly leaving the country. People were driven to crime. Those with money received appointments for high positions; those who could pay escaped the penalties of their guilt. Merit had given way to money. Shame and scruples of conscience were laid aside."

Note: Related articles in preparation: China's experiment with dictatorship and bureaucracy; the invention and inflation of paper money; communistic, anarchistic and democratic doctrines; companionate marriage and eugenic babies; state socialism of Wang An Shih.

References: The "Chou Li" or Rites of the Chou Dynasty; the "Shih Chi" or Historical Records; "A Short History of China" by E. T. Williams; "History of Chinese Literature" by H. A. Giles; "Outlines of Chinese History" by Li Ung Bing.

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SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

CURRENT INTELLECTUAL TRENDS

(An interview with Mr. Y. T. Wu, editor-in-chief, Association Press, National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in China.)

What do the serious-minded educated youths of China think about today? With the influx of so many systems of Western philosophies and philosophic ideas, from atheism to Marxian dialectic materialism, bombarding the uncertain minds of the country's young intellectuals during the past decade or more which of these ideas finds the most hospitable reception by these youth? Much has been said about radical thoughts among the youth in China today, but what kind of radical thoughts? Socialism? Fascism? Communism?

China's existing system of education has much to do with its intellectual trends. How is Young China being educated? And how successful is illiteracy being fought by the government?

The press, too, has something to do with the thoughts of China's youths today. What can be said of it?

It was with these questions in mind that the writer approached Mr. Wu. But first let us introduce Mr. Wu.

Last summer the Conference of the World Student's Christian federation was held at Mills college, in Oakland, California. There the American delegation approached the Chinese group asking for a representative Christian intellectual leader to come from China to speak at conferences and in the colleges and universities of America. The name of Y. T. Wu of Shanghai was recommended by the Chinese delegation. Since Mr. Wu's arrival he has lectured at the Pacific Southwest Y. M. C. A.-Y. W. C. A. student-faculty conference at Asilomar, and delivered a series of Earl Foundation lectures at the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, California.

Y. T. Wu is editor of the literature division of the National Y. M. C. A. in China, and it is his responsibility to translate the current intellectual trends of the West to Chinese youths, as well as to edit Chinese literature so that it will reach China's youths through the printed word. He is a graduate of the Customs college (when it was in Peking) and also of Columbia university.

Three Tendencies

When questioned on the current intellectual trends in China today, Mr.

Wu said that there are three dominant trends.

The first and, at the present, the most influential trend is the radical trend. This trend represents the thinking of the people who are influential by Marxism. This group has grown in number since 1931. Most of these people are not Communists; nevertheless, they are very sympathetic toward



Y. T. Wu

Communism and wholeheartedly accept the Marxian doctrines. They are very critical of the Nanking government especially, after the Manchurian incident; but within the past year or so, they have begun to advocate the so-called "united front" which means the admission of the Communists into the government, some form of cooperation with Soviet Russia, and immediate resistance to the aggression of Japan. The leaders of this group are the leftist writers under the leadership of the late Lu Shun. Current literature in China as expressed in books and periodicals is very much dominated by this radical trend.

The second trend may be called the liberal trend. This trend represents the thinking of the people who stand for national liberation but wholeheartedly follow the leadership of the present central government in the person of General Chiang Kai-shek. They would advocate social reforms but they are definitely opposed to the Communists. While the radicals get their inspiration from Soviet Russia, the liberals get theirs from democratic nations in Europe and the United States. The

leading figure in this group is the well-known Dr. Hu Shih. The influence of this liberal group is on the wane, and they do not appeal to the youths of China today as they did in the days of the May 4th movement, 18 years ago.

The third trend can hardly be called an intellectual trend. It is reactionary and looks back to the golden past of China, trying to adopt the old Confucian virtues to contemporary life. This group stands for the status quo. They have no outstanding leaders of brilliance, but find expression among old scholars, some retired officials and wealthy merchants. Even the New Life movement has a touch of this trend of thinking.

Regimentation In Education

Closely allied with intellectual trends of the nation is the educational policy of the government. It is through education that the thinking of the youth of the nation is moulded. The writer queried Mr. Wu on the educational policy of the government. He reported his observations in the school life of China, but said they do not represent any personal opinions of his own in this matter.

The dominant educational policy of China today is regimentation. This is expressed through compulsory military drills, tightened curriculum, and "joint examinations" given by municipal authorities. (The "joint examinations" must be passed by all students before they can graduate. They are given by education officials and not by local school teachers.) The students are kept frightfully busy, and have neither time for social life, nor for extra curricular activities. More pronounced is the intellectual life of the students: they are almost told what they ought to believe. A number of the so-called leftist books are prohibited in the schools. While the students seem to have submitted to this process of regimentation, without much grumbling, even with appreciation in some cases, there are to be found many instances of inward revolt. This is especially true in regard to anti-Japanese expressions which are regarded as reactionary by certain officials of the government.

The Fight Against Illiteracy

The masses of China constitute the real backbone of the matter. Properly guided and educated they will be the strength of a modern nation. Mr. Wu was questioned on the problem of illiteracy and mass education in China. He answered thus:

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

The percentage of illiteracy in China is still very high, over 80%, in spite of efforts of many literacy movements in the last ten years. In view of the difficulty of the Chinese language, during the past year or so, a new system has been devised. The Chinese characters in blocks are done away with, and an alphabet is used in their place so that the Chinese language becomes "Latinized." This new language may be learned in a month and the equipment costs but a few cents. The students and the common people have used this language a great deal since the student movement of December 9, 1935. The government looks upon this language with suspicion since it originated in Vladivostok and was first used among the Chinese in Soviet Russia. Because of its origin, the government has prohibited its use in publications and periodicals.

But in spite of the high percentage of illiteracy, the social intelligence of the people has advanced a great deal. Due to the aggression of the Japanese, mass education has progressed through the Chinese movies, popular songs, lecture groups conducted by students, and other mass appeals. The people are beginning to awaken to what is happening to their country.

SEVERE PRESS CENSORSHIP

Intellectual trends, education, and mass movements find their reactions and direction in the press of the nation. As an editor Mr. Wu is well qualified to comment on the press of China.

The press is anything but free in China, as the freedom of the press is understood in America. This is particularly so after the Manchurian incident. The daily editions are severely censored, day by day, and one often sees blank spaces in the daily papers which indicates censorship of the press. Because of this control, the people are kept in the dark about many things in internal politics and foreign policies. This censorship applies to Chinese papers published in Chinese territory as well as in foreign settlements where extraterritoriality still prevails. But the foreign press in China is exempt from this censorship and for this reason, the English-reading Chinese generally go to the foreign press to get the news they cannot get from the Chinese press. It is the unanimous opinion of the newspaper men and educated public that there should be freedom of the press as prescribed in the existing codes of China.

CHINATOWN'S MORTALITY RATE IN 1936

A total of 179 Chinese died in San Francisco during 1936, according to the annual figures recently tabulated by the San Francisco Health department. Of the number of deaths, 145 were males and 34 were females. The total mortality rate among Chinese here in 1936 was 16 less than in 1935.

Pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis head the list among the chief causes of death of Chinese in this city last year, its toll being 44 victims. Deaths from heart disease, 37, follow a close second. Deaths from other causes include pneumonia, cerebral hemorrhage, syphilis, meningitis, accidental deaths, and suicides.

Two hundred twenty-six babies were born during 1936, including 127 boys and 99 girls.

THE HEALTH OF CHINATOWN

By EDWIN OWYANG

(The following article is the first of a series on community welfare problems written by guest contributors for this department. Edwin Owyang is a native of San Francisco and at present is a medical student at the University of California, Berkeley. Readers' opinions and helpful criticisms are welcomed by this department.—L. P. L.)

Health, although of vital importance, is regarded lightly by Chinatown as a whole. There are obviously many conditions that are common to both Chinese and Americans; but if one should make a more thorough investigation, he would find conditions more or less peculiar to Chinatown alone, many of which reflect unfavorably on our community. Because of this reason, it is important that such facts should be known by all, with the hope that attempts would be made to remedy such conditions.

The statistics given here are from the latest compilations of the Public Health department, with some from a general Chinatown survey conducted in 1934. Both show that pulmonary tuberculosis is the main "scourge" among the Chinese. More Chinese die from this disease than from any other, the T. B. mortality rate being almost three times as high as that of San Francisco in general, or 146 Chinese deaths to

59 for San Francisco, according to the figures of 1935.

RECENT T. B. SURVEY

A survey made in April, 1936, of the tuberculosis cases in the San Francisco hospital shows that the Chinese district, with about 16,000 inhabitants, contributes to the T. B. wards in the following manner:

Between the ages of 0-5 years, 14.7 per cent; 6-10, 34 per cent; 11-15, 39 per cent; 16-25, 13 per cent. In view of the relatively small population, the percentage is astoundingly high.

There must be a great many untreated cases as well as those under private care but not reported. This is shown by the low proportion of reported cases to correlate with the great number of deaths. Overcrowding, poor hygiene and sanitation, and inadequate diets all contribute to lower resistance and high incidence. There is a gradual but definite decrease of T. B. in the entire country, but no significant drop among the Chinese. Incidentally, the prevalence of T. B. in New York city is also led by the Chinese there, which gives one the idea that there may be a racial susceptibility involved.

In contrast to pulmonary T. B. as the chief cause of death among the Chinese, it is only sixth in the entire city and national. The other leading causes of death are common to both except that heart disease is the predominant cause throughout the country as a whole. Both groups have cancer, pneumonia, and kidney diseases as other important causes.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AND MORTALITY

Chinatown had a low incidence of contagious diseases in 1935-36, in spite of widespread epidemics throughout the city. For example, it escaped from a scarlet fever epidemic. Of the minor diseases, the rates are surprisingly low. During the last four years there has been no widespread measles epidemic in Chinatown, although the three-year cycle was carefully watched for. It is possible that the close contact in congested houses may tend to develop immunity among the children; however, this is hypothetical, and it should not be used as a support for the existing overcrowded conditions.

Although the local Chinese population has decreased, the Chinese have a relatively high birth rate and a relatively low death rate, the latter being greatly due to a decreasing infant mor-

(Continued on page 18)

THE JADE BOX

P'ing Yu

SPRINGTIME

Windsor's Wally, on a shopping tour recently flatly denied she was preparing a trousseau. However, she said that women everywhere at this time are going over their wardrobes and are having a renewed interest in clothes. Truly, Springtime spells new clothes for women—for us as well as for the world's charm woman number one.

But Spring has other spells for us if we but call "time out" long enough to respond to her other tantalizing charms as mother nature casts her magic wand and transforms this season into the loveliest of all seasons.

Spring brings joyousness and music! Youthful hearts, listening, turn to laughter and love. Sunsets draw us to quiet meditations, happy thoughts. Moonlit nights become glorious interludes. The soft caresses of Spring wind whisper poetry into our ears which language cannot convey.

Spring spells beauty and peacefulness! Nature, quickening again to the call of growth and activity, brings us a new awakening which sends our souls heavenward.

Spring—soft rains and streaming sunlight, rainbows of ethereal beauty and sweet healing breezes: all these have their magical powers, enjoyable and irresistible.

So, "time out" for Springtime and music with Li Po (701-762) of the glorious Tang dynasty as he sang—

On Hearing the Flute at Lo-Cheng
One Spring Night
(Translation by Obata)

Whence comes this voice of the sweet bamboo,

Flying in the dark?

It flies with the Spring wind,

Hovering over the city of Lo.

How memories of home come back to-night!

Hark! the plaintive tune of "Willow-breaking"...

"Ohs" and "Ahs" when Ladies meet.

COLOR COMBINATIONS of carnelian red and dim grey; pale pink or pale blue with black; flame orange and navy blue.

COLORED SHOES with daytime frocks; peeping toes; a red evening sandal on the left foot and a green one on the right.

ANKLE LENGTH evening dresses in flounces of chiffon or gay stripes.

BEAUTY IN THE HOME

Almost every home in Chinatown has a beautiful plant but unfortunately every plant has not a good home.

To provide an attractive environment for, say, a pretty Chinese "Doe-Guen" (azalea), so popular this season, certain conditions are essential.

To begin with give it plenty of light. Allow room for everything so nothing will be in its way. As sunlight is necessary for growing things don't forget to see that your room is flooded with it.

Neither too much heat nor cold is good. The ideal temperature calls for warmth but with fresh air. Above all, ventilation must not be sacrificed as plants, too, must breathe. In order that the plant does not suffocate, keep the leaves clean as dust clogs the pores.

Regular care is better than a spasmodic overdose. A simple daily examination works wonders whereas excessive coaxing whenever one is in the mood deters proper growth.

Innately, the Chinese people are attuned to a deep appreciation of beauty.

The growing of beautiful flowers is but one of their many good old fashioned virtues. Gardens and their relations with the home and mode of living have long been a cultivated art with the Chinese.

Some of Chinatown's favorite flowers are the peony, (mow din); the chrysanthemum (gook fah); the Chinese water lily (suey sin fah); the camelia (chah fah); and the daphne (gum been suey heong).

Flowers can indeed transform a home, giving it a more pleasing and civilizing influence. Such a center for our homey activities gives one not only beauty and serenity, but satisfaction which knows no bounds.

HATS with vivid wings veils flowing chiffon tails, cherries, flowers, and more flowers.

CLEVER CLIPS, exotic lapel decorations, buttons and belts, loud sashes, bewitching boleros, jaunty jacket or cape ensembles in stripes or plaids, multi-colored scarfs of paisley or peasant design.



New Officers of Portland Chinese Women's Club

The C. W. C. is considered one of the most active organizations among the Portland Chinese. This group was formed during China's flood disaster in 1931 to help gather clothing and other material necessities for the flood sufferers. Recently a house to house canvass was made by the members to raise funds in behalf of the Red Cross to aid flood refugees in midwestern states.

The officers are, seated, left to right: Mrs. Margaret Seito Wong, president; Mrs. Stanley Chin. Standing, left to right, Mrs. Winge Hong Lee, Mrs. Park Chin, and Dr. G. H. Chan.

THE JADE BOX

GOUCHUNG GOH •

A pudding 9 layers high! Can you picture anything so deliciously fascinating? Gouchung Goh is a fitting dessert for any dinner, or even for just a snack with a nice, hot cup of oolong tea.

Before you slip on that adorable blue apron let's go down to one of our Chinese grocery stores and get:

1 package "mah tu fun"

1 1/4 pounds "Wong Tong"

First put 4 cups of "mah tu fun" (Chinese flour) in a mixing bowl. Dissolve the "wong tong" (Chinese brown sugar) in 1/4 cup of water over a slow fire.

With a little water knead the flour into dough. Gradually add more water until the dough becomes of a consistency a little thicker than waffle batter. Now add the dissolved "wong tong."

Using a 10 inch pan (aluminum or enamel, about 3 or 4 inches deep) pour in just enough batter to form a 1/8 inch layer. Place pan in a covered kettle with enough rapidly boiling water to steam cook the batter. This should require about 10 minutes, when the batter becomes transparent. (As the water evaporates in the kettle add more boiling water.)

Remove pan from kettle. Pour in another layer of batter, replace and steam cook this layer. Repeat until there are 5 or 9 or as many layers as you wish.

There is something to remember. Be sure each layer is done before pouring on the next. Unless this is observed the undone layer will not become cooked no matter how long you steam it afterwards.

JADETTES

....To the Chinese Christian Young People's Breakfast group I sauntered one Sunday morning last month (March 14th) to hear Dr. C. S. Mei, Chinese representative of the Narcotics commission of the League of Nations. When asked how the percentage of women opium addicts in China compared with that of the men, he replied very convincingly, "Women are better EVERYWHERE!" (That's something to tell friend husband.)

....I was trying to collect Jadettes around some of our community centers and discovered that the Square and Circle club of professional and business girls are organizing their Circus Varieties to be presented on May 23rd at the Great China Theater, according to Mrs. Thomas W. Chinn, chairman

of the show. Not satisfied with an all-English program, this group will include in its repertoire a Chinese play.

....Oh, yes—the community has been privileged to hear a series of health talks at the Chinese Y. W. C. A., of which Mrs. James Lee (Jane Kwong Lee) is the very active coordinator. Two talks were given in March on "Food for Health" and "Fatigue and Relaxation." The remaining two talks will be given this month on "Personal and Community Health" by two nurses from the French hospital and "Maternal Health" by Dr. Pennington of the Maternal Health clinic.

FASHION TIDBITS

by DOROTHY WING

This month's discourse is on a subject that grows in importance as time flits by.... "chapeaux", "head-gear", or plain, ordinary "hat", as you will, mad'moiselle! We honestly believe that no one item can do as much toward enhancing your wardrobe or lifting your morale as a new hat. In the millinery world, last year's hat is as definitely outmoded as the horse 'n buggy and all because the frilly, feminine mode of '37 has supplanted the severer and less flattering one of '36. Head-pieces accompanying tailored suits often have crisp net veils designed to make the efficient working girl appear a bit less intent on scurrying to the office. There's sumpin' about veils which is glamorous, intriguing, and saucy. Thus, because we want to be all of those things, we'll linger over lovely little afternoon bonnets with floaty wisps attached. And your practiced eye won't miss out on the posies blooming in profusion atop perky little straw affairs. These two items alone should gladden the feminine heart because what can be more flattering than they?

We've heard remarks time and again about the ageless quality of Chinese womankind... in fact, the average American finds it an almost insurmountable task to judge accurately any given young Chinese woman's age offhand. And this piece of sagacity leads up to the fact that, generally speaking, we can wear off-the-face hats with more facility than most. There's a definitely youthful quality about this type and many times you'll find a school-girl bow perched at the back to add even more to the illusion. More 'n more, large brims are invading the picture but about all we can do is sigh, sit back

and admire the effect because our collective stature prevents us from doing more than that. However, if you're tall enough (let's say 5 ft. 4 in. or more) then by all means attempt it provided your heart yearns in that direction. There's really nothing more ludicrous than to watch a small girl trying to balance a hat which looks like an oversized laundry basket. S-O-O, a final word of caution when you're purchasing a nouveau chapeau, get up and walk about with it on and gaze critically at yourself in a full-length mirror to obtain the end-result. Too many of us are inclined to be a bit lax and survey the effect from a sitting position. After all, doesn't it follow that you'll be wearing your hat most of the time when you're walking?

In any event, we'll be USING OUR HEADS!

Philadelphia, Pa.—Dr. Livingstone Chunn, M. D., is the only practicing Chinese physician of this city.



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REVIEWS AND COMMENTS



Believe it or not, "The Good Earth" is supporting the Irish! For Wang Lung's farm at Chatsworth is being converted into an Irish village for the coming picture "Parnell," starring Myrna Loy and Clark Gable. Montague Love, whose self-portrait you see above plays the part of Gladstone.

JOTTINGS FROM A REVIEWER'S NOTEBOOK

John Wu and Tien Hsia "Reading is an art as much as writing. If a man had attained the spiritual stage of selflessness, he could enjoy the writings of another just as wholeheartedly as if they were his own products; for they are but a record of the heart throbs of humanity, of which every individual forms an integral part. As Spengler so beautifully puts it, 'one great pulse-beat operates through all the detached souls.'"

This beautiful paragraph, an expression of a philosophical mind, comes from the pen of one of China's best writers in English, John C. H. Wu, lawyer and essayist. It appears in his newest book of essays entitled "The Art of Law and Other Essays, Juridical and Literary," published by the Commercial Press.

Judge Wu is better known as a literary man than as a lawyer. He is an editor of *T'ien Hsia*, an English monthly which is devoted to the "traffic of ideas" and sponsored by the Sun Yat-Sen Institute for the Advancement of Culture and Education. Of all the periodicals now published in China, whether in Chinese or English, *T'ien Hsia* easily heads the list in the cultural field. It is but a year

and a half old now, but even in such a short time it has printed valuable articles on Chinese philosophy, art, architecture, the drama, fiction, poetry, unpublished letters from Justice Holmes to Judge Wu and also unpublished letters from D. H. Lawrence to Max Mohr. The three other editors of this magazine are Lin Yutang (at present on leave), T. K. Chuan and Wen Yuan-ning.

Pearl S. Buck, who is always interested in any manifestation of the creative mind in modern China, paid this worthy tribute to *T'ien Hsia* not long ago: "Here are leading Chinese minds, deliberately holding themselves free from political bias, to work upon ideas, and through the presentation of ideas to extend world understanding. . . . They do so in beautiful and cultivated English, which is a pleasure for those readers to whom English is a native tongue."

Chinese Painting

Recently, in a conversation in which the subject of appreciation of Chinese painting was brought up, there was practically no one in our Chinatown here who could, in truth, be called an expert on the interpretation and criticism of Chinese painting, ancient or modern. Not long ago we had Mr. Kang S. Hong, who was an art collector and who had studied Chinese painting for many years. Unfortunately, Mr. Hong suffered a paralytic stroke some months ago and has since been confined in a hospital, and is said to be a practically incurable case.

With so many Americans and our second generation young people interested in Chinese art today, it would be useful, and perhaps even profitable, for some of us to take up an extensive study of Chinese painting and become authorities on the subject. It is not as hard as it would seem. One has to start by reading up all the books available in English on Chinese painting. And fortunately there are a good many such tomes, written by world renowned authorities which should be digested with care and their contents thoroughly grasped.

As a starter, I may mention a recently published book on this very subject which has gained a rather wide American audience. This volume is called *The Chinese Eye*, an interpretation of Chinese painting, and is, happily, written by a Chinese who is himself an artist, Chiang Yee.

The author undertakes to explain the origin, technique and symbolisms of Chinese painting to the West. He traces the beginning of Chinese picture writing from 2500 B. C. and on down the centuries. He shows the development



SKETCH OF PEARL BUCK

An ink sketch of Mrs. Pearl S. Buck, author of "The Good Earth." The sketch is made by Harry F. Lee.

of the line and brush stroke as the fundamental technique of Chinese painting. He reveals how the art of painting has been influenced by China's long history, her philosophy and her religions. He contrasts and explains the differences between Chinese and Western painting.

This book was not written for art experts but for laymen interested in studying Chinese painting, and serves such a purpose admirably.

It has been said that Chinese art alone will make a permanent contribution to universal culture. If such is the case then a comprehensive knowledge of this subject should be made a *sine qua non* for every educated Chinese.

New Drama In China

We have mentioned Dr. Shih I. Hsiung several times in these columns, he who adapted "*Lady Precious Stream*" for the London stage. After spending several years on the Continent, during which time he translated "*Lady Precious Stream*" and "*The Western Chamber*" (Hsi-hsiang Chi) into English and had them published in both England and America, he returned to China some months ago. There he found that the modern drama is being introduced into the remote interiors of the country by the aid of much government money. In other words, he found that the drama was being subsidized, through the National Academy of Dramatic Arts, in much the same way as the Federal Theatre Project is being subsidized by the WPA (Works Progress Administration) in America.

Mr. Yui Shang-yuen, director of the NADA, is an advocate of the new
(Continued on p. 18, col. 2)

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CHINESE FIGHT ANTI-ALIEN LAND BILL IN TEXAS

Houston, Tex.—On Feb. 16, a bill known as S. B. No. 266 was introduced in the Senate of the Texas legislature by Sen. J. Franklin Spears of San Antonio. It was referred to the State Affairs Committee.

On Feb. 22, another bill, H. B. No. 640, exactly similar to S. B. No. 266, was introduced in the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature by Representative P. E. Dickson of San Antonio. This was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The provision of this bill was ostensibly to amend Title 5 of the Revised Civil Statute of Texas of 1925 to limit the ownership of land in that state by aliens ineligible for naturalization—Chinese, Japanese, Hindus—to reduce the time for which property may be held by such aliens, and to further change the rights, limitation and exceptions of such aliens.

Articles 166 to 177 of Title 5 of the present Statute specifies that aliens are not permitted to own any land in Texas, but exceptions are made to certain classes of aliens and in certain incorporated towns or cities. Therefore, under present laws, Chinese as well as Japanese aliens have acquired properties within such incorporated areas.

Under the bill introduced by Spears and Dickson, however, these exceptions are to be removed altogether so that no aliens of any classes or aliens ineligible for naturalization—Chinese, Japanese, and Hindus—will be permitted to hold any property in Texas. Spears explained that his bill would not affect property owners now owning property but only those aliens who come into the state from now on. Supporters of this amendment declared the bill would enact similar laws now in force in California, New Mexico, Oregon and other Western and Pacific states.

Following the introduction of the Spears and Dickson bill the Chinese Vice-Consulate in Houston, Texas, secured full details of the bill and transmitted the information to the Chinese communities in the state, located mainly in San Antonio, El Paso and Houston. Immediately three Chinese organizations were set up to protest the enactment of the bill. The Wah Kew Lun Hup Wui (United Chinese League) was organized in San Antonio; the Wah Kew Tuan Tigh Wui (Chinese Association) was set up in El Paso; and a third, composed of American-borns, known as the Chinese-

CHINA PRESS JUBILEE

As announced in our last issue, a consignment of 100 copies of the Silver Jubilee edition of the *China Press* arrived here from China recently, and the CHINESE DIGEST was designated to act as agent in handling their sale. This special edition is printed in magazine form, size 15 by 20 inches, contained 204 pages, 86 informative and valuable articles, and lavishly illustrated.

A few of the articles are as follows: "The New Life Movement in China," by Madame Chiang Kai-Shek; "Financial Reconstruction of Modern China," by H. H. Kung; "History of Journalism in China," by Hin Wong; "The Government and Overseas Chinese," by Lin Yu; "China's Foreign Trade Since 1911," by P. W. Kuo.

A limited supply of copies is still available. This special edition of the *China Press* is invaluable to all overseas Chinese interested in the various problems and aspects of modern China from 1911 to the present.

Price is \$2.50 per copy, plus postal charges. Readers may call, phone or mail in their orders with their checks for copies.

American Citizen League of Texas, was also established at San Antonio.

On March 9 the State Affairs Committee met to consider the Spears bill. Chief supporters of it were: A. L. Becker, head of the Handy-Andy Company, chain store system of San Antonio; and former Senator Walter Woodward, representing the Texas Retail Merchants Association. Many of the senators present did not favor the bill. Senator Small piped up: "I want to be careful about what we do—if the Supreme Court is changed a lot of us may want to move to a friendly land and buy property!"

Opposition to the bill came from two sources. The Chinese, naturally, wanted to defeat it. But organizations directly connected with Texas export trade to China and Japan sent telegrams of heated protests to the committee. They came from Dallas, Fort Worth, Corpus Christi, Corsicana, Greenville, Waco, Galveston and Houston, centers of cotton and oil export centers which sell more than \$15,-

000,000 worth of products to China annually.

Testified Mr. Becker: "We are not trying to persecute anyone. We are just trying to protect the influx of aliens from the Pacific Coast states."

Questioned Sen. Holbrook: "What are these aliens doing—getting a root in the grocery business in San Antonio?"

Replied Becker: "Yes. There are some 112 stores there owned chiefly by the Chinese; one or two by the Japanese."

Holbrook: "Well, haven't most of these stores been established a long time?"

Becker: "Most of them since Gen. Pershing brought the 500 Chinese from Mexico just before the World War."

"How many Chinese live in San Antonio?" asked Sen. W. B. Collie.

"Senator, that is hard to answer," replied Becker. "But in the NRA parade in San Antonio there were 2500 Chinese."

First to speak against the bill was Mrs. D. T. Swain, chairman of the local International Institute as well as organizer of the League of United Latin-American Citizens. She refuted Becker's statement that there were 2500 Chinese in San Antonio. She declared that there were only 700 Chinese in the entire state of Texas and approximately 300 are in San Antonio. She added that no Chinese citizen was on relief and few of them were ever in criminal courts.

The most dramatic speaker during the entire hearing was a Chinese woman, Mrs. T. H. Wu, wife of a Chinese merchant, an American-born and chairman of the local Chinese Division of the Women's Democratic Committee. She was formerly Rose Don of Tucson, Arizona.

CHINESE NAMED TO REPRESENT U. C. AT NATIONAL MEETING OF MATHEMATICIANS

Berkeley, Calif.—Dr. B. C. Wong, associate professor of Mathematics at the University of California, has been selected by the University of California to represent the institution at a national conference of mathematics professors to be held at Columbia university, New York city, from April 24-26th, 1937. Dr. Wong is reputed to be one of the best minds in analytical geometry (See *Chinese Digest* Oct. 2, 1937) and will read a paper at the national conclave of mathematicians. Mathematicians from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, New York and other leading universities will be present.

The University of California Alumni association of New York will honor Dr. B. C. Wong with a dinner and a reunion when he arrives in New York city. For

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over a score of years Dr. Wong has taught modestly at the Berkeley campus and has made many friends among his former students who are now in all walks of life. With this national recognition thrust upon him the Californians of the Empire State will give an appropriate reception to a distinguished member of their Alma Mater's faculty. Dr. Wong received his M. A. and Ph. D. from the University of California, and is the counsellor of the Chinese students at the University.

Canton, China—A recent census taken by the provincial authorities showed the population of Kwangtung as 31,882,899 persons.

The *China Press Weekly* is the English supplement to the *China Press Daily*. Its weekly editions cover the following subjects:

Current events, both political and otherwise, throughout the country are comprehensively reported.

Letters from special correspondents stationed in all parts of China serve to give first-hand information not usually carried in outgoing news cables from China.

Each issue contains many news pictures of outstanding personalities and scenes of current important happenings.

Translations of contemporary Chinese literature is presented in a section entitled "Fiction and Poetry." In poetry the Chinese originals are published alongside the English translations.

Editorials of the week reprinted from the *China Press Daily*.

"We are desirous that the Chinese abroad should be adequately informed on current events in China which are shaping forcefully and swiftly towards a gigantic end. To those of our countrymen in the United States who are English-speaking, my colleagues and I take pleasure in presenting the *China Press Weekly*."

M. T. Z. TYAU, Editor
China Press Weekly.

The office of the CHINESE DIGEST has copies of the *China Press Weekly* and anyone interested is invited to inspect them. Subscriptions may be placed with the CHINESE DIGEST. Rate in U. S. \$7.50 per year, including postage.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE FIGHT ANTI-FOREIGN LANGUAGE BILL

San Francisco—A Senate bill introduced in the 52nd session of the California legislature now meeting in Sacramento and designed to control the foreign language schools in the state, has created apprehension and alarm through Chinese, Japanese, and Italian educational bodies. In one respect, it may even affect academic freedom in California.

Introduced as Senate bill 540 by Senator Jack Metzger of Tehama, Glenn, and Colusa Counties, the bill, adopted, would compel the licensing of all foreign language schools by the State Board of Education, and the denial by law of any license to any foreign language schools for minors or adults who are citizens of the United States.

Section 3 of the bill provides for certain exemptions, such as the public schools, state endowed universities and subdivisions, those established by religious denominations and certain enumerated institutions such as Stanford university, California School of Mechanical arts, California Academy of Science, Cogswell Polytechnical college, "or any other college or university receiving aid from the State of California."

Section 4 provides for the visitation and supervision of the licensed schools by the State Department of Education. Section 5 states that appeals regarding decisions of the State Board of Education could only be made review in the State's Supreme Court.

That the bill is highly discriminatory in nature is the belief of many foreign language educators, chiefly Chinese and Japanese groups. They pointed out that the passage of the bill would perhaps open the way for similar actions against American language schools in foreign countries. Certain foreign language educators believed it may even lead to the surrender of the American tradition of academic freedom in the state and pointed to Section 1 of the bill. This section states that no person, firm, or corporation shall conduct any school, institute, or class "wherein any foreign language is taught" without license. This can mean that any private institutions of learning NOT covered by the exemptions must be licensed and supervised before any foreign language could be taught, whether German, French, Italian, Chinese, or Japanese. The numerous private junior colleges, the colleges and universities that have left previous church affiliations, and institutions for the promo-

tion of international cultures are not covered by the exemptions stated in the Metzger bill. If the bill is passed, will it give dictatorial power to the State Board of Education in the control of the teaching of foreign languages in California?

Evidently cultural and foreign language teaching groups think so. The Northern California Japanese Gakuen federation and the Japanese-American Citizens' league are studying the bill and taking measures to defeat its passage. Sylvester Andriano, former San Francisco supervisor and at present attorney for the Italian Consulate-General here, voiced the sentiments of the Italian people that the bill was objectionable. The Chinese Educational association has asked that Chinese Consolidated Benevolent association (Six Companies) take the lead in the interests of the Chinese language schools, of which there are ten in San Francisco and many in other parts of the state, to combat the bill.

The International institute was heard from as Miss Annie Clo Watson, its secretary, voiced her protest that the bill would engender anti-alien feelings in the state of California.—L. P. L.

NEW DORMITORY OF CHINESE OLD MEN'S HOME OPENED

Honolulu, T. H.—Amid the loud blasts of fire-crackers, Chinese music, and melodious Hawaiian music, the new dormitory of the Palolo Old Men's home for Chinese was opened. Clad comfortably in loose shirts and dungarees, slippers to slide around in, the inmates stood by while visitors inspected the new quarters. A feature of the celebration was music of the Royal Hawaiian band. Tea, candies, and other Chinese delicacies were served by Chinese women.

The new dormitory houses 40 people, in addition to 107 who are housed at present in the main building. The oldest and youngest men are 97 and 68, respectively. All the inmates were born in China and came to the islands over fifty years ago, the majority to work in the sugar cane fields.

The construction of the new quarters was made possible by the local Chinese organizations, led by the Hawaiian Chinese Civic association and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' association. These organizations aided in the collection of about \$10,000 for the erection of the dormitory.

The new dormitory was designed by Y. T. Char, local Chinese architect. Total cost of the building was \$12,000.

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THE CHINATOWNIAN

Room's Around

We start with an earthquake this month, for a miniature one rolled a lot of us out of our beds one early morning recently. It frightened many an old-timer, for the severe rolling motion in Chinatown from Stockton St. up reminded them for several vivid seconds of the 1906 disaster. . . . Then for days afterward everybody around me seemed to be talking of earthquake experiences. . . . Which reminds me that Herbert Fong was in L.A. when the '32 quake hit that town. He and a friend were in a car parked on Spring St. in the shadow of an old building, when the earth began to shake. He didn't like his situation, so grabbed the wheel and raced out of his parking place. About 20 feet away he looked back. The spot where he was parked was buried under tons and tons of bricks! L.A. nearly had a crush on you, Herbie! . . . Wedding bells have pealed for Sammy Yee of Marysville and Esther Lee of Chico. . . . Wedding banquets were held in Sac'to and Locke to celebrate the marriage of Hattie Chan of Sac'to to Leonard Owyang of Locke. . . . And nearer home Wing Lew of Oakland and Clara Tom of Vallejo have stepped to the altar. Both are U. C. grads. Another pair of new Mr. and Mrs. are Charles Kee and Jennie Ng. . . . Close friends of Willie Gee and Marion Tong are whispering congratulations to the happy couple. They were supposed to be secretly married across the state line, but his friends got wise to him! Happy Congrats from this column to you all! . . .

Francis Louie Hay passed out seegars for the third time while the Missus (nee Emma Wong) looked proudly on. It's a 7 pounder baby girl named Merle, yes sir! . . . The S. F. Chinese Tennis club (Chitena) is putting on a popularity contest that will cover lots of territory. Some of the contestants for the honor of being named Miss Chitena are Violet Yee, former Marysville girl, with Kern Loo as manager; Janie Koe, former Portland and Astoria girl now visiting in L.A. with Tommy Leong AND Dan Lee as managers; Lily Leong, honor student of her class at Lux Institute, has Chickie Ch'nn as manager; Marionne Dong, Watsonville lass now at Cal with Herbert Lee, leader of the Young Republicans, as manager; and Alice M. Chew of Menlo Park and a track and tennis star, is managed by Bob Woo, insurance man. . . . Emma Wong of Vallejo

has another Vallejoan, Frank Tom, as her manager; while Rubye Foo, formerly of Marysville, has Art Hee, local sportsman. . . . And last but not least, Esther Tom, popular senior at Galileo, is managed by Fred G. Woo, local newspaper reporter. . . .

Jimmie Lee of San Jose escorted not one, but 4 gals to the recent Chitena skating party! "Did you fall yet?" was everybody's chorus at both the Oakland Chinese A. C. and Galileo skating revels. . . . The Wah Ying club had an open house recently, with Dan Yee, George Lim, and Park Leong doing some nice work on the reception committee. . . . Ever courteous Lee Him in spick and span uniform was the only Chinese greeter on board the streamlined S. P. train "The Daylight" when it was placed here on exhibition before going in service. . . . A happy throng was at Oakland Chinese Youth Circle's spring dance to do honor to their Queen, tiny Miss Lily Soo Woo. . . . Tommy Hing and Gladys Quock trotted off with the coveted Waltz prize. . . .

Grace and Lona Lowe are burning up the Cal courts with a nice brand of tennis. . . . And P. K. Wong, local import man, has been practicing badminton at the playground on sunny week-ends. The game is not as bad as the first syllable of its name sounds, no sir. . . . Allen Chan, Kuon Dong and Fred K. Wong of Sac'to were in town one Sunday, coming here just for the purpose of looking at the freighter Frank H. Buck, recently wrecked off Land's End.

Are you still listening? . . . A house to house salesman was trying to sell Mrs. Joe Leong (nee Daisy Leong) of Sac'to a can of flea powder for her dog. But while the lady was making up her mind it was found her dog had been stolen and a good sales talk came to naught. Dog-gone it, I'd say. . . . Earl Goon and Chin Hong of Watsonville were seen visiting friends and relatives at Auburn

and Sac'to. . . . Annabelle Wong, Chi. Dig's N. Y. C. correspondent, left that city to go back to her home town, Watsonville, where she now is. . . . The N.Y. Chinese A. C. had a wonderful time at its annual dinner in the Skyroom atop the St. Moritz hotel.

Interesting Articles in Recent Publications

In *Amerasia* magazine for March (Vol. 1, No. 1):

1. "China and American Far Eastern Policy," by Frederick V. Field;

2. "Political Strategy of Tokio vs. Nanking," by Owen Latimore;

3. "New Alignment in Chinese Politics," by Ch'ao-ting Chi.

"A Chinese Man of Letters," (interview with Lin Yutang,) by Vincent Starrett. *Globe* (Vol. 1, No. 1) for March.

"A Chinaman Takes an American Wife," by Pardee Lowe. A condensation of two articles that appeared in January and February 1937 issues of *Asia Magazine Digest* for March.

"Doing Business in China," by H. R. Gola. Condensed in *Magazine Digest* for March.

In *Asia* magazine for March (20th anniversary issue):

1. "The New Road," by Pearl S. Buck;


2. "How to Weigh an Elephant," by Berthold Laufer;

3. "I learned about China from Then," by Nathaniel Peffer;

4. "Tragic Mountain," by P. K. Mok.

"Free Samples in China," by Carl Crow. In *Harpers* for March.

"Under Chiang's Hat," by Jim Marshall. In *Colliers* for March 6, 1937.



The Spring

INFORMAL

APRIL 3, 1937

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

LEN RAPOSE'S

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CHINESE STUDENTS CLUB

9:00 - 1:00

\$1.35 PER CPLE

TAX INCL

music

CHINATOWNIA

The L. A. Chinese Tennis club has Geo. Chan as new prexy and Ralph Wong as vice-prexy. . . . While the same city's Mei Wah outfit recently had a grand skating party at the Shrine auditorium, and plenty of liniment and padding were used the next day. . . . But skating continues to be popular with the younger set. . . .

The L. A. Chinese Students gave their annual collegiate prom in honor of L. A.'s Vice-Consul and Mrs. Yi-seng Kiang. . . . New officers of the U. S. C. Chinese Student club are Young Chiu, president; Guy Ho, vice-president, Elsie Young, secretary; and Edwin Dju, treasurer. . . .

Bill Jing is new prexy of Bakersfield's Cathay club. A new organization was formed in Bakersfield recently called just plain Chinese Students' Club. . . . From the same town we hear complaints from Al Lee and Caesar Jung that "S. F. is too far away." . . . And how true is the rumor that Kay Lee is causing a break between some nice-looking Romeos? . . . Larry Sue had a great appetite for chow mein but since a certain gal left town he has lost his fondness for this dish. Now he's drinking bitter tea, I presume? . . . For the title of "Curley Top" we nominate Adam Wu and Snooky Leong. Who are your candidates? . . . A large crowd from Bakersfield, Fresno, Visalia, and surrounding points graced the Hanford Chinese Student Club dance. Ernest Wing toastmastered at the party given by the Hanford CSC to the Bakersfield Cathay club in the newly opened Lotus Bowl at the former city. . . . Yep, they have a Lotus Bowl in Hanford, too, owned by Jimmie and Gladys Lunn. . . .

Bill Got, of L. A. and points north, was seen sitting down in front of Dr. Ted Lee's dental office. On a sitdown strike, Bill? . . . The Chinese girls in Fresno turned out en masse at the recent basketball games of the Fay Wahs and cheered for the boys of their favorite team to win. . . . Charles Leong has been elected the editor of his school paper, *The Spartan*, of San Jose State college. Congrats, Charles, we knew you'd do it! . . .

Spring rains failed to prevent the Tri-Chi Spring Frolick from being a gay party. . . . Frank B. Lim, Eli Eng, P. S. Chinn, Al Fong and K. C. Kim saw to it that everybody enjoyed themselves. . . . Chickie Chinn and Smoky Joe Wong are taking over the management of the popular Shanghai Coffee shop soon and plans to have a swell cook there. Well, we'll be having chicken with you soon, Chickie!

RECENT BOOKS ON CHINA AND THINGS CHINESE

"Introduction to Literary Chinese." By J. J. Brandt, 352 pp. Peiping, Henri Vetch. U. S. \$5.50

A study of the best in ancient and modern Chinese literary writings, with the Chinese originals. Invaluable to English students of Chinese Literature. The same author wrote "Modern Newspaper Chinese."

"China Hand." By James Lafayette Hutchison. 418 pp. Boston; Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$3.50

Reminiscences of a former American tobacco company agent in China. Illustrations by the author.

"A History of the Far East. By Harold Vinacke. N. Y.: Crofts. Revised edition of a textbook.

"Interracial Marriage in Hawaii." By Romanzo Adams. N. Y.: Macmillan. \$4.00.

"A study of mutually conditioned processes of acculturation and amalgamation." Contains a chapter on Chinese interracial marriages in the Islands.

"Heroic China." By P. Miff. Pamphlet. N. Y.: Workers Library. P. O. Box 148, Station D. 15 cents.

An account of 15 years of the Communist party in China from a pro-Communist viewpoint.

"The Romance of the Calendar." By P. W. Wilson. 251 pp. N. Y.: W. W. Norton & Co. \$3.

A comprehensive, readable account of the calendar's history from its beginning. Contains one chapter on China's calendar.

"John E. Williams of Nanking." By W. Reginald Wheeler. Revell. \$2.

Biography of an American missionary's life in China.

LAKE TAHOE CONFERENCE FACULTY ANNOUNCED

San Francisco—The Lake Tahoe Summer conference for Chinese youth, an annual gathering sponsored by the Western Department of the Chinese Student Christian association and the Chinese Christian youths of California, will meet for the fifth year at Zephyr Point, Lake Tahoe, from August 8 to 15th, 1937,

Mr. Edwar Lee, president, has announced.

The faculty appointments for this year's conference are as follows: Mr. T. Y. Tang, General Secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in San Francisco, as Dean of the Conference; Prof. George H. Colliver of the College of the Pacific; Mr. Lawton D. Harris, Executive of the Oakland Church Federation; Prof. T. Y. Ni of the University of Nanking; Dr. Charles R. Shepherd, Superintendent of the Chung Mei Home at El Cerrito; Prof. James Muilenburg of the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley; and Rev. T. T. Taam of Los Angeles.

The 1936 conference was attended by some 125 young Chinese people, and it is expected a like number will participate this year, according to Lim P. Lee, publicity chairman for the Conference.

CHINATOWNIAN CHINESE STUDENT CLUBS HOLD JOINT MEETING

Berkeley, Calif.—A joint meeting of the Chinese students of the S. F. Junior college and the U. of C. Chinese Student club members was held on March 24, with the latter playing host at the Berkeley campus.

This was the second affair of its kind, according to David K. Lee, the U. C. club president, and is intended to foster better social relations between the students of these two institutions. He announced that the students have spared neither time nor expenses in making this an exceptional affair.

The U. C. Chinese students will hold their Spring Informal dance this year on April 3, at International house in Berkeley, it was announced at this meeting.

Oregon College Has Exchange Students

Portland Ore.—The Phi Kappa Phi chapter of Oregon State college launched an exchange scholarship program with Lingnan university, Canton, China, two years ago. Since that time three students from Oregon have studied in China and two from Lingnan have come to Oregon State.

Miss Lai Sheung Luk came from Canton for the 1936-37 sessions, and Miss Chung Kwai for the 1937-38 sessions at the Oregon State College.

Stockton, Calif.—Joseph Won was the winner of the first prize in a literary contest recently conducted by the Stockton California Western States Life Insurance company.

S P O R T S

CHINESE GOLFERS BRIGHTEN TOURNAMENT

Playing in the face of a driving rain and wind that sent many a less experienced golfer to the showers, Thomas Kwan won the third annual Chinese Golf Tournament March 21, at Harding Park, San Francisco, disposing of Glenn Lym, last year's champion, 3-2.

Lym had the day before disposed of Charles Lowe, 2-3, but could not cope with Kwan's exceptionally straight game and sensational approach shots.

The annual San Francisco Golf championships held in March saw the special Chinese flight go into their third annual tournament which concluded on the 20th.

Sixteen Chinese players started, and as this is being written, three players go into the final rounds of the tourney. Charles Lowe meets Glenn Lym to decide who shall meet Thomas Kwan, veteran sharpshooter, who, on the nineteenth hole, gained the final round by virtue of a win over Dr. Daniel Yuke.

Started three years ago, the special Chinese flight has been of particular interest to the golf fans of the city. The first year saw top honors go to C. C. Wing, attorney; in 1936, Glenn Lym, youthful University of California graduate, took home the trophies.

Golf in this city has been indulged in by a small group of Chinese many years ago, but the inauguration of the Chinese Golf club and the first tourney did not take place until 1935. Prior to that time, not more than a dozen players were swinging clubs. It remained for C. C. Wing and a few of his cohorts to bring about the formation of the club. In this they were eminently successful, as adjudged by the faithful attendance of almost every one of its charter members in the game today.

Most of the sixteen members have gone over the par 69 Lincoln course in the very low seventies and, it would seem, will be able to compete on at least even terms with anyone by next year, a close observer stated.

The following players competed in this year's play: George Jue, Dr. Collin Dong, Charles Lowe, Henry Lum, B. K. Chan, Glenn Lym, William Law, Chin Yat, C. C. Wing, Hubert Dong, Thomas Y. Kwan, Dr. Lester C. Lee, Dr. James Hall, Thomas Leong, Dr. Daniel Yuke, and Dr. Theodore C. Lee.

The defeated eight will play a consolation medal round on the 21st at Lincoln Park, while the finals will be be



Coming into the final rounds of the Chinese Golf Tournament, the four players pictured here played off for the right to meet in the final round March 21. They are, left to right: Thomas Y. Kwan, Dr. Daniel Yuke, Charles Lowe, and Glenn Lym. Lym is last year's winner.

played on that same day at Harding Park. It was also announced that the awards will be given immediately after the match.

Trophies for the winner and the runner-up were donated by the Emporium (S. F.) and the National Dollar stores. In the consolation round, golf balls were donated by Lim Foong.

SOFTBALL GAMES WANTED

According to Manager Frank B. Lim, the University of California Chinese Student club softball team, now engaged in playing intramural game, desires to have a few outside games also. Lim may be reached at 606 25th St., Oakland, or by phoning Lakeside 2972.

HANFORD BOWS TO BAKERSFIELD

Staging a last quarter comeback, the Cathay club, Bakersfield, defeated the Hanford Chinese Student club for the second time this year by the close score of 31 to 27 on February 5. It took an extra five minutes to break a tie.

H. Leong, J. Dunn, and E. Wing starred for the losers while Adam Wu of Bakersfield was outstanding for the Cathays.

CHINESE WINS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Hock Ong, Singapore Chinese, won the California State Badminton championship March 21st at Oakland by defeating last year's champion and pre-tourney favorite, Chet Goss, of Beverly Hills, 12-15, 15-4, 15-8.

A former Cambridge student and at present a post-graduate student at the University of California, Ong covered too much territory for the hard hitting Goss. Ong was also a semi-finalist in the All-England tournament last year.

FAY WAH FRESNO BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS

For the first time in history, a Chinese team managed to garner a championship in the City of Raisins, Fresno, when the Fay Wah team became city champions in the minor division of the Playground league.

Small, but fast and elusive, Fay Wah defeated last year's winner, the tall Woodsmen of the World, by the score of 25-17. It was a play-off, both teams having tied with two losses apiece. Heroes for the Chinese were Toy Wong, Hiram Ching, and Floyd Sam, with Irwin Chow and George Wong starring on defense. Mr. Albert Chinn, coach and

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manager, deserves all the credit for putting out such an excellent team, close friends of the team stated.

The Fay Wah club, most active group in Fresno, sponsored the Chinese Playground and Recreation program held March 18 at the new Fresno Memorial auditorium. A song and dance number was auspiciously presented by Chinese girls in native costume under the direction of Miss Sarra Sann, Mrs. B.Y. Lew, and Mrs. Raymond Wong.

WAH YENS UNDEFEATED QUINTET

With Edmund and Walter Yee cast in the starring roles, the Wah Yen club of Sacramento captured the city basketball league championship recently. The team, managed by Woodrow Louie, went through the hoop season undefeated. The following players were awarded with medals:

Edmund Yee, Walter Yee, Yuk Fong, Fred Fong, Joe Fong, Melvin Lee, and Benjamin Yuke.

Irwin Chow, Fresno State Chinese student, earned his numeral in football, besides being an exceptional star athlete in basketball and tennis.

SPORTS ACTIVITIES AT THE CHINESE "Y"

Athletic activities were many and varied during the past month at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Basketball was the main sport, indulged in by more boys than in any other sport, such as boxing, wrestling, gymnastics, volley ball, and swimming.

In the short period of three months, the Chinese "Y" 90-pounder basketball team took two championships, the Decathlon and the Junior Athletic Federation. The team is coached by Frank Wong, varsity forward. Regulars of the squad are Harry Chin, Theodore Fung, Jack Seid, Maurice Young, David Chang, William Lum, Donald Fong, and Mow Keum.

Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night is Business Men's Gym Class night. Volley ball is the favorite pastime of the group. The Men's Volley Ball squad is composed of these members: S. L. Wong, Andrew Wu, P. K. Wong, Kaye Hong, Philip Leong, Peter Lau, Alfred Lee, James Mah, and others. New members are invited to learn this popular game.

In the recent Decathlon Swimming meet, the Chinese "Y" swimmers took second places in Class "A" and "B" and were third in Class "C". Central branch won first places in all classes. The Chinese swimmers are coached by Francis Mark.

SPRING TENNIS

As this magazine reaches you, the Spring Tennis tournament will be under way unless the weather holds it up. Scheduled to start March 20, the day before saw strong winds and rain in the city.

Sponsored by Consul-General C. C. Huang of San Francisco, the matches are to be played off at the Chinese playground under the direction of the Chinese Tennis club.

In the men's singles, seeded players are as follows: John Tseng, Peter Gee, Ben Chu, Wahso Chan, Vincent Chinn, Thomas Wong, Thomas Leong, and John Lee. Tahmie Chinn, last year's Pacific Coast champion, did not enter, nor did Walter Wong, the runner-up. In men's doubles, last year's titlists, Ben Chu and Fay Lowe, again occupy the top list while Thomas Leong and Bill Chinn, Walter Wong and John Lee, and Wahso Chan and Thomas Wong are the other seeded teams. Jennie Chew, Lucille Jung, Hattie Hall, and Francis Jung were the seeded players in the women's singles. Last year Erlene Lowe won in the women's division. She pulled a tendon while playing basketball earlier this year and it has not healed well enough to permit her entering. Mary Chan, another top notch player, is also not entered.

LOCKE HOOPSTERS DEFEAT COURTLAND

In February the Locke, California, Chinese "A" basketball team made it a fifth straight victory over Courtland in a thrilling game played at Locke. Except for the third quarter, the game was quite one-sided, the final score being 33-23. Ping Lee and William Jang were the big guns of the Locke attack, while George Hing featured for the losers, sinking five basket from beyond the center of the court.

In the "B" encounter, the Locke team also managed to come through with an unexpected victory. Ernest Chan and Henry Choy were the stars for Locke, while Edward Jang starred for Courtland, the final score being 26 to 16.

SACRAMENTO ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES

A ping pong tournament, sponsored by the Sacramento Chinese Students' association, ended recently with Fred Fong taking top honors from Melvin Lee.

The association is now sponsoring a softball and volleyball tournament, with a Yue Po trophy to be awarded to the one who amasses the most points.

EDITORIAL NOTES

International Week at U. C.

The idea of internationalism is a theme which seldom fails to arouse the enthusiasm of idealistic university students in America. Too often, however, it remains just a theme to be talked and written and bandied about, and stopped short at the practice point.

Where the fault lies in the university students' failure to practice internationalism we hesitate to say. Perhaps one of the reasons is that internationalism as a practical ideal has never been properly and adequately presented to them. There are a variety of other reasons, of course, but this seems to us a major one. In this era of nationalism how can internationalism be created and sustained in the minds of the students.

We are gratified to learn that an International week will be held at the University of California during April 14, 15, and 16. It is eminently appropriate that this institution should sponsor such a program, since it has one of the largest foreign student enrollments in this country. An International week will naturally bring this foreign student group into contact with each other and with their American fellow students.

We are doubly gratified to learn that the general chairman for this International week program is one of our own second-generation American-born Chinese, Victor Young of San Francisco. It was Victor Young who first suggested such a program, and as a consequence was elected to carry it out.

There are some 160 Chinese students at U. C., and it is our hope that they, under the leadership of a member of their own race, will cooperate with enthusiasm and sincerity to make this International week an occasion to be remembered long after it is over.

Have you a moustache? If not, would you like to grow one? In either case you are eligible for membership in the Chinese Moustache league recently organized in New York city. Tsune-Chi Yu, Consul-General for China there, is the honorary president.

"Song of China" is a sound picture with English titles and music by the Wei Chung-lo orchestra, assisted by the Shanghai Student chorus. The production was directed by Lo Ming-Yau, one of China's greatest motion picture directors.

CONTINUATION PAGE

FAR EAST

(Continued from page 3)

in 1882, and is one of the best living legal minds in the country. He studied in America (Yale), Germany, and England. While in America he translated the German Civil code into English and acted as co-editor of the Journal of the American Bar association. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Nanking Provisional government and Minister of Justice in the first Republican cabinet. For several years he was a Judge of the International Court at the Hague.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

(Continued from page 8)

ality rate. The sex death ratio is five males to every female. A knowledge of prenatal care is always essential, but Chinese women are only beginning to realize it now. The small number of puerperal deaths and stillbirths is due more to the constitution of the Chinese woman than to actual obstetrical skill. It may be interesting to know that 60 per cent of all Chinese babies are born at home; 75 per cent of all deaths occur in hospitals, of which about 15 per cent are non-resident Chinese of San Francisco.

There is a high incidence of myopia (near-sightedness) among the Chinese. Bad teeth is another problem, due chiefly to a faulty diet. Several cases of liver fluke infestations were found recently, probably having been infected while these men were in China, rather than having been infected here. Since no symptoms are manifested, many more individuals may be harboring the parasites unknowingly.

SUGGESTIONS FOR BETTER HEALTH

Chinatown should keep pace with the city and national health programs, especially in the prevention of tuberculosis. A nation-wide educational campaign on cancer is to begin soon, in which the Chinese community should participate. Another important campaign is that against venereal or so-called "social" diseases. Newspapers, magazines, clubs, along with government organization are attempting to stem the tide of this group of infections. They are endeavoring to show that syphilis alone is responsible for half a million disabled Americans annually, including 10 per cent of all insanity, 18 per cent of all heart and vascular diseases, and a large percentage of stillbirths and deaths of babies in the first weeks of life. Chinatown should play a part in eradicating this and other preventable and avoidable human ills.

It is apparent that much of the existing poor health conditions in Chinatown itself can be attributed to housing congestions, inadequate medical facilities, economic factors, and general indifference of the community in regard to social and personal improvements. Public health authorities and health-minded individuals agree that, if these conditions are corrected, Chinatown could be one of the healthiest and socially-stabilized centers in the entire city.

(This department welcomes contributions, of course, are subject to editorial condensation and revision. Please communicate in advance with Lim P. Lee before writing an article. Factual data and original research information are also solicited. It is the expressed hope that this page may hereafter act as an open forum for discussions on community welfare.)

JOTTINGS

(Continued from page 11)

drama. He is adapting for his use many Western stage ideas which he learned during a tour of Europe and America not long ago. In Dr. Hsiung's opinion, the NADA is now taking the lead in the development of the new theatre in China.

The eminent playwright admitted, however, that the new drama still has a long way to go before it could equal the popularity of the traditional dramas. Since compromise between the new and the old drama is practically impossible, each is carrying on its activities side by side and the theater-loving people can take their choice.

It is encouraging to see, though, that the new drama is winning over many converts through sheer artistic merit. It is aided, too, by good plays, some written by university professors such as Dr. Hsiung himself, *T'ing Hsi-ling*, *Ma Yen-hsiang* and *Hsiung Foo-hsi*. *T'ien Hah*, a prolific writer of poetry, fiction and drama, is also closely associated with the new drama movement. So are *Hung Shen* and *Chen Ta-pei*, who write as direct plays.

The NADA is helped in its development of the new drama by a private organization known as the China Traveling Dramatic Association. This group was organized in 1934 under the leadership of *T'ang Huai-chiu*, who is a French trained aviator turned actor. In its three years of life the CTDA has

found that their audiences liked Chinese adaptations of western plays the most. Their repertoire, therefore, includes such western plays as *Lady Windemere's Fan*, *Camille*, Eugene Walter's *The Easiest Way*, Moliere's *The Miser*, Corneille's *Le Cid* and Tolstoy's *Resurrection*. *Camille* has been a popular play ever since the new drama came into being in China.

Recently, another of Tolstoy's masterpieces, *Power of Darkness*, was presented for the first time on the Chinese stage in Shanghai. The adapter and director of this play was *Ouyang Yu-ch'ing* (also O'Yang Luchien), a founder of the new drama movement in China.

Ten years ago *Idwal Jones* (author of *China Boy*), writing a short historical account of San Francisco's Chinatown, penned, among other things, the following:

"For two generations San Francisco's famous Chinatown, a realm of banners and scarlet balconies, as colorful as Soochow and twice as odorous, has maintained its aloof identity."

Recently, in a review, he wrote this: "For three generations this famous quarter, a realm of bazaars, alleys, joss houses, banners and vermillion balconies, as colorful as Soochow, but these days odorless, has kept its identity."

Has Chinatown eliminated the odors of Soochow from its midst in the space of 10 short years? Contradiction, please, as Charlie Chan would say. Chinatown's odor is still there, though not as heavy as in the years gone by. And it is none the worse for that. Chinatown's smell is one of its great charms, and goes with the banners and scarlet balconies and joss houses. One cannot possibly conceive of our Chinatown without that peculiar odor all its own. If you have ever read Kipling you will remember that one of the great charms of his India was his ability to almost make you sense the smell of that far-off land.

I would advise that *Idwal Jones* should come back and poke around Chinatown once more, for he has been away too long.

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OAKLAND

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 2)

Progress as evidenced by the foregoing partial statement of its publishers? Or, putting the question negatively, how untrue is its claim?

FACT No. 1: The Chinese Progress is one of 18 San Francisco district weekly papers distributed free of charge and published by the Henry F. Budde Publications. The publishers and editor of the Chinese Progress are NOT Chinese. Therefore, while the Progress cannot technically be labelled a foreign-language publication, yet it can make no claim to being a Chinese newspaper. That claim is highly misleading.

FACT No. 2: An overwhelming majority of the Chinese in America do read Chinese. This is proven by the very fact that 10 Chinese language dailies are published in this country, five of which are located in San Francisco. The Chinese Progress' contention—"Imagine over 50,000 people without their own paper until we came along!"—is manifestly false. It is also an implied insult to the native literacy of our people in this country.

FACT No. 3: The distinction of being the first and only Chinese newspaper printed in the English language here belongs without argument to the CHINESE DIGEST. When the CHINESE DIGEST was first launched it was the first and only Chinese newspaper printed in English, in magazine form.

FACT No. 4: The Progress claimed to carry in its pages full and detailed resume of each week's happenings in Chinatown. According to the CHINESE DIGEST files of the week's news in Chinatown prior to the first issuance of the Chinese Progress, the following items picked at random, represent news of general and vital interest to the Chinese community: 1) the discovery of the unidentified body of a Chinese in S. F. Bay; 2) the announcement of the S. F. to Hongkong air mail service; 3) the announcement that K. L. Kwong, former Chinese consul-general stationed in this city, was coming to this country again on an important financial mission for the Chinese government; 4) the return to China of Ng Doon Foon, well-known local public figure; 5) the resolution voted by the Chinese native sons' organization to vote No on the Anti-Picketing ordinance on the March 9 municipal election.

But in the very first issue of the Progress the above news reports were conspicuous by their complete absence in its Chinatown news columns. Its Chinatown

coverage, in ten columns, reported nothing outside of sports and social affairs. Is one to believe that these items constitute "a full and detailed resume of each week's happenings in the community life of San Francisco Chinatown?" No well-informed Chinatownian could, with clear conscience, reply in the affirmative.

The Chinese Progress trespassed on journalistic ethics in its initial issue when, under the caption of "An Open Letter to Downtown and Chinatown Merchants," it reprinted almost word for word an advertising message which appeared in the first issue of the CHINESE DIGEST, dated November 15, 1935.

Also, on the date that the Chinese Progress first made its appearance, its publishers committed a serious offense to the Chinese and presented a piece of bad journalism when they permitted the following paragraph, which purportedly came from a local taxi-cab driver, to appear in their Fillmore (district) Progress:

"... the young Americanized Chinese of 18 or 20 is about the most cocky, fresh, belligerent, and all around ornery cuss I have ever hauled. I even prefer a cab load of college students of the white race to a race of Americanized Chinese. As for the Japs, however, I don't recall ever having had any trouble with any Japanese of the same age."

This offensive paragraph appeared in the "San Francisco Nite by Nite" department of the Fillmore Progress, and presumably also in the other district papers of the Budde Publications. This department also appeared in the Chinese Progress, but this particular paragraph was deleted, since the publishers knew it would offend their Chinese readers. Yet these same publishers claim that the Chinese Progress aims to serve the American-born Chinese here. One may well ask: to serve them in what capacity? By publishing the offensive paragraph just mentioned, they have belied their good intention and their claim.

But this is not all. In the March 12 issue of the Progress this item, among others, appeared on the front page:

"How good was the burlesque shows last week, Harold Leong, Luther Wing, and Howard Ho, and a few other fellows? If they are worth the price, let me know, so I can find out for myself."

Does good, sound community journalism sanction this type of reporting?

EDITORIAL NOTES

With this issue the typography in our little journal has been switched to a larger uniform type, known to the trade as 10 point Cloister. After many months of experimentation with various sizes of type we have finally and definitely chosen

10 point Cloister as the most practical and at the same time visually beautiful type for our purpose.

In the past many of our devoted readers have complained that the typography of the DIGEST was too small and

very hard on the eye. For these readers, whose point was well taken, this change to 10 point should be a welcome bit of news. As time goes on, still other improvements will be made along this and other lines.

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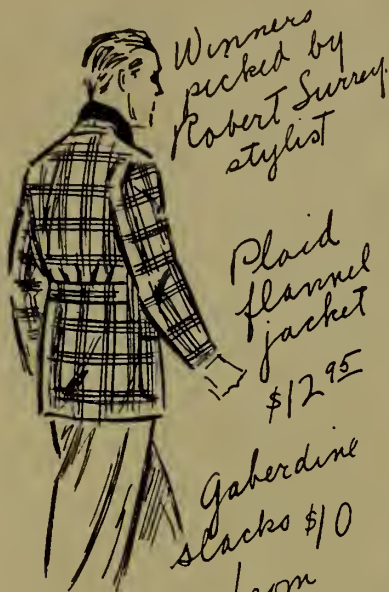
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CHINESE DIGEST

COMMENT - - SOCIAL - - SPORTS
NEWS - - CULTURE - - LITERATURE

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Vol. 3, No. 5

May, 1937

Ten Cents



PORTSMOUTH SQUARE--CHINATOWN'S "FAH YUAN"

A sunny Spring day in Portsmouth Square, more picturesquely called "Plaza" in times gone by. But Chinatownians have always called it the "fah yuan," which means a garden or park. A "fah yuan" to others may mean any city park, but to Chinatown it is always this spot, which it considers not as an historical landmark of the city but a delightful part of the community, where sunshine, flowers and the chirping of many birds may be enjoyed.

In this spot the first American flag was said to have been unfurled in San

Francisco. Here the grounds have been hallowed by the visits of Robert Louis Stevenson, and the monument on the left background is dedicated to this beloved weaver of romances.

Portsmouth Square has changed little all these years, except that the trees have grown old and are bowing in age. As of yore, it is still the meeting place of many races and nationalities who represent diverse stations in the whirlgig of life. Rich Chinese merchants rub elbows with indigent members of their own race, while American office workers chat amiably

with sailors on shore-leave or down-and-outers. O. Henry, prince of story tellers and singer of the commonplace, would find much material for tales should he come back to life and visit this square. The old Chinese with the basket sells many edibles, but specializes in live, fat pigeons. He smilingly cries out his wares.

(This is the second of a series of pictures by Wallace H. Fong designed to portray various aspects of San Francisco's Chinatown.)

EDITORIAL

TWO DISCRIMINATING LEGISLATIVE BILLS DEFEATED

It is gratifying to learn that the Texas anti-alien property bill (Chi. Dig. for April, 1937) has been defeated, and that the California anti-foreign language school bill (Chi. Dig. for April, 1937) is, at this time, on the threshold of suffering the same fate.

Due to exigency of space in the last issue of our publication, the Texas anti-alien bill as it would have affected the Chinese materially did not receive adequate mention. It should be noted at this juncture that, according to a recent unofficial estimate, the value of land and property owned by the 700 Chinese in Texas does not reach one million dollars, with the 300 Chinese in San Antonio owning between five and six hundred thousand dollars. Also included in this figure are the properties held by Chinese-American citizens as well as those owned by Chinese aliens eligible to do so under the present law. "Off hand," said Chinese Vice-Consul Tsin-Lon Ouang at Houston, "it appears that the Chinese do not lose much if the proposed legislation is passed, but it seems that the principle of the thing is what the Chinese in Texas are fighting for."

Several Western states, which include California, and recently, Washington, have passed laws which do not permit aliens ineligible to be naturalized as citizens (Chinese, Japanese and all other Orientals) to own land. Texas could pass such a law also if it is deemed absolutely necessary, but the Chinese in that state felt that since they are already handicapped by Federal lawss, it seemed too much like stabbing a man in the back when he is already down if the recent anti-alien land bill should be permitted to pass. Hence they fought and subsequently defeated its passage.

In regard to the California anti-foreign language school bill, it is sufficient to note that through the concerted and cooperative efforts of the Chinese and Japanese educational and welfare groups, it will ultimately be defeated, or at least to be discreetly pigeon-holed and, eventually forgotten.

Year in and year out, the 75,000 Chinese in the United States face legislative or economic pressure of one kind or another, and it is only through eternal vigilance and organized efforts that such pressures can be fought off. We reiterate, therefore, our gratification that two recent anti-alien bills affecting the Chinese in two states are, respectively, defeated and on the path to defeat.

A MONUMENT TO THE FATHER OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

St. Anne's Square, a little park situated on the fringe of Chinatown, is shortly to become the place where a giant granite and steel monument of a famous Chinese, executed by a famous local sculptor, will stand.

The monument will be that of Sun Yat-sen, founder and first president of the Republic of China, one of the greatest visionary of empire and revolutionist of modern times. And the artist who is executing this monument is Beniamino Bufano, famed Italian sculptor of San Francisco. (See story of the monument and its sculptor in "Chinatownia" columns).

It is justly appropriate that a wonderful monument of Sun Yat-sen should be erected in this city, for here the great revolutionist spent many years off and on in propagandizing his cause, arousing his countrymen to the imperative need of overthrowing the Manchu dynasty and of substituting for it a republic based on the best principles of modern democratic nations. Here also Dr. Sun, through his fervent sincerity of

(Continued on page 19)

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STAFF

CHINGWAH LEE Associate Editor
LIM P. LEE Sociological Data
THOMAS W. CHINN Monoging Editor
HELEN M. FONG Circulation Manager
WALLACE H. FONG Photographer
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CHINATOWNIA

COLOSSAL STATUE OF SUN YAT-SEN NEARING COMPLETION BY FAMED SCULPTOR

San Francisco, Calif.—A 14-foot statue of China's great revolutionary and first president of the Chinese Republic, Sun Yat-sen, made of red granite and stainless steel, is nearing completion in the studio of a nationally famous San Francisco sculptor, Beniamino Bufano. This Italian artist, already known to every San Franciscan for his sculpture of St. Francis of Assisi, bids fair to add to his fame through his new creation.

When this statue is completed it will be presented to the city by the local Kuo mintang in America (844 Stockton street), which is financing this piece of outstanding art work. The labor for this sculpture is being furnished through the Federal Art Project of the local Works Progress Administration.

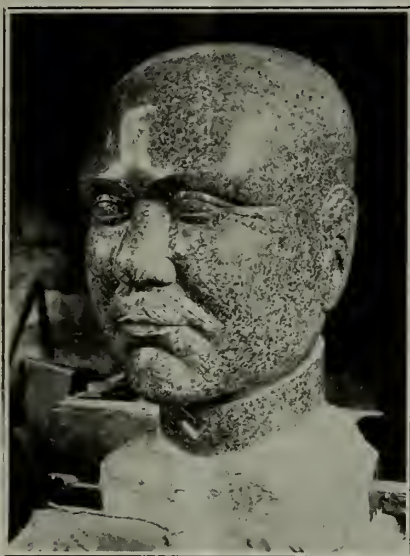
The statue will be placed atop St. Anne's Square, in Chinatown, and will represent a memorial monument to a man and revolutionary whom many San Franciscans have known. This great Chinese leader spent many years in America before the Chinese republican revolution in 1911, during which time he stayed constantly in this city. This memorial will also symbolize Sun Yat-sen's friendship toward the American people and the sympathy which America has always displayed toward her sister republic across the Pacific.

Artist Bufano has made use of the newest sculptural medium, stainless steel, in fashioning the figure of Sun Yat-sen. Red granite is being used for the head, hands and feet, but the length of the body will be beaten out of stainless steel.

Although he has experimented with metals for his sculptural work for several years, Bufano credits scientific investigators in the country's steel companies with discovering the secret which made it possible for him to use stainless steel. "Because the old masters could not know what we now do about metals, they were unable to use them for artistic purposes," Bufano explained, in justifying his use of steel for sculpturing.

Instead of casting out the various parts he needed, Bufano fashioned them mostly by wooden tools, using cannon and bowling balls as bases around which the metal could be wrought. Then he joined the various parts by welding.

Although the statue is now in its last stage of completion, yet many art critics who have viewed it have declared that the Italian sculptor has been able to create an appropriate expression of the spirit



The Head of Sun Yat-sen by Bufano, Sculptured from Red Granite

of the great Chinese patriot. This is not strange, since Beniamino Bufano knew Sun Yat-sen. In this fact lies an interesting story, never before told. The Chinese Digest, through special arrangement with the sponsor of this art project, the Kuomintang in San Francisco, here presents this story for the first time.

Beniamino Bufano first became acquainted with the Chinese people some two decades ago when he was a struggling young artist in San Francisco. Becoming interested in them and their background, he went to China shortly thereafter to study at first hand the art and culture of that ancient race.

He spent 18 months in Canton, during which time he lived and worked with a group of lowly but skillful native potters. He profited from their knowledge of clay and kiln. He learned a little of their language and became their devoted admirer and friend. There was another class of Cantonese whom he also became intimately acquainted with, the mendicants. For a short time he even adopted their dress and manners.

But at the same time Bufano cultivated the friendship of Chinese poets and philosophers. One of these, a poet of some contemporary fame, commissioned the young Italian to make a sculptural portrait of his son. The poet was so pleased with Bufano's work, which combined utmost simplicity with the Chinese artistic conception of dignity, that he interested his friends in asking for the artist's services.

Life, however, was not peaceful in

Canton at that time (1921-22) because China was still in a revolutionary stage and South China was the headquarters of the leader of the revolution, Sun Yat-sen. Bufano did not know Dr. Sun then, but their meeting was soon to come to pass.

Since Bufano had become sympathetic with the aspirations of Young China, he looked for a way to express his sympathy. And one day he wrote an article in The Canton Times and entitled it, "Does Anybody Care?" Sun Yat-sen himself happened to come across that article, read and sensed the sincerity of the man who wrote it. He sent word that he wanted to see Bufano. In this manner the young Italian artist came to know the founder of the Chinese Republic.

The burning patriotism, sincerity and magnetic personality that was Sun Yat-sen attracted Bufano, as it had attracted many others. The artist offered to join his army, and did for a time. But Dr. Sun, knowing good talent should not be wasted, recalled him and set him to work making several portraits of himself. Three of them were executed, one in stone and two in terra cotta. These were sold for hospital funds.

Then, in 1922, after Bufano had lived for four months in Sun Yat-sen's household, one of the revolutionary leader's military underlings, Gen. Chen Ching-ming, revolted in Canton. Dr. Sun got word of the revolt in time to flee for his life aboard a gunboat. And fleeing with him was Bufano, also. He suffered a minor bullet wound in his hand during the narrow escape.

Now, fifteen years after, Beniamino Bufano is making another portrait of Sun Yat-sen, this time for a colossal 14-foot one and with granite and steel. And he would be the happiest man, too, when, the statue completed, he sees it being presented to the city to stand as a lasting memorial to a great patriot for whose friendship he has cherished all these years.

WILLIAM HOY.

(The picture which accompanies the above article was furnished through the courtesy of the Kuomintang and the Federal Art Project of the WPA.)

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C U L T U R E

Chingwah Lee

CHINESE INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES NO. 46-50:

Just two thousand years ago a brilliant Chinese scholar had an inspiration. He made himself Emperor and inaugurated a series of startling reforms which made the "Chou Dynasty New Deal" watery-weak by comparison (Chinese Digest, April, 1937). While the Chou Dynasty regulations may not have been much more than temporary measures created to combat the depression, the State Socialism of Wang Mang was launched in the interests of social justice, lasting fifteen years, and profoundly influenced Chinese political institutions to this date.

After nearly two centuries of brilliant rule the Han Dynasty was coming to an inglorious end. The court was dominated by corruption and debauchery. A shining exception of this was an official by name, Wang Mang. A profound scholar, he lived simply and gave all of his immense wealth to aid the poor and to advance learning.

By a series of political moves he ascended the dragon throne and proclaimed himself "The New Emperor" (Hsun Huang Ti). His Dynasty was to be a "New Dynasty," thus anticipating the "New Thought Movement" of Hu Shin and Ch'en Tu-hsiu, as well as the "New Life Movement" of present-day China.

At that time the country was in great need of reformation. The land was held mostly in great estates, and high rentals reduced the tenant farmers to the position of serfs. Slaves were cruelly treated, the master often having power of life and death over them. Wang started his reign immediately with a series of well-planned, far-reaching reforms:

1. *Nationalization of Land:* The buying and selling of land and retainers were forbidden. All land confiscated to the state was to be divided into equal tracts for distribution to the peasants. The plan is said to have been even more communistic than the ching-t'ien system advocated during the Chou Dynasty.

2. *The Abolition of Slavery:* During the Shang Dynasty slaves were chiefly captives or prisoners of war. By the time of the Hans their position was somewhat improved, not unlike the slaves in the southern plantations of the United States prior to the Civil War. Hence Wang Mang attempted to free the slaves nineteen hundred years before Lincoln.

3. *State Monopoly of Salt, Iron, Coinage, Wines, and Mines:* The first two were already state monopolies when Wang Mang ascended the throne. He added the last three in order to have sufficient revenue for the state, but it was his intention to ultimately drop all except coinage. The iron industry was a great economic factor at that time, steel barons exporting superior iron implements and steel weapons to as far away as the Roman Empire. The salt is still a government monopoly today.

4. *Reorganization of Currency:* Several smaller denominations were issued in place of coins of only one value, although there were several kinds of medium to express that value. Coins were made uniform throughout the country, thus eliminating manipulation by private institutions.

5. *Standard Grading of Farm Products:* During the Tsin Dynasty Emperor Shih Huang Ti had already standardized weighs and measures, and even gauges of wagons, the fittings of tools, and the width of highways. To these Wang Mang added the standard grading of farm products, dividing them into three grades according to quality and size.

6. *Price Fixing and State Purchase of Farm Products:* His Farm Board fixed a high and a low price level for all the farm products in order to protect the farmers from speculators. When the price for grains dropped below a minimum low level the state purchased in the open market until the price is raised, and these are stored in the government granaries. When the price reached above a maximum high level the Board releases the stored grains to lower the price again.

7. *State Loans:* Loans were granted for home building, farm purchasing, and other private enterprises at a low rate of interests. For funerals, sacrifices, and other emergencies no interests were charged.

8. *Installation of a National Income Tax System:* This was designed to replace the conscripting of labor between the planting and the harvest season as well as the state demand for tribute grains and other commodities.

9. *Standard Salaries for All Officials:* Fixed salaries were ordered for all officials, high and low, to replace favoritism and graft, quite in vogue at that time. See articles on "The Chinese Uni-

versities" and "The Chinese Origin of the Civil Service Examination," soon to appear in these columns.

Wang Mang had preceded this program by nearly thirty years of intensive study, observation, and investigation. When an official, he had circulated among farmers and artisans to learn their needs. As a ruler he had gathered about him an army of independent thinkers, professors, and eminent experts. He built a national university, as well as dormitories for thousands of scholars all over the country.

Among other things Wang Mang and his Brain Trust studied the past with two objectives in mind. One was with the idea of drawing lessons from history in order to guide the state. This had been the aim and advocate of nearly all the early sages, and histories were spoken of as "mirrors." But unfortunately, scholars in more recent dynasties took this to mean simply the blind following of the past.

Wang Mang's other objective is the study of the classics in order to understand the political theories of the early philosophers. In this he was well rewarded, for the teachings of Micius, Confucius, Han Fei Tzu, Mencius, Li Ssu, Hsun Tzu, Duke Kuan Chung, and Wei Yang are rich in political doctrines. Such legalists (fa chia) as Li K'o, for example, advocated the equalization of prices of farm products by the state nearly six hundred years earlier. The Brain Trust is another Chou Dynasty institution. A complete catalogue of all the known ancient work was compiled for Wang Mang by an eminent scholar, Liu Hsin.

But Wang Mang had still another reason for studying the classics. Realizing that the conservatives were slavish followers of the past he had hoped to demonstrate that his reforms were in conformity with the aim and practices of the ancients. But his enemies charged his Brain Trust with having falsified history in order to gain the point. Some of the classics which are said to have been altered included the Chou Li, the Tso Chuan, the Shu Ching, and the Shih Ching Commentary. (While parts of these may indeed have been altered either by the Brain Trust or by later editors, recent researches seem to show that much of these works, especially the Tso Chuan and the Shu Ching, had

C U L T U R E

Chingwah Lee

come down from the Chou Dynasty with little or no alteration.)

The reformers pushed their plan with tremendous energy. Wang Mang himself often went for long periods without food and sleep, travelling extensively to supervise his plan. But Wang Mang reckoned without the selfishness of human nature. He was too kindly himself to resort to extreme cruelty to enforce his plan and he did not have a sufficiently large army to protect his regime. The very farmers whom he was helping did not know enough to rally to his support. He was perplexed by the opposition, for meanwhile the conservatives, the former landlords, slave owners, and money lenders and the surviving members of the House of Liu were gathering forces.

The country was weakened at that time, first, by the inroads of the Hsiung Nu or Huns, and then, by an uprising of a fanatic Taoist sect known as the "Red Eyebrows." The conservatives took advantage of the disorders and raised the banner of revolt, A. D. 23.

A tired and disappointed man at 60, Wang Mang made little effort to resist the rebels. The revolted marched to the capital, Chang-an, killed Wang Mang and many of his loyal supporters, and set up the Han Dynasty once more. They moved the capital eastward to Lo-yang, and historians speak of this latter Han Dynasty as the Eastern Han.

Wang Mang is denounced to this day by the conservatives as a usurper and an evil dreamer. Yet his reforms, which lasted fifteen years, have exerted a great influence on the thinkers of China. Some of his measures are still to be traced in the governmental system of China, and more than ever, the scholars and the farmers are placed above the merchants and the soldiers.

Notes on the Rise and Fall of the House of Wang: The weak-willed Han Emperor, Yuan Ti, whose reign began in B. C. 48, had a beautiful concubine of the Wang family who won his favors. He made her empress and their son heir apparent. Upon his death in B. C. 33 she became Empress Dowager. The boy emperor, Ch'eng Ti, ruled a quarter of a century, and during that time the Wang family dominated the corrupt court, incompetent relatives holding all the important offices. Wang Mang, a

nephew of the Empress, stood out from all the rest by his simple living, his fondness for learning, strong character, and his interests in the needs of the people.

Ch'eng Ti died B. C. 6 without leaving any heir, and a nephew became emperor (Ai Ti). He died A. D. 1 from excessive dissipation, and a new emperor (P'ing Ti) aged 8, was placed on the throne with Wang Mang as regent. It was during this period that Wang Mang laid the foundation for his reforms. The boy emperor died five years later, said to have been poisoned by the Wang family for being too independent. An infant (Ju Tzu Ying) was placed on the throne and Wang Mang became Acting Emperor. In A. D. 8, he cast the puppet emperor aside and declared himself the "New Emperor." Wang Mang and most of his relatives were killed by the Lius in A. D. 23.



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SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

THE CHINESE HEALTH CENTER OF SAN FRANCISCO

(This is the second of a series on Community Welfare. The data for this article is contributed by Miss Eunice L. Gibson of the Chinese Health Center of San Francisco. Your constructive criticism and suggestions are welcome.)

The preventive work of public health for nearly 20,000 Chinese residing in the city of San Francisco is of vital concern to the community. The local Department of Public Health supervised by Dr. J. C. Geiger, Health Director, has created the Chinese Health Center at 1212 Powell Street, whereby the residents of Chinatown may secure advice in preventing sickness and diseases. Morning or afternoon, if one calls at the Chinese Health Center, one will find either Miss Eunice L. Gibson, supervising field nurse, or Mrs. Minnie F. Lee, Chinese visiting nurse, holding conferences, advising parents, or assisting the physician, if they are not out on field duty. The activities of the Chinese Health Center are quite extensive.

Child Welfare Conference

The Child Welfare conferences are held on Tuesdays and Fridays from 1:00 p. m. to 3:30 p. m. Children numbering 4064 were examined during 1935-36 in the conferences as compared with 2734 of the previous year, an increase of nearly fifty per cent. In this conference the infants and pre-school children are examined, parents are advised as to feeding and general care, vaccinations, diphtheria immunizations, and tuberculin tests are administered, food demonstrations are given, and follow-up work are done by home visits. Miss Gibson points with pride to this particular type of work as it is preventive and constructive, child welfare being of primary importance to the community. (For details see the *Chinese Digest*, Dec. 27, 1935.)

Tuberculosis a Serious Problem

Tuberculosis is at the present the most serious problem of health in San Francisco Chinatown. The Chinese Health Center keeps a file of all T. B. cases as reported by physicians and hospitals, and home visits are made by the field nurses. The patients and contacts are taught how to prevent the spreading of the disease, personal hygiene to streng-



A Protesting Tot Being Weighed at the Chinese Health Center

then resistance, and periodical examinations are given them.

Prevention of Tuberculosis

However, of more importance is the preventive work done in the schools for the children. Tuberculin tests are given them, and if any child shows a positive reaction, he will be given an X-ray of the chest. If his lungs show any damage, his family is examined to find out whether the child is being exposed to any open T. B. cases. If hospitalization is necessary, and the child cannot afford it, he will be referred to the San Francisco Tuberculosis Hospital for care, or to the Hassler Health Farm in San Mateo for the rest cure. All school children are given toxoid for immunization against diphtheria if they care to have that service.

Dental Clinic Needed

Dental service is another form of aid given to the children of this district by the Chinese Health Center. The indigent children are taken to the Cooper School for dental attention, half a mile away from Chinatown. There is an urgent need for a dental clinic in the Chinese Health Center so that the children needing this service will not be exposed to the traffic hazards and lose school time by going so far a distance.

School Nursing

Another major function of the Chinese Health Center is school nursing for

the following schools in the district: Commodore Stockton, St. Mary's, Occidental, Methodist Kindergarten, Baptist, and the Chinese Nursery School, with a total enrollment of 1710. Handicapped Chinese children needing special schools such as the Hancock Open Air School for the pre-tubercular, heart and nutrition care, the Jean Parker Sight Saving class, and the Sunshine School for Crippled Children are referred by the Chinese Health Center.

Social Service Activities

This gives a general picture of the activities of the Chinese Health Center. There is much more going on than can be put in print, such as the social service work done for the admission to the San Francisco Hospital and the San Francisco Relief Home and follow-ups after the patients and clients are discharged by them. The numerous home visits where constructive and character-building work are done by the nurses could not be adequately described to do justice to them. The Chinese Health Center is one of the four generalized health districts of the city of San Francisco, and any Chinese person or family reported to the department of Public Health of the city as needing services is cared for by this Health Center.

(The third article of this series on Community Welfare will be on the housing problem of San Francisco Chinatown. L. P. L.)

Economic depression is forcing many Chinese in Europe to return to their own country. Many among these are laborers who went to France during the World War to work in the trenches and subsequently remained there and scattered throughout Europe. Now they are coming back to China, mostly via Russia.

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SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC SUPPRESSION IN CHINA

The dual problem of controlling the production of opium in China with the aim of complete suppression by 1940, and the immediate suppression of narcotics, especially in view of the smuggling of the drugs via North China, is besetting the central government with a task of huge magnitude. Nevertheless, China is dealing with the twin menace realistically and drastically, but humanely. Dr. C. S. Mei, psychiatrist and director of the Shanghai Chapei Anti-Opium Hospital, was recently sent by the Central Commission for Opium Suppression of the Military Council in China to lecture to medical bodies in Europe and America and explain China's program of drug suppression. Dr. Mei's tour was sponsored by the Health Section of the League of Nations and he is also a special envoy of the Ministry of Health of the Chinese National government.

While in the San Francisco Bay Area, Dr. Mei addressed the students and faculty of the medical schools of the University of California and Stanford University. He was consulted by Senator Sanborn Young, chairman of the California Senate committee on narcotic investigation; and for a day he sat on the bench and consulted with Judge Twain Michelson of the narcotics division of the San Francisco municipal court. He was interviewed for the readers of the CHINESE DIGEST so that the laymen will appreciate China's vast program of opium and narcotic suppression.

PROGRAM FOR SUPPRESSION

China adopted a six-year plan for opium suppression which began in 1935, and a two-year plan for narcotic suppression which ended December, 1936, according to Dr. Mei. There are about 1000 government-sponsored clinics all over the country where the opium and drug addicts can get free treatments, if any of the addicts cannot afford private cure. By the use of psychiatry and medicine all addicts are given the opportunity to rehabilitate themselves at government expense. Anti-opium and narcotic laws are enforced by military tribunals. After sufficient time limits are given to the addicts, if they fail to take the cure or if they relapse after having taken the cure, they will be shot by firing squads.

DEATH PENALTY FOR DRUG ADDICTS

The period of grace of the government for drug addiction (morphine, heroin and marihuana) expired last Decem-

ber, related Dr. Mei. The authorities are very severe in dealing with the drug addicts in view of the smuggling of narcotics into China by foreigners. Only one treatment was allowed each of the drug addicts, and if there are any relapses they will be executed when found guilty. Many were executed because of relapses and also of failure to take the cure when ordered to do so.

OPIUM SUPPRESSION PROGRAM

The program for the suppression of opium is extended for a longer term. Certain areas in China today are designated by the government for the growing of opium. The gradual reduction of the production was started in 1935, and by the end of 1940, the growing of opium is prohibited in Chinese territory. Inspectors are sent out constantly by the central government to enforce the reduction of production as required by the government. In case of failure on the part of the grower to reduce the acreage, the governor of the province and the district magistrate are held responsible. The penalty for the officials and the grower is death if they fail to curtail the production of opium as prescribed by the government.

REGISTRATION OF ALL OPIUM ADDICTS

Registration of all opium addicts was required when the government started the campaign against the drug. All addicts were divided into three groups, the youngest, the older and the oldest. The youngest group is required to take the cure for opium within one year, either by private physicians or at government clinics. The older group is required to take the cure in two years' time, and the oldest group in three years' time. By 1940 the oldest group should rid themselves of the opium habit. While the addicts are still under the care of the government-sponsored clinics, they are given free medical service and hospitalization. If surgery or major operations are required, they are transferred to general hospitals. In Shanghai there were 7000 cases transferred to general hospitals last year.

After an addict is cured by the clinic and his time limit has expired, should he relapse for the first time, he will be imprisoned for a few weeks to a month. If he relapses for the second time, he has to spend at least a year in prison. The third relapse will bring him before the firing squad and executed without further mercy.

SUPPRESSION PROGRAM SUCCESSFUL

Your interviewer questioned Dr. Mei on the actual working of such a program in China and whether it is successful or merely a theoretical program.

Dr. Mei commented that due to the strains of the national crisis, the enforcement of the anti-opium and narcotic laws by the martial law and military tribunals, the program is working very successfully in China today. Addicts are riding themselves of their addictions as patriotic duties, and with the help of the newspapers, posters, radio and parades there is a crusade against opium and narcotics in China. In the municipality of Shanghai alone, Dr. Mei reported, over 20,000 addicts were cured last year, and this is being duplicated in every large city in China where the drug suppression program is carried out conscientiously.

SMUGGLING STILL A PROBLEM

Ever since China's contact with the West after suffering defeat in the infamous Opium War of 1842, opium has cursed the nation. With the unification of China a reality and the cessation of civil strifes, China is able to control opium and narcotics within her borders, but smuggling is still the hardest problem to deal with at the present. (For details on smuggling in North China see CHINESE DIGEST, May 22, 1936.) Extraterritoriality has given the golden opportunity to the smugglers, but once China is able to regain jurisdiction over the foreigners (especially in North China), China may rid herself of this drug curse yet!

For the first time, an Italian Consulate has been opened in the Shameen territory of Canton. Formerly all Italian diplomatic and consular affairs here were handled through the Italian Consulate at Hongkong.

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THE JADE BOX

P'ing Yu

MUSIC—THE LANGUAGE OF THE SPIRIT

I was once told that the best educated man is one who touches life in the most places, but I am now informed that the best education for a man is one which touches *him* in the most places. Be that as it may, the modern school endeavors and hopes to bring forth a cooperative and harmonious spirit of man by laying great stress on developing his whole being, body, intellect, emotions, and as a finishing touch, his environment.

We have become responsive to the dictum of a sound mind in a sound body and all kinds of campaigns for healthful living. Today, wherever we turn, we encounter an aspect of education. We find ourselves pursued by an overflow of knowledge—through the printed page, on the screen, and over the air. As to environment, some of us are really getting over-zealous. We claim to have as our major concern the development and preservation of the democratic processes of society, but the powers that be lose a lot of good sleep thinking up new restrictions upon freedom, academic and otherwise. But we must admit that we cannot be quite so boastful concerning our emotional development because here, it seems, we are faced with a certain skepticism regarding our inner life and spirit.

To find enlightenment, I turned to philosophical China and discover therein that our ancient sages utilized music as their main language of the spirit. They governed their emotions and developed their internal life by meditating on the charm and infinite beauty of music and poetry. With music they meditated on achieving harmony with their fellow beings, and also contemplated on the goodness and bounty of Heaven. Confucius devoted particular interest to music. He believed that rites and music have the same function—that of uniting hearts and establishing order. He preached rites for the external man and music for the inner spirit. In his *Analects* (Book VIII, Chap. 8) he had said: "It is by the Odes that the mind is aroused; it is by the Rules of Propriety that the character is established; it is from Music that the finish is received."

In ancient China music had a lot to do in teaching the people good manners and mutual respect between rulers and subjects. And history seemed repeating itself recently in San Francisco when good music was enjoyed by the rich, the poor, the young, and the old at the Music

Teachers' Conference, at the Municipal Symphonies, and at Ernest Schelling's Concerts, particularly designed to help the young in developing appreciation of music.

Of special interest for us in Chinatown was a recent talk on Chinese music. Mr. Peter Goo, the lecturer, urged Chinese parents to encourage their children in the study of Chinese music because China has a rich musical past and an unexplored wealth of musical exchange to be made with the West.

As the ancient sages would have it, let us make music's harmonious language speak often to our inner spirit. Let us meet our forthcoming Music Week activities in May with renewed interest and resolve to give to music a more prominent place, not only in the lives of our children, but in our own as well.

A CHINESE COLLEGE WOMAN

By JANE KWONG LEE

(The writer of the following article received her M. A. in sociology from Mills College. As coordinator of the Chinese Y. W. C. A., she is one of the leaders of women's work in Chinatown.)

What typifies a college woman? If I were to classify a college woman at all, I can describe her idealistically. She is one who has read and studied many phases of human life. She knows from books and laboratory work the nature of the universe and its actions. On the occupational side, she has been trained to do at least one thing really well. On the social side she has found the right way of living, which she may put into practice later in improving human conditions. She minimizes her own interests in the face of the interests of all. She counts in spiritual values instead of material success. Briefly, she is a woman of intelligence, understanding, and ideals.

Such an ideal woman is most needed in Chinatown. With her understanding, the old and new generation can be reconciled. With her brave actions, objections to progressive changes can be overcome. With her evaluation on spiritual things, she is an example of higher thinking. With her open-mindedness, she can cooperate with her sisters for the happiness of all.

Do we have such women among us? Let the college women in the community ask themselves this question, and measure themselves with the foregoing qualifi-

cations. Those who have not been to college should also ask themselves the same question in order to see if a college education is justified.

More Chinese girls are going to college now since the establishment of the S. F. Junior College. Once these girls have finished junior college, they will likely continue to do upper division work. Those out of college join the army of bread-winners. And here the question of careers comes in. Opportunities for higher positions are limited the whole world over. With more highly educated people, the competition for positions is keener. Confined to this town, a college woman, if her position does not give her enough outlet for her ability, she has many organizations to serve as a volunteer. As long as she is not starving, she philosophically should not think of the world as unkind. When bigger opportunities come, she is the first to be notified because in college she has sharpened her tool for an occupation, whereas her high school sister does not know enough about technique and workmanship. For those who think this town is too small, China provides a larger field. Only this type should have a knowledge of the Chinese written language and customs.

Today parents have changed their ancient ideas of inequality between son and daughter. It is up to the daughter to choose her future. A serious-minded daughter devotes her mind to more weighty questions, while a light-minded one does not care much about anything. An average college woman, provided colleges still uphold their academic standards, is of the serious-minded type. This type finds it easier to measure up to idealistic qualifications. This is the type of college woman Chinatown needs.

A workable and practical Chinese typewriter has recently been developed and offered on the market in China. The machine is about three or four times the size of an ordinary typewriter and can write vertical as well as horizontal lines. This miracle of modern mechanical science is the result of twenty years of experimenting and research work, according to the inventors.

A Nebraska man has worn the same pair of shoes 25 years. If we only knew how many pairs of trousers he had worn out during that period, we could tell more about him.

THE JADE BOX

P'ing Yu

FASHION TID-BITS

By DOROTHY WING

Seasonal showers don't deter us from launching into one of our pet topics of this or any other season . . . ACCESSORIES. They're those all-important little things that can do all or nothing for your basic ensemble, regardless of how smart or chic this latter may be. If you're a confirmed *suit* addict, as so many of us are, then your particular manna is in the blouse and scarf section of a store. There you'll find frills and furbelows, if so minded, or primness and severity (s'help you!). And then, too, this year the scarf, hitherto something of an orphan, is coming into its very own . . . there are innumerable possibilities in using squares whether they be large or small. Surely you've seen the fascinating little head-bands that are made by a simple twist or two or chirron . . . and what about knotting your kerchief so that you've simulated a blouse front to your suit? Yessirree, potential gold mines are before our very noses and we're the ones to benefit by unearthing them.

The color note is not to be taken lightly whenever there is a last season's suit or frock to brighten up. So may we suggest a bag, hat and shoes of Red Earth (not "Good Earth," puluze) or of British Tan, which, incidentally, is undergoing a change in monicker to Blackmoor Brown, due to the heavy influence of Alix and Schiaparelli in their Paris showings. Gray, navy, brown, and beige would be considerably spruced up by British Tan . . . the same quadruplet, with black replacing brown, would be stunning with Red Earth. For that matter, the entire range of blues would be enhanced by this newest color accent. We have purposely avoided mentioning *matching* gloves because, to be correct, gloves match or blend with hosiery. And of course you all are aware of how much more flattering the copy tones in stockings are . . . this is a matter of economy, too, since the redder tones may be worn with more things. If you're from Missouri, mam'selle, try it and see! The mention of hosiery leads, logically, to shoes and bags. Footgear is vastly more flattering and svelte . . . tootsies are definitely "given the air" and open toes are a matter of choice. Bags are more imaginative than ever (hooray!) and the fabrics used in their making may be shiny patent, sleek calf, dull gabardine, or luxurious suede . . . what a range and what fun to choose from it.

And so, a word of caution in closing

. . . let's not allow fads to run away with our better judgment. Innovations are all very well but they're seldom sound investments. Fundamentally, though, an innate conservatism characterizes us as a whole so we'll let that dispose of that!

SPARKLING PERSONALITY

"She was pretty enough—until she smiled." That's what the boys said behind her back. Like every normal girl she craved for beauty, but, alas, she was content only with what the beauty parlor could give her.

How is your smile? Does it enhance your facial beauty by showing clean and sparkling teeth? Or is it marred by dull and lifeless ones? Teeth, in truth, are the most prominent features of our face. People look at us when we talk and smile, and they cannot help but notice our teeth. Hence, girls, we cannot afford to neglect them.

When you admire the beautiful teeth of screen women, just remember that perfect, flawless teeth will do as much for you as they do for those stars. For every girl who glows with personality and charm, you can wager a pair of dentures she has a set of clean and sparkling teeth.

There is no doubt that good teeth may be preserved and beautified by care and attention. And the mouth should be sweet and sanitary at all times. A good cleansing of the teeth at least twice daily and a thorough cleaning once a year by the dentist will do the trick. A good mouth wash will help to keep tee breath fresh and will give one a feeling of cleanliness. A salt and water solution is good if you do not care for the commercial brands. One other infallible rule in the care of the teeth is exercise. Don't hesitate to chew coarse food—spare-ribs as the Chinese cook them is an example—for that is the best exercise the gums and jaws can have.

Moreover, good teeth are responsible in a large measure for general good health and sunny dispositions. No toothache, no grouches, and no grouches—well, you are at peace with the world (phrase by song-writer Irving Berlin).

The Chinese are as a rule a hardy and fine molar-ed race, but it's a good bet that more than one of our Chinatown ills can be traced to defective teeth. Therefore, I earnestly believe it is possible to fight, let us say, tuberculosis, and even marital incompatibilities with—clean and sparkling teeth!

PORTRAITS

Photographs with
Personality

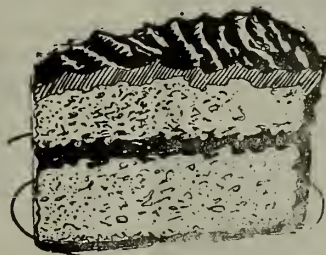
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REVIEWS AND COMMENTS

William Hoy

THE ROMANCE OF TEA

"The Romance of Tea." An outline History of Tea and Tea-Drinking through Sixteen Centuries. By William H. Ukers, M. A., Illus., 276 pp., New York: Alfred A. Knopf., \$3.00.

HAWK: Far in the Dreamy East there grows a plant whose native home is the Sun's Cousin's garden.

THE LADIES: Oh, it is tea!

HAWK: It is.

THE LADIES: To think of tea.

HAWK: Its home lies in the Valley of Romance,

A thousand miles beyond the wilderness

Fill of my cup. I thank you. Let us hold

On tea and love a good tea-table talk.

In this manner the great Norwegian dramatist, Henrik Ibsen (1928-1906) pays poetic tribute to tea in *Love's Comedy*. A thousand years before and since his time other poets and artists have sung their praises of this beverage, from Lu Yu of the T'ang dynasty to the author of this highly readable outline treatise on tea.

Mr. Ukers is the editor of the *Tea and Coffee Trade Journal*, and as such is about the most informed man in America on the history, commerce and use of these two beverages. He has already written a classic on tea called "All About Tea," which comprised two volumes of 1,152 pages and 1,700 illustrations. Only a limited edition of this work was printed, since the volumes cost \$25. "All About Tea" was published especially for those who were interested in its commercial aspects rather than to the average reader.

The present work is designed for popular reading. Mr. Ukers herein describes "the legendary and true origins of tea, the spread of its use as a drink, the romantic trade that grew up around it, its introduction to Europe, the changes it caused in European social and economic life, and the present status of its manufacture and use."

Where pure and unadulterated facts are concerned, it seems that what the author does not know about tea is not worthy of knowing. And since he has a facile pen, his account is delightful reading.

"Tea is a treasure of the world," he thus introduces us to the romantic story of this drink. When or where tea was first used as a beverage no one knows, but from time immemorial the Chinese have drunk it. The Chinese themselves, not knowing its origin, ascribed its dis-



Lu Yu, Author of the *Ch'a Ching* (A.D. 780), Chinese Tea Classic

covery to Shen Nung, the legendary "Divine Healer" who flourished about 2737 B. C. The Chinese written ideograph for tea (*ch'a*) did not gain currency until the T'ang dynasty, when the *Ch'a Ching*, or *Tea Classic*, was published. The English word for tea, as many know, is derived directly from the Chinese. In In Cantonese it is pronounced "chah," and in the Amoy dialect it is "tay." From these two sources the word has found its way into every modern language. The Dutch pronounced it "tay," and the English term is derived from this source.

The Tea Classic

Lu Yu (also Luwuh) of the T'ang dynasty wrote the world's first monograph on tea, which may also be considered the world's first advertising tract designed to popularize the drinking of this beverage. Lu Yu's monograph, the *Ch'a Ching*, published A. D. 780, consists of three volumes of ten parts. "In the first part Lu Yu treats of the nature of the tea plant, in the second the utensils for gathering the leaves, and in the third the manipulation of the leaves. The fourth is devoted to enumerating and describing the 24 implements of tea equipage. In this part may be noticed Lu Yu's predilection for Taoist symbolism and the influence of tea upon Chinese ceramics. In the fifth part Lu Yu describes the method of infusion. The remaining chapters include descriptions of the or-

dinary methods of tea-drinking, a historical summary, enumeration of famous tea plantations, and illustrations of tea utensils."

Lu Yu was nothing if not enthusiastically poetic in his tributes to tea. "The effect of tea is cooling," he wrote. "As a drink, it is well suited to persons of self-restraint and good conduct." He is also credited as saying: "Tea tempers the spirit, calms and harmonizes the mind; it arouses thoughts and prevents drowsiness, lightens and refreshes the body, and clears the perceptive faculties." Could a modern tea propagandist equal such brilliant copy?

But Lu Yu also gives practical advice on tea-drinking, for he says, "the first and second cups are best, and the third is the next best. One should not drink the fourth and the fifth sup unless one is very thirsty."

Spread of Tea-drinking

The tea plant is indigenous to China and India, says the author, thus settling a long standing controversy regarding its geographical origin. Nature's original tea-garden is found in northern Siam, eastern Burma, Yunnan, Upper Indo-China and British India. It grows best in the tropics from sea-level up to 6,000 feet, and in temperate zones it must be kept at low elevations.

Tea was introduced into Japan about A. D. 593, along with Chinese civilization, the fine arts and Buddhism. However, tea cultivation in Japan did not begin until a later period, when Japanese Buddhist priests learned its cultivation while pursuing their religious studies in China. From then on tea conquered the Orient, its victory being complete when the Dutch planted it in their East Indian possessions and the British in India.

Tea was brought into Europe by the Dutch in 1610, preceding the introduction of coffee by 5 years. It was introduced with many recommendations from European missionaries, since several glowing accounts of its healthfulness and efficacy had been written by them. One of these missionaries was Matteo Ricci himself, founder of the Catholic missions in China. The bringing of 143½ pounds of tea by the British East India Company in 1669 "began an importation into England which in time was to build fortunes and dot the seas with tea ships." The East India Company became the world's greatest tea monopoly. From 1700 to 1710 tea im-

REVIEWS AND COMMENTS

William Hoy

ports into England from India and China averaged 800,000 pounds, rising to 4,000,000 pounds in 1757. By that time tea became England's national drink, supplanting coffee.

William Penn is credited with introducing tea into the early American colony. It quickly grew in favor. But by the middle of the 18th century the British East India Company's monopoly had become distasteful to the American colonies. They resented the Tea Act which obliged them to pay high duties for their tea. "The colonial merchant was a free-thinking and free-trading individual to whom anything smacking of monopoly was anathema. . . ." Several "tea parties" occurred in Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, and the famous one at Boston. The American war of Independence followed; a war which, according to Mr. Ukers, caused England to lose an empire in order "to oblige the East India Company."

In the chapters detailing the "Technical" aspects of tea, the growing and manufacturing of the plant in China, Japan, Formosa, Ceylon, India and Java are discussed. A short statistical study of its world-wide commerce is then given, followed by tea manners and customs as it is practiced in every civilized land, not neglecting the famous tea ritual of Japan, the Cha-no-yu. Certain natives of Burma and Siam not only drink, but eat their tea as well.

Tea and Fine Arts

The final chapters showed how tea has been celebrated in painting, ceramics, music, poetry and literature. The author observed that "tea has not supplied the same inspiration to musicians as coffee. Tea never caused any great composer to write a cantata celebrating its allure as did Bach for coffee; no comic opera such as *Meilhac* and *Deffes* produced in Paris, nor lilting chansons like those praising coffee in Brittany and other French provinces. The best that music has done for tea is represented by the plucker's songs of the East, and in the West by a few temperance hymns and various ballads . . . dealing with social festivities rather than praise of the beverage."

But the world is everlastingly indebted to the Chinese for discovering the art of making porcelains with which to serve tea. This art was widely imitated in Europe.

In European literature tea has either been mentioned or praised by such lit-

erary figures as Alexander Pope, John Gay, Samuel Johnson, William Cowper, Keats, Coleridge, Shelley, Tennyson, Longfellow, the two Brownings, Congreve, De Quincey, Dickens, Thackeray, and a host of others. Literary men who also loved their tea include Kant, Victor Hugo, Balzac, Gladstone, Ruskin and Edward Dowden. This chapter, though short, shows the author's extensive knowledge of tea and its associations with art and literature.

The book closes with a discussion on the chemistry and pharmacology of tea, and advice on tea buying and making. "The art of making tea comprehends three things: (1) a tea of good quality, (2) freshly boiling water, and (3) separating the liquor from the spent leaves after proper infusion." Mr. Ukers goes on to show ways and means of accomplishing these things.

To any one who has ever drunk a cup of hot and fragrant tea, to read this book would make him a devotee of this beverage forever. He would come to appreciate more and love this most temperate of civilized man's drink. Talleyrand has said of good coffee that it is "pure as an angel and sweet as love," but of good cup of tea a Chinese poet, Lo Tung, has said that it made him "conscious of peace. The cool breath of Heaven rises in my sleeves, and blows my cares away." And Longfellow echoed this sentiment when he said "Tea urges tranquility of the soul."

Corrections

Two factual mistakes, minor ones, may be mentioned in passing. On page 54 the author described Hiang Shang (Hiang-shan) as an island, but it is really a coastal district of Kwangtung province. On page 253 it was noted that *The Dream of the Red Chamber* was written in English by T'sao Hsiieh-chin and Kao Ngoh and published in 1929. The fact is the *Red Chamber*, a novel, was written in the latter part of the seventeenth century by T'sao Hsueh (not Hsiieh) chin and Kao Ngoh, and was translated into English by Chi-chen Wang and published in 1929.

BRUSH STROKES

Best Seller The fastest selling book in Shanghai Shanghai for the past several months is not "Gone With the Wind," "Live Alone and Like It," or "Of Mice and Men," but a work of political import—former U. S. Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson's "The Far Eastern Crisis." (*CHINESE DIGEST*, Jan., 1937) Because the book condemned the Japanese military in no uncertain terms for their invasion of Manchuria in 1931 and subsequent unfair tactics of these same military toward China, it has been reviewed favorably by every publication in China, and as a consequence has enjoyed wide reading among foreigners and English speaking Chinese alike.

In Japan, Stimson's book has undergone two translations. As was to be expected, much deletions and mutilations of the original were glaringly evident to satisfy stringent government censorship. Passages in the book which contained (1) criticism of the army, (2) international criticism of Japanese conduct and (3) the nature and history of "Manchukuo," came in for wholesale omissions or mutilations. Deletions of sentences and phrases were particularly evident in that part of the book wherein Mr. Stimson expressed the conviction that the creation of "Manchukuo" was not the result of the spontaneous desire of the Manchurian people, but of Japanese aggression.

Such is an example of "thought control" in Japan.

"The Importance of Living" Lin Yutang, (My Country and My People) who, with his family, has been in the United States since last August, is finishing the manuscript of another book which he has tentatively titled "The Importance of Living." He says that it is a materialistic philosophy on the art of living from, of course, the Chinese point of view, particularly from Dr. Lin's humorist-satirist point of view, it may be added. When the book is published Dr. Lin will probably sail for Europe. His three daughters, whose quaint names are Jusu, Yuju and Hsiangju, are attending school in New York city.

Lin Yutang said that two of the books he most enjoyed while here were "The Heart of Thoreau's Journals" and "The Flowering of New England," both eminently good choices. Incidentally Dr. Lin's own book is now in its tenth printing, and still enjoying good sales.

WRITE

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CHINATOWNIA

THE CHINATOWNIAN

Roams Around

Greetings! I bring thee May flowers, O sons and daughters of T'ang, and also much tea-table talk that has come to my attentive ears—pour this humble person a cup of ooling while I tell . . .

Do you know that we have a correspondent in Hollywood now? He's Frank Tang, MGM Chinese art technician. If you want to know more about him, read our March "Good Earth" issue . . . Correspondent Tang will report movieland doings which have particular application to the Chinese. The following items are gleaned from his initial correspondence: James Wong Howe, ace Chinese cameraman, has returned from England, where he filmed two pictures. Jimmie has landed a three-year contract with Selznick's and is now working on "The Prisoner of Zenda," starring Ronald Colman . . . T. J. Holt, Shanghai theatre magnate, sent to this country by the Chinese Ministry of Industry to study motion picture organization, is in Hollywood, and the CD (short for CHINESE DIGEST) correspondent has been taking him around the various studios. . . . The "Good Earth" will not be shown in China or Japan, according to a recent statement by L. B. Mayer, M. G. M. executive . . . Douglas Fairbanks has sold his share of the interest on "The Adventures of Marco Polo" to Samuel Goldwyn. Production will probably start in June, although the only star definitely decided on so far is Gary Cooper. . . .

Anna May Wong has just signed a three-year contract with Paramount. She is on a personal appearance tour at present, but will be able to start work on a picture in September. . . . Warner Brothers has just completed "War Lord," formerly called "China Bandit," which is taken from a stage play titled "Bad Man." The stars are Boris Karloff, Ricardo Cortez, and Beverly Roberts, and Chinese players having prominent parts are Chester Gan and Richard Loo . . . L. A.'s new Chinese Consul K. T. Chang will probably visit the studios soon. . . .

Virginia Fong, prexy of the Wah Lung Triangle, was in charge of the club's dance held recently in Sac'to. A large

delegation from S. F. attended . . . Geo. Chan, Hamilton Gee and Mae Lew of the L. A. Chinese Tennis Club are busy arranging for their annual "Big Game" match with the S. F. Chitena. They may play on May 30th. That's fine, come up and join us in celebrating the Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta! . . . 'Tis said a large contingent of L. A. maidens will come to play and root. Ah me, if only the tennis racket I could wield! . . . Did you ever see such lovely gowns as those worn at the Chitena and the Cal Spring Informal dances? Such colors, such designs, such line, such c'ook sien, as we say in Chinese . . . John Tseng, Joe Moke, Ben Chu and H. K. Wong "sunk the Navy" one Sunday at Mare Island—they defeated them in a tennis match . . . Jack Young, Sammy Lee, Oliver Chang and Persia Juan hooked plenty of bass the other day. They were s-o-o big, eh? . . . Bertha Low, Ruth Chin, Fannie Low and Francis Jung of Monterey were over in Salinas rooting for their city's lone entrant, Tommy Gee, playing in an inter-cities tennis match. . . . 'Tis related a few young fellows went out to the beach to try their hands at pistol target practice. Old, wrinkled and bent Sum Been accompanied them for the ride. The bright youngsters banged three boxes of ammunition without a single hit. Then the oldster stepped up, quickly emptied a pistol. He scored 15 bull's eyes! Never look down on these oldtimers, brethren. . . .

Chickie Chin's Shanghai cafe is unique in a Chinatown where the best cooks are men. He has a girl, Lily Leong, as chef, assisted by Ruby Fong. So that's the reason for the big rush at noon! . . . Florence and Dorothy Chang of Honolulu are visiting here. They are also planning to see the East with brother Bill. . . . To all you friends of Molly Lum: she's a cashier in a big store back home on the Island. Sister May is still here, though. . . . Gilbert Ong, Ernest Hong and Clement Lew doormanned at the Commerce Dance. . . . Congratulations to Chester Look and Lily Tong. They have joined the ranks of the married.

Joe Chan, tailor on Clay street, is an original fellow. Back in 1932 he created a swing or sports back suit long before the other clothiers did. He wore this to the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition in 1933, and soon after suits

with all kinds of backs appeared. Now he has something new again: a suit gracefully cut along the latest streamlined style with one flap self-closing pockets and everything ! ! ! . . . David Wong of Sac'to who used to work for many movie stars in Hollywood, is now escorting a cute little damsel about town. Her favorite color is red. . . . And who was that girl seen riding with Jimmie Loo on J street in Sac'to? . . . Mrs. Stanford Chan (Connie King) looking very chic in her new outfit, visiting friends in the capitol city. . . . Harry Jann of the same city is a weekly roaming romeo to S. F. That's traveling for romance! . . . Edgar Lee, CHI. DIG. correspondent at Portland, attended a clan banquet recently. It lasted a whole night! . . . Badminton enthusiasts Chan Won Loy and Lyman Lowe arranged an exhibition of this sport at the YW the other night, with Hock Ong, badminton champion, giving the spectators many a thrill. He autographed many a shuttle-cocks for the spectators later, including Hattie Hall and May Lee.

Among those who sailed on the Hoover for China were Jimmy Louie of L. A. and Bill Jing of Bakersfield, and among those who shed tears were some Cal coeds. . . . Roy S Tom also went, presumably on a special mission for his firm. If it's for another reason we'll soon find out. . . . Elizabeth, Billy, Wing and Maylain Lee were going for a Chinese education in Canton, accompanied by mother; and on the dock was their brother Lim P. Lee with a lump in his throat and much sadness in heart. He was saddened, too, in more ways than one for Canton is a cherished port. . . . Other passengers were Roosevelt Lau, Walter Lee, Merton Ou and his bride, the latter couple to honeymoon in Hawaii; also C. S. Lu, on his way to be Y secretary at Tsinan, and P. C. Kao who, having graduated from the U. of Minnesota, was going to work for Nanking's foreign service . . .

Geo. Mye of the Oakland Chinese Center assured us that their second annual dansant on May 15th will be colorful and gay. The place will be the Oakland Elks Club ballroom. . . . Wahso Chan, with a brand new car, was seen at the Bomb Day celebrations in Marysville. So was Violet Yee. Out of town visitors fairly crowded the place. Max Lee of Chico was there too, dancing with

(Continued on page 15)

Saturday, May 29, 1937
Dance 'Till One

GOLDEN GATE
BRIDGE DANCE

Trianon Ball Room
Sutter Near Van Ness

CHINATOWNIA

CHINATOWN POST OFFICE SHOWS INCREASE IN BUSINESS

San Francisco, Calif.—Between 1929 and 1933, the stamp sales in the China Station, Chinatown branch of the U. S. post office in San Francisco, fluctuated with the depression and decreasing population in the community.

Since 1933, however, the sales of stamps in this station has advanced until, in 1936, it totaled an all-time high of \$50,466.63. This figure was revealed in an article on "Chinatown in San Francisco" in a current issue of The Postmasters Gazette, edited by William H. McCarthy, San Francisco postmaster. The article cited that the number of C.O.D.'s advanced from 6441 in 1930 to 11,222 in 1936, while money orders increased from 1480 in 1930 to 4750 last year.

About 14 young men of Chinese parentage are employed in the San Francisco post office, most of them at Station "B," located at the Custom House, not far from Chinatown.

The article further disclosed that China Station was first opened on April 18, 1930, on the twenty-fourth anniversary of the San Francisco earthquake and fire. Its present superintendent is Ju S. Kim, forty-two, assisted by Leland Kimlau and a part-time assistant, Lawrence Leong.

A Chinese oil company has recently been formed by a group of Vancouver merchants, according to a report, to develop an oil well near that region.

Los Angeles, Calif.—The Chinese Vice-Consulate here has been raised to the full status of a Consulate. K. T. Chang, the new Consul, arrived here recently to take over his duties. He was formerly Vice-Consul in New York.

After four months in China, during which he traveled throughout the interior, Chih Meng, director of the China Institute in America in New York, has recently returned to this country.

Palo Alto, Calif.—The Dramatic Council of Stanford University will give two performances of S. I. Hsiung's "Lady Precious Stream" (Wang Pao-chuan) on April 30 and May 1. Members of the Stanford Chinese Student club are cooperating to make this production an outstanding success.

San Francisco—Victor K. L. Kwong, Chancellor of the Chinese Consulate here, was selected as one of the three judges in the Commonwealth club of California Annual Plaque Debate, held recently. Kwong is former vice president of the Eastern Universities Debating league and an outstanding debater at Harvard university while he was a student there. The judges for this debate were selected out of 80 names submitted.

San Francisco—With a cocktail lounge as an unusual feature, the Chinatown Knights Orchestra, 12 pieces, will celebrate the coming Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta (May 27-June 2) with a gala dance program. It will be held May 29th at the Trianon ballroom.

According to Harry D. K. Wong, orchestra leader, those attending this coming dance will be given invitations to a Dance Informal which the Chinatown Knights will give at the Chinese Y. W. C. A. on June 26th.

San Francisco—The Chinese community here will do its share to observe National Music Week when the Cathay club gives a concert at the Chinese play ground, May 2, at 2 p. m. Selections from marches, waltzes and overtures will be played. The concert will be under the direction of Thomas Lym.

Loh Pa-hong, Shanghai philanthropist and Catholic leader, was recently awarded the order of the Camerier de Cape et d'Epee by Pope Pius XI, through Manager Mario Zanin, Apostolic Delegate to China. This award made Mr. Loh a member of the Papal Court and is the first one ever given to a Chinese or anyone in the Far East.

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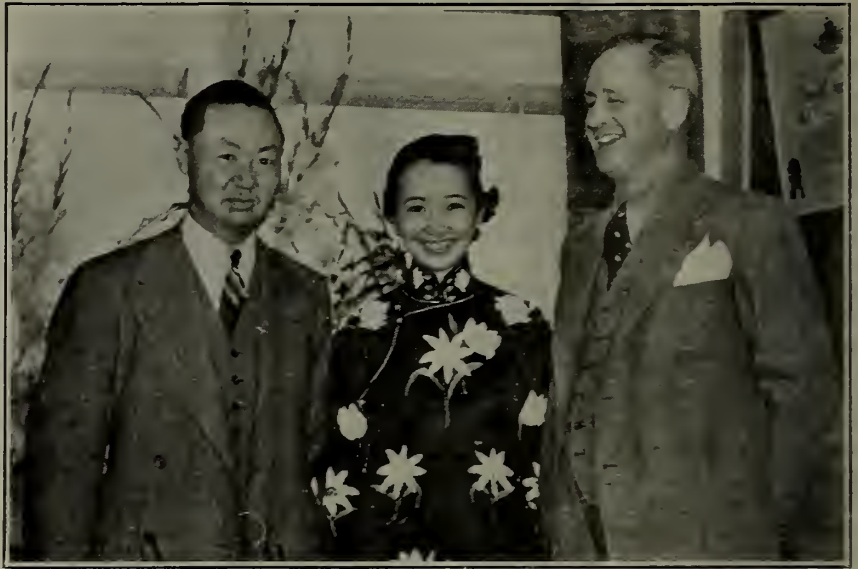
CHINESE HEADS NEW BRANCH OF OCCIDENTAL

An important step in the operations of the Occidental Life Insurance Company is the establishment of a Chinese Department. Chan Chung Wing, a prominent figure in Chinese banking and life insurance circles on the West Coast for many years, is the Manager of the Department and his associate is W. H. Wraith, leading producer of the San Francisco branch. The excellent experience on Chinese risks written in the Shanghai and Honolulu general agencies led to the decision to specialize on business among Chinese-Americans who are numerous and prominent in the Bay District.

Mr. Wing is a native of Napa, California, born in 1891. After attending public school there he graduated from San Francisco Lowell high school. He received his lawyer's degree from the University of San Francisco (then known as St. Ignatius) in 1918 and was admitted to the bar the same year. From 1916 to 1918 Mr. Wing was in the Exchange Department of the Bank of Italy and from 1920 to 1928 he was manager of the Chinese Department of the Italian-American Bank in San Francisco. The following year he was associated with Mr. Wraith in the service of another company with which Mr. Wraith was affiliated before joining Occidental. This acquaintanceship formed many years ago was the starting point of the new partnership between Messrs. Wing and Wraith in the service of Occidental.

Already the company is establishing branch openings for Chinese agents in 26 states. The Chinese Department in San Francisco is the major step in this far-reaching network. Messages of congratulation are pouring in from all over the United States.

With increasing awareness the Chinese business man of today is turning to insurance as a sound investment. In the past the Chinese have been averse to all forms of insurance except that of fire due largely to lack of acquaintance with western institutions. However, the advantages derived from written policies since have served to dispel that idea, as a result, the business of insurance has progressed. Annuities and automobile policies have proven the most popular among the Chinese populace.



Left to Right—Mr. Wing, Miss Helen Hee, Secretary, and Mr. W. H. Wraith

ANNOUNCING . . .

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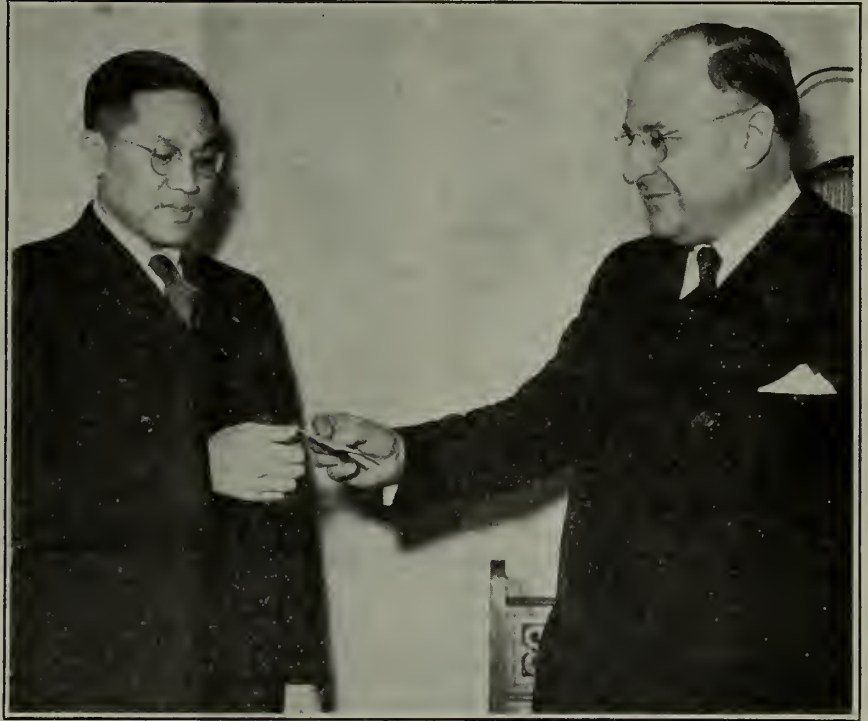
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CHINATOWNIA

a very fair damsel. . . . 30 young people formed a Chinese Youth Ass'n in San Diego not long ago. Church services, socials, excursions and community singings are some of the activities, so reported Walter N. Hom, who has just become our correspondent there. Prexy is Harry Jair, and other officers include Mrs. Lenora Quon, Annie Chew and Harry Loo. . . . Hom is an expert amateur operator and wants other DX hounds to send their QSL cards to him at 4433 Idaho Street. He says he gets Nanking on short wave without any trouble, and asks, "How about you W6 LLN of S. F.? Doing all right, Geo. Kan, with yours, too?" . . . Larry Chan thrilled 'em at the Jeune Doc Annual Dance in N. Y. recently with his crooning. 'Tis said he's even captured a maiden's heart. Is a duet in the office? . . . The Stockton Lau Lambda Girls Club is giving a bazaar on April 30 and May 1 at the Central Methodist church to raise funds for the Lake Tahoe Conference in August. . . . On the committee are Eleanor Ko, Beulah Ong, Nylon Jueng, Erma Ng, Peggy Wong and Blossom Ah Tye. . . . Over 300 people attended the Young China Club and the Young China Auxiliary's dance held recently in Chicago, reported Beatrice Moy, our new correspondent there. Officers very much in evidence were Jean, Anita, Beatrice, and Gertrude Moy, Helen Wong, Stella Lau and Helene Soone. . . . They recently gave a shower to Mrs. Frank Eng (Lillian Chan) for she is expecting a blessed event in May. Congrats in advance! . . .

Congrats also to newlyweds Eva Quon (L. A.) and Don Fong (Calexico), and Vivian Wong and George Lee of Portland. . . . New officers of the Mei Wah Girls' Club in L. A. are Eleanor Soo Hoo, prexy, Barbara Jein, Elsie Lee and May Tom. . . . The Chinese Girl Reserves at Portland did outstanding work in observing "Girl Reserve Week" there. . . . Bringing spring flowers to hospitals, planting roses for the city and attending the Dad and Daughter banquet were some of the activities. On the 24th the Chinese group held their Fifth Annual Silver Tea at the home of their adviser, Mrs. Stanley Chin. Money thus raised will be expended to send delegates to summer conferences and camp. The organization assists in the care of a little orphan boy in the Mei Lun Yuen Home in S. F., too.

Cheerio, brethren of the tea-table, until the roses of June bring their fragrance, and the early summer breezes whisper more tidings to my unwearied ears. R. R.



**DR. R. A. SCHWARZMANN VOICES APPROVAL OF
BOY SCOUT PROGRAM**

Expressing his admiration for the 23 years of fine community work done by the Boy Scouts of Troop Three, Dr. R. Schwarzmann, well-known San Francisco optician and business leader, presented a check to the Troop Three Alumni Association through its Troop Committeeman, Dr. Chang W. Lee, dentist, and U. S. Army reserve officer.

"The scouts of Troop Three," said Dr. Schwarzmann at the presentation ceremony, have the important leadership to the schools, the churches, the Chinese Six Companies, and nearly all the important organizations in the Chinese communities and in California. They have shown their public spirit in keeping the San Francisco Chinese community spotless, in assisting traffic officers during parades and festivals, and in working with the teachers and police on all worthy activities. It is a pleasure to help in any way possible."

In accepting the check, Dr. Chang W. Lee said that the money will be applied to the building of the Alumni Association to assist the troop. "It is interesting to note that the boys of Troop Three remain as members are now fathers, and their sons are in scouting. Such devotion is strong indication that the troop merits loyalty. No wonder it is the oldest existing troop in San Francisco." Dr. Chang W. Lee then invited Dr. Schwarzmann to the 23rd Anniversary Banquet of Troop 3, sponsored by the Alumni Association, on Friday evening, May 21, 1937. Dr. Schwarzmann maintains an up-to-date optical office at 8 Powell Street, and is acquainted with many of the active Chinese young men and women here.

ATTENTION !!!

Fall in !!! All former scouts of Troop Three are invited to make application for membership in The Troop Three Alumni Association, an organization devoted to comradeship and to assist the Active Troop. Charter membership expires May 31, 1937.

S. F. TROOP THREE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
Vincent Poon, Treasurer
 Membership taken at 9 Cameron Alley

S P O R T S

TENNIS IN SAN FRANCISCO CHINATOWN

By H. K. WONG, President S. F. C. T. C.

Tennis—a game of universal appeal to men and women, young and old, a game with more than fifty years of brilliant history in the field of competitive sports—is but a comparatively new game to the Chinese community of San Francisco.

Notwithstanding this short time, however, this game has grown in popularity by leaps and bounds in Chinatown. And it is a deserved popularity. Its pleasures and benefits have won for it a lasting place among the other sports. As an economical game it appeals to many also, for tennis equipment is less costly than most other sports.

The writers have known the time when only a few ambitious old-timers frequented the new tennis court in the Chinese Playground, to the times when a player can't even hope for a set of singles at the ungodly hour of 5 a. m.

Concurrently, with the rapid growth of this new sport, a group of enthusiasts formed the S. F. Chinese Tennis Club (Chitena), to foster sportsmanship and competitive tennis for Chinese youths.

Leading organizations of the community, notably the S. F. Lodge of the Chinese American Citizen's Alliance, recognizing this ideal, joined hands with this club to sponsor the First Chinese Pacific Coast Tennis Championships in 1936. These championships are henceforth to be held every year. It is the hope of the sponsors to ultimately receive entries, not only from the bay counties, but the Pacific slope in its entirety. Continuing to encourage the young players, the Hon. Consul General C. C. Huang sponsored the recent Spring Tennis Tournament, which came to a successful conclusion several weeks ago.

To all ye lovers of tennis—too many are only spectators. You who watch but do not play lose many pleasurable thrills. You may be conscious of the spirit of sportsmanship but will miss the fine associations created by court competition. You appraise the skillful shot but will not experience the thrill that comes to the actual players of the game. Tennis is a game for everyone, so don't be a mere spectator. Help the game by your active interest and participation.

Many a high head hides a low brow.

CHINESE BADMINTON CHAMP GIVES EXHIBITION

Returning to San Francisco from Chicago, where he had reached the finals in the American national badminton championship tournament, Hock Sim Ong, world's number 1 Chinese player of this game, recently gave an exhibition of his skill here. Teamed with Osgood Hilton, Ong gave a large group of Chinatown's followers of sports a thrilling forty minute exhibition at the Y. W. C. A. which was replete with fast, furious playing and beautiful, lightning overhead smashes.

Hock Ong (Wong in Cantonese) is a slim, sun-tanned, 23-year-old Fukienese born in British Malaya. He learned badminton while at England's famed Cambridge University, where he studied under a British Government scholarship. He perfected his game there, and before he had finished his studies, had become the badminton champion of his school. Later he reached the semi-finals in the All-England badminton tournament before he was downed.

Coming to the United States, Ong enrolled at the University of California and took up international law. Finding that badminton was also popular in this country, he plunged into many a tournament. He won the California State badminton championship.

When the U. S.'s 40,000 badminton enthusiasts decided to hold the first national tournament of this game, Hock Ong's name was conspicuous in the roster of possible winners. The tournament was held in the armory of the Naval Reserve at Chicago. Before it started officials debated whether or not to permit Hock Ong to play, but finally accepted his entry. He disposed of his first opponents with little effort, and reached the finals to face Walter Kramer of Detroit, rated America's best badminton amateur.

In the first game Kramer won, 15-10. In the second Ong got a lead of 4-1. Then something happened to his wrist, and his opponent ran up 14 points in a row to win the match.

Had nothing untoward happened, Hock Ong would have had a good chance to be America's first national badminton champion. However, his title as the world's number 1 Chinese badminton player is undisputed.

In a post season game, the 1937 Wah Ying champs were defeated by the Nam Wah by a score of 36-29.

RECENT SPORTS ACTIVITIES IN SAN DIEGO

San Diego—There is a trio of golfers in this city of 300 Chinese who have made a place for themselves in local competition. The team consists of C. K. Leong, Richard Lowe and Charles Lowe.

In basketball, the "Wildcats" have recently won the city championship, 140 pounds class. The team is anxious for inter-city competition and bids may be sent in care of the San Diego Y. M. C. A.

Sponsored by a local department store, a Chinese bowling team has been organized, with Wm. Leong, Alfred Hing, Harry Leong, Wiley Yip and Creighton Leong as members.—W.N.H.

C. D. A. GIRLS' HOOPSTERS END VICTORIOUS SEASON

By trouncing the Girl Reserves with a score of 19 to 4, the Junior C. D. A. girls' basketball team of St. Mary's climaxed a season replete with victories. They had previously defeated several other strong teams, including the Chung Wah (22-6). In the opinion of the coach, the C. D. A. Junior team is the undisputed girls' basketball champ of Chinatown.

In their game with the Girl Reserves, the St. Mary's team displayed an airtight defense, combined with aggressiveness and superior team play. They kept the ball consistently within their own territory, disabling their opponents any opportunity to score.

Stars of the winning team were: Wawona Tang, Catherine Chu and Charmaine Tang at guards; Rosemary Gee, Anna Chu and Blossom Tang at center; and May Lo and Patricia Yee at forward positions, with the latter capturing high point honors by netting 13 points. Other star players of the team who did not play in this particular game are Barbara Yew, forward, and Norma Wong, guard.

Outstanding stars for the Girl Reserves were Camille Wong, Ruby Fung and Mabel Choye.

The C. D. A. Juniors also boast a second team, including such players as Hattie Chew, Rosemary Tong, Lily Chin, Virginia Wong, Marie Yew, Margaret Fung, Lucy Fong, Mary Lum, Catherine Yee, Ruth Ng and Mabel Lew.

A half hour of communion in the morning will save an hour of confession at night.

S P O R T S



St. Mary's C.D.A. Jr. Basketball Team. Standing, left to right, Norma Wong Wawona Tang, Hattie Chew, Charmaine Tang, Catherine Chu. Front, May La. Blossom Tang, Rosemary Gee.



Hock Sim Ong, Chinese Badminton Champion Exhibiting an Overhead Smash

(See Story in Sports Column)

S. F. Bay Area Tennis Champs

The annual Spring Tournament of the San Francisco Chinese Tennis Club came to a successful conclusion with Peter Gee holding the Men's Singles championship and Miss Jennie Chew winning the Women's Singles championship. Gee defeated Ben Chu 6-2, 6-4, 6-4, Gee covered the court with ease, and he hounded each shot and made uncanny recovery for hard driven balls. Miss Chew won from Miss Lucille Jung 6-3, 3-6, and 6-2. Miss Chew's accurate undercut baseline drives and placements at the net gave her the victory over the stubborn resistance of Miss Jung.

Washo Chan and Thomas Wong were winners of the Men's Doubles championship and scored 4-6, 6-1, 1-6, 12-10, and finally 6-3 over Ben Chu and Fay Lowe. Wong's steady backcourt game and strategy, with Chan's storming of the net were the feature plays of the match. The Mixed Doubles title was won by Ben Chu and Miss Alice Menlo Chew in a superior net game over Walter Wong and Miss Lucille Jung. The victors scored 6-2 and 6-3 in a quick finish.

The Spring Tournament was sponsored jointly by the local Chitena and the San Francisco Parlor of the C. A.-C. A. with Consul-General C. C. Huang

offering the trophies. It is reported that the victors will meet the Southern California Chitena champs for the state title in the near future.

L. A. Warming Up For Match

Los Angeles—Tennis is in full swing down South, with many racket wielders warming up for the coming match with Chitena of San Francisco. According to manager Hamilton Gee, there will be selected from the following: John Sing, Harding Wong, Tony Jue, Elmer Gee, Milton Quon, Al Hing, Walter Wong, Ted Ung Donald de Beck, Frank Chee, George Tong, Hamilton Gee, June Lau, Mamie Sing, Lucille Lee, Nellie Lew, Barbara Jein, and Violet Leung.—E.L.

League Championship

Oakland, Calif.—The Young Chinese A.C. recently won the All-Nations 100-lb. basketball league championship by emerging victorious from every game in their schedule. The club will hold its 12th anniversary celebration with a banquet and dance on May 30, it has been announced.

Locke Chinese Ends Good Hoop Season

Locke, Calif.—With 8 victories and only 2 defeats, the best record in four

years' time, the Locke Chinese School "A" basketball team climaxed a successful season. High point honors went to captain Ping Lee, with 17 average game points, followed by Wm. Jang with 11 average game points. Richard Chan, George and "Ham" Jang also gave good performances throughout the season.

The "B" lightweights also went through a good season, with 4 victories and 2 defeats. Both teams will receive awards from the school for their achievements in basketball.

CHINA'S 10,000,000 VACANT JOBS

HALDRE HANSON

As condensed in the *China Digest*, Shanghai.

(See Editorial Notes)

China has two million educated workers who have no jobs. These workers are graduates of middle schools and colleges. Some of them have poor jobs for twenty or thirty dollars a month and are looking for better jobs. Others have no work at all and are living with their relatives.

But here is the paradox. China also has ten million jobs and no one to do the work. That sounds very strange, but let me give you an example. Last summer in Foochow I was talking to China's National Director of Roads, Mr. Chen T'i Cheng. He said, "I can use 500 road directors at \$70 a month to start, but I cannot find them. They must be men of responsibility and initiative. If I could I would build a road from Wu-chang to Changsha, and I would do it this year. I expect them to ask no question to use their own ideas, to know how to handle different kinds of people, and to use their own courage to finish the job. I cannot find people of this kind, and that is one reason why our national highways are not developing more rapidly."

That need of 500 road directors is just one example of China's ten million jobs without any applicants. There is no one qualified to take the job. Of course it is easy for Mr. Chen to appoint all his relatives to these 500 jobs. Every year thousands of names are referred to him by high officials, not because they are good workers, but because they are friends. Roadbuilding cannot be done by friends and relatives, so those 500 jobs are still awaiting capable workers.

Here is another example. In Nanking last summer I was talking to Mr. James Thorp, an American, who is directing China's soil survey. It is his job

CONTINUATION PAGE

to study the soils which the Chinese farmer is using, and suggest to the farmer what crops he should raise. Mr. Thorp uses many chemistry students to help him in his work at Nanking, but he also needs twenty or thirty students to travel to all provinces in China to get samples of the earth. That is hard work. Over mountains in Kueichow, across the deserts of Suiyuan, through the forests of Kwangtung, along the rivers of Yunnan; everywhere in China these students must travel to get samples of the earth. Last June Mr. Thorp wanted twelve students who would help in this work. Their salary would be one hundred dollars a month. He went to Tsing Hua university, to T'ang Shan, to Chiao Tung, probably he also asked at Hua Chung college, but he could not find twelve students willing to do some hard work for the Chinese farmer. The student always said, "Why should we do such hard work travelling in China if we can get the same salary in Nanking or Shanghai?" So there is another example of jobs without applicants.

Let me take another example. All have seen the small steamboats which run from Shanghai to Hankow. Everyday we can see several of them in the river. Although many of them are Chinese, some of them owned by the Chinese government, most of them have a foreign captain or a foreign engineer. Why do the Chinese companies use foreigners on their boats? What is wrong with the Chinese engineers? The fact is that China has no school to train sea captains or ship engineers. There are some Chinese jobs, but no Chinese to do the work. In America, almost every sea captain is a college graduate so there is no reason why some Chinese colleges cannot train men for those jobs.

I have not even mentioned the most important jobs which are awaiting for educated men. What about medicine? In the United States every five thousand farmers have a trained doctor, one graduate of a medical college. If China were to have a doctor for every five thousand farmers, this country would need 70,000 doctors. There are 70,000 jobs with no trained men. But you say, the farmers cannot pay the doctor. The American farmers could not pay either, until some clever doctors organized a kind of insurance. Each farmer paid a dollar a year, and the doctor agreed to take care of all their sickness. Thus the doctor got \$1,000 a year from 1,000 families, and rendered great service to the farmers.

Here is another important kind of job without men. In Kiangsi today you know that the Government is trying to help the farmers with education, health, agriculture, and money. Last winter I was talking to the director of this work, Mr. Chang Fu-liang. He said, "I can use twenty hsien chang, and sixty other workers at \$70 a month, if I can get intelligent college graduates." But he could not find enough. College students all want to live in the big cities. Every province in China can use a hundred or more country officials, men who will collect the taxes, or run the local offices, and be honest. Dishonesty here among local officials is one of China's greatest problems, but the governors cannot get enough honest men who will work for low salaries, and live in towns.

I have a friend in Hopei, a graduate of Yenching university in 1934, whose home is at Tsangchow. The hsien chang of Tsangchow was very dishonest, and the village was very poor. The people asked General Sung Cheh-yuan to make this college graduate their magistrate, and General Sung did. Today that former Yenching student is one of the busiest men in China, fighting all kinds of dishonesty, and enjoying it, for only \$80 a month. China needs more students like that.

One of the reasons why college students cannot take the large number of jobs available to them is that many are members of large families and the family demand that they earn large salaries and give jobs to their relatives. I was talking to the salt commissioner in the province of Shansi recently and he said, "Every year my relatives urge me to leave the government salt office and get a job in some business where I can give my relatives some jobs, and also get a higher salary myself."

Another reason why millions of jobs are unfilled is a mistake colleges make. Every teacher, every doctor, every scientist has been trained to work in the city with the best books and the best equipment. China has no colleges which are training students to work in the country. In the city of Taiku in Shansi, at a small hospital, I met a student who had just graduated from the Peking Union Medical college. He said to me that he felt lost, as though he were in a different world, because he did not have all the instruments and all the help he had at Peiping. His college work did not train him to work in the small hospitals; he could only work in the city. But all China is not in the city.

Ninety per cent of the Chinese people live in the villages and small towns, so our medical colleges are not meeting China's needs. This is not only true of medicine but of the training of teachers and engineers and scientists also. They are all trained for the city.

The last reason why China has empty jobs is the most important of all. It is the quality which has made every great man great, and for want of this quality, many educated men have failed. That quality is initiative, the ability to make one's own job, and organize one's own work.

It is job makers, not job hunters, that China needs.

—○—
(Continued from page 19)

Staff Changes The following correspondents and representatives have recently resigned: Bing Chan (New York) and Edward Chan (Salinas). New correspondents and representatives include Walter N. Hom (San Diego), Bernice Louie (Los Angeles), Frank Tang (Hollywood), Beatrice Moy (Chicago), Dilly Ah Tye Jr. (Stockton) and Mrs. Howard Jang (Sacramento).

JOBS IN CHINA

In our February issue of this year we published an account, under *Sociological Data*, of ancient economic opportunities for our American-born Chinese in China today, citing in addition, many such persons who have made or are making a career for themselves there. Speaking purely from the standpoint of occupational placement, avoiding such considerations as personal adjustment, living standards and so forth, many American-borns contemplating a future in China have asked this question over and over again: Are jobs available in China?

In this issue we are reprinting an article which is in the condensation of a speech given by its author to a group of college students in Wuchang not long ago. It is the author's contention that there are millions of jobs in China today for those who are willing to dedicate their lives to the service of their country rather than to personal economic gains. He pointed out that the government can use men in the interior provinces for road construction work, rural rehabilitation, education, medicine, village government, and even captaining steamboats.

You may or may not agree with the author's views and his conclusion, but what he said merits serious consideration and discussion.

EDITORIAL

purpose and burning patriotism, won the sympathy of the American people and the American government toward his cause.

Before and after the revolution which brought about the Chinese Republic 26 years ago, the Chinese of San Francisco contributed the greatest share of financial means to make Sun Yat-sen's dream of a Chinese democracy come true. Not without a measure of truth has it been said that the Chinese in America practically financed the Chinese revolution of 1911.

A monument to Sun Yat-sen, therefore, will serve to keep alive forever among the Chinese the memory of this Canton-

ese patriot. It will also serve as a symbol of the traditional friendship and sympathetic interest which the American people as a whole has always cherished toward China and her aspirations.

Indeed, one can think of no better memorial to the father of the Chinese Republic than this monument of him which is soon to stand in St. Anne's Square. The people of San Francisco, and especially our people, are therefore greatly indebted to the local Kuomintang organization, which sponsored this monument, and to the Works Progress Administration, under which Bufano is executing this work.

EDITORIAL NOTES

U. S.-China Air Line As this went to press aviation history was again made by the U. S. when the Pan American Airways inaugurated, on April 21, its long heralded United States to China air mail service. With that act a dream that was seven years in the making came to full realization—the spanning of the western and eastern hemisphere over the largest ocean in the world!

A P. A. A. press release tells us that "on April 28 . . . the first passengers will be carried directly to Hong Kong from San Francisco. On April 29, from Hong Kong there will be inaugurated the first east bound air mail service, while on May 6, Pan American Airways will carry passengers for the first time from China to San Francisco."

There is little need for us to go into further details regarding this truly epoch-making flight, since our readers will have garnered them from the newspapers. Suffice it is to remark here how amazing has been the progress of transportation which modern man has effected. When America first went after the "China trade" with a sea clipper romantically named the Empress of China, in 1874, a trip to the Middle Kingdom was not figured in days or weeks but months. Now, a distance of 9,000 miles may be spanned by air clipper in 65 hours, spread over a six day period. Only in imagination can we fully appreciate this marvelous fact.

On S. F. Chinatown "If further evidence of the disintegration of Chinatown in San Francisco were required, the appearance of a . . . Chinese cocktail lounge . . . should settle the argument. Chinatown is no longer a sociological reality. It exists as a variegated patina on the steel, concrete and granite base of modern San Francisco."

This is the opinion of Carey McWilliams, writing in *Westways* not long

ago. Mr. McWilliams, we may as well explain, is a literary journalist (if there is such a title), and has written the best biography of Ambrose Bierce so far attempted. He conducts a monthly column called "Tides West" in *Westways* and is adjudged by Idwal Jones, another California literary journalist, as the only columnist on the Pacific rim whose writings are worth reading. High praise, indeed, and one which was questioned by a San Francisco columnist who took Idwal Jones to task.

However, this is neither here nor there. "What we are concerned with is Mr. McWilliams' pronouncement on Chinatown's disintegration. What he said about Chinatown being disintegrating (regardless of whether it is abetted and hastened by cocktail lounges) is nothing new, since we have heard and read of it time and time again from various sociologists and pseudo-sociologists. But there is still enough sociological realities here for any one to take either a pro or con attitude toward the question of its disintegration. Fact of the matter is, no one knows sufficiently enough about the intricate pattern of Chinatown life with which to base a prognosis. One can only have one's say, back it up with a few noticeable facts, and let it go at that.

Mr. McWilliams ended his opinion with the following description of the cocktail lounge he saw (we assumed he was there): "Slick-haired Chinese boys act as bartenders and the social atmosphere belies the background, for a cocktail lounge is a cocktail lounge even when located on Grant Avenue."

We wish Mr. McWilliams had seen more of Chinatown, for we feel certain that then he would really have something much more worthwhile to record.

Again Pursuing the subject of Chinatown, we recently read a little article, in English,

published by one of our clubs in the community, which more or less upset our feelings. The effusion was not as well written as it could have been, but some of the ideas expressed were, so to say, disturbing, and evidenced an attitude which flourishes like green bay trees among our younger generation.

In discussing the acclimatization of the Chinese to American civilization the writer said, among other things, that "Our forecomers could not help bringing to America the old traditions and tastes which at present in China may have died out. If our new generations try to recapture those traditions and tastes, they are fooling themselves," etc.

All we can say is that our new generations are not expected to recapture the traditions of our forefathers, for some of them are no longer useful or even wise, as for instance, blind marriage. But they must, for their own social good and spiritual peace and contentment, *preserve* the best traditions which have been handed down to them. American culture and civilization as yet has little to offer the younger generation which could take the place of the simple, humanistic philosophy of old China, the Chinese ideals of life, and the Chinese art of living.

We think it was Lin Yutang who said that it is dangerous to judge the greatness of any civilization by its standards of plumbing, the same standard which "cannot conceive of any man being happy unless he is living in an overheated apartment and owns a radio." Yet, unfortunately, this is the standard with which our new generations are judging China and the Western world, particularly the United States. They *would* be fooling themselves if they maintain such an attitude, and relegate the best which old mother China can offer them, to the ash heap.

(Continued on page 18)

Robert Surrey
says it rings
the bell ← pleat
back

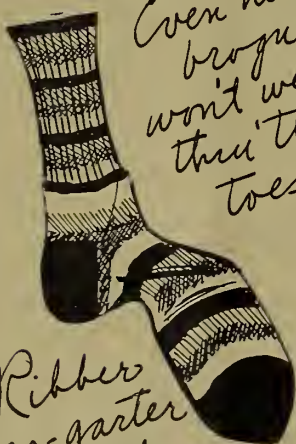


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CHINESE DIGEST



COMMENT • • SOCIAL • • SPORTS
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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Vol. 3, No. 6

June, 1937

Ten Cents



A TRAY CARRIER

"If there is anything we (Chinese) are serious about, it is neither religion nor learning, but food. We openly acclaim eating as one of the few joys of this human life." So wrote Lin Yutang not long ago. And because the Chinese consider eating a joy and cuisine an art, Chinatown's restaurants are kept busy 24 hours a day. Chinatownians not only eat in restaurants but bring the best of restaurant foods home. Here is where the indispensable tray carrier comes in. Each restaurant has at least one tray carrier who does nothing but deliver lunches, dinners and banquets into the homes. An order may be twenty-five cents or twenty-five dollars, the tray carrier brings it to one's door, with complete service, and calls for the dishes next day. The above picture shows one on the corner of Washington Street and Grant Avenue. In the background is the curved roof of the Chinatown telephone exchange and on the right an association headquarters.

(This is the third of a series of pictures by Wallace H. Fong portraying various aspects of Chinatown life.)



EDITORIAL

The CHINESE DIGEST is a non-profit publication devoted to the interpretation of China and Chinese culture, ancient and modern, and to the dissemination of information, data and discussion of the history, life, problems, progress and activities of the Chinese in America.

(As this is being written, May 19, the San Francisco hotel strike is still on, with peace negotiations at a deadlock.)

From the Chinese viewpoint, labor history seemed to have gone a long way from Dennis Kearney's Workingman Party in 1876 with the slogan, "The Chinese Must GO!" to the 1937 San Francisco hotel strike with Chinese workers conspicuous on the picket lines. As far as the Chinese are concerned, this fact is almost epoch-making in its implications. On the one hand it shows that organized labor's anti-Chinese predilections are on the wane, at least in this particular locality. On the other hand, interpreting the matter sociologically, it indicates the gradual integration of the Chinese into the American system of economic life.

As far as our information goes, previously numerous workers unions in San Francisco have maintained an anti-Chinese policy and have discriminated against Orientals, preventing them from joining their organizations. But in the present hotel strike, all Chinese (and other Orientals also) were welcomed into the ranks of the culinary workers' unions. During the Longshoremen's strike and the Alaskan Seaman's strike not long ago, it was reported that some Chinese were admitted into their unions, but few were seen in the picket lines. In the present hotel strike, however, Chinese pickets performed their duties side by side with their American workers, and were seen on both day and night shifts.

Union officials and observers of labor problems believe that the present is the opportune time for Chinese workers to identify themselves actively with the local labor movement and join in the fight for a living wage for their work. The fact that the culinary workers' unions have freely permitted Chinese to join their organizations should be a clarion call for other labor unions in San Francisco and throughout the state to allow this group into their ranks. In such a way labor's traditional anti-Chinese policy may be relegated to the forgotten past.

There are about 150 Chinese workers out in the present hotel strike. Since the strike is chiefly directed at the "Class A" hotels, no Chinese chefs are involved, but merely elevator operators, bellboys, barboys, busboys, porters, dishwashers, janitors and other Chinese culinary workers. The headquarters of the culinary workers' unions seemed to be well proud of their Chinese members, since there are no Chinese strike-breakers or "scabs" in this strike.

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STAFF

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LIM P. LEE	Sociological Data
DOROTHY WING	Advertising Manager
HELEN M. FONG	Circulation Manager
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CHINGWAH LEE

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F A R E A S T

NEW CHINESE AMBASSADOR
ARRIVES IN AMERICA

By LIM P. LEE

(An exclusive interview with Dr. Chengting T. Wang, Ambassador of the Republic of China to the United States of America.)

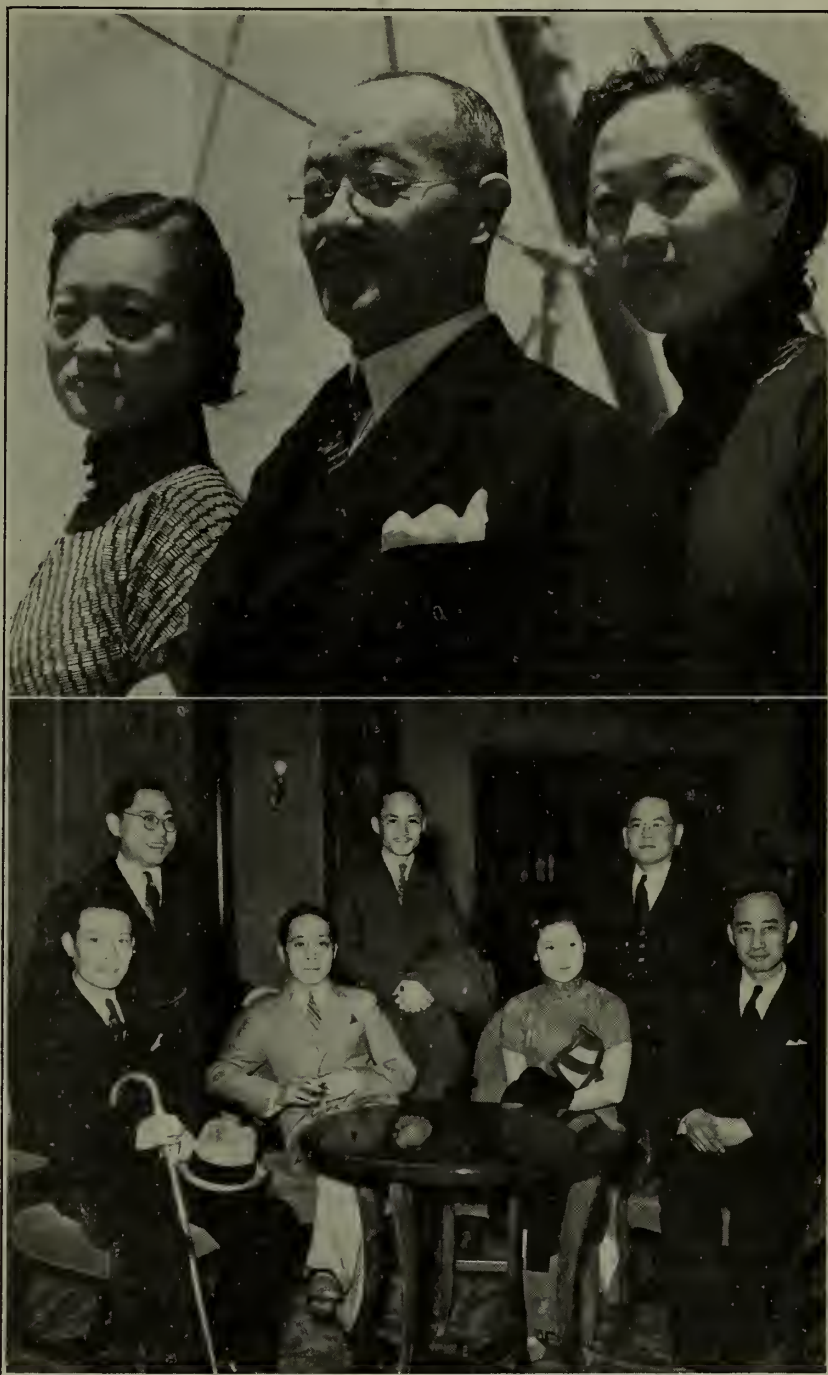
China is very fortunate to have able diplomats to represent her government and people in the various international centers of diplomacy, and in sending Ambassador Chengting T. Wang to Washington, D. C., she could not have sent a more distinguished representative. Led by Consul-General C. C. Huang, stationed at San Francisco, a large delegation of officials and oversea Chinese met the new Ambassador when the S. S. Hoover docked in San Francisco. Consul Tsechang K. Chang came from Los Angeles, while from the opposite direction came Consul Z. Ying Loh of Seattle; also Vice Consul D. C. Waun, Deputy Consul Patrick Sun, and Chancellor Victor K. Kwong, of San Francisco. It almost turned out to be a conclave of consuls when Dr. Wang arrived.

The new Ambassador was very democratic in greeting his fellow countrymen, and pleasantly related past experiences and where he had met some of them before. Flanked by his two beautiful daughters the Misses Yoeh Wang and An-fu Wang, who were once co-eds on American campuses, Dr. Wang met the representatives of the local Chinese colony on board the S. S. President Hoover and exchanged greetings with them.

Your interviewer and the staff photographer were favored with an exclusive interview with Ambassador Wang through the good offices of Consul-General Huang. I asked the Ambassador to comment on Sino-American relations, and he graciously replied,

"It is a source of gratification for me to say that the relations between China and the United States have been most amicable and friendly ever since we entered into a treaty of amity and friendship between the two countries. The sympathetic understanding of China's problems on the part of the government and the people of the United States has given encouragement to the Chinese people in their difficult task of national reconstruction.

"I am happy to be in the United States again, because I am coming back to my friends in America, whose acquaintance I have had the good fortune of cultivating ever since my college days at Michigan and Yale some thirty years ago and



The center figure in the top picture is the new Chinese Ambassador to the United States, Chengting T. Wang, with his two daughters. On the left is Miss Yoeh Wang and on the right Miss An-fu Wang.

The lower picture shows, standing, left to right, Consul General C. C. Huang, (San Francisco); Han. N. W. Chien, and Vice-Consul D. C. Waun (San Francisco). Sitting, left to right, Consul T. K. Chang (Los Angeles); Han. Y. F. Lieu, first secretary, Chinese Embassy; Mrs. Z. Y. Lah, and Consul Z. Y. Lah (Seattle). All of them were on hand to welcome the new Chinese Ambassador on his arrival here May 19.

whose friendships I have so long treasured as my most valuable possession."

I asked His Excellency for a word to the overseas Chinese in America, and Ambassador Wang said,

"The government is very pleased with the overseas Chinese in America who have collected funds for the defense of the country. The government is particu-

(Continued on page 18)

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR A STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

By SAMUEL D. LEE

(The Sociological department takes pleasure in presenting Mr. Samuel D. Lee as the guest writer for this issue. Mr. Lee is a graduate of Pomona college in Sociology and has done research work in the history of the Chinese in California. At the present he is case worker at the State Relief administration, San Francisco office, and has served as the case work supervisor for the Chinese division of the Federal Emergency Relief administration.)

From time to time monographs have been written on the subject of Chinese and Chinatowns in California. Yet there is still to be desired a piece of literature that would properly coordinate the history and extensive data concerning the migration of the Chinese to America, their early struggle for economic existence, forms of social control within the Chinese community, and interesting anthropological changes brought about through the transplanation of one civilization into another. Without discounting the value of recent publications, it is nevertheless evident that those writers have set upon themselves the task of interpreting only sensational human interest stories gathered from newspapers and periodicals of historical societies. Perhaps these writers have purposely limited the scope of their work; nevertheless, there is a general feeling among students of the subject that a book embodying more of the factual and less of the unusual things that make the Chinese different is much needed.

During the last fifty years a number of general works dealing directly or indirectly with the Chinese have been written. Many of them are valueless because they are not wholly free from preconception and racial bias. Few of these contributions included first hand information from early Chinese settlers. Although it is no longer possible to tap the original source for material, there is still a possibility of widening our knowledge of the Chinese in California by gathering original data from aged Chinese living in the state. San Francisco alone has more than a hundred aged persons who first migrated here in the early '70's. If they are carefully interviewed and encouraged to talk, invaluable material regarding the history of this State could be culled.

The reaction which most of our early history texts seemed to create is that most Chinese who came to this country



An old time Chinese gold miner, who went into the Mother Lode country soon after his arrival in this land, and who remained there until his death several years ago.

were either coolies or the socially and economically maladjusted. The correctness of this assumption has never been seriously challenged. In discussions of the characteristics of the Chinese, seldom is mentioned the intellectual background of these immigrants. Only occasionally does one find reference to Canton, from whence most American-Chinese trace their ancestry, as being founded by sturdy survivors of numerous plagues and barbaric invasions. To say that the early Chinese settlers were the misfits of China would be as absurd as accusing the American pioneers to California of being the riffraff of the Atlantic states.

Special Study Needed

Until an exhaustive study of the basic reasons for their migration from Canton to America is made the history of Chinese in America will not be completed. One of the striking factors of the early migration was the predominance of young boys, ranging in age from 13 to 18 years. It is true that men who came in the early periods of the gold rush were older married men, yet the stream of immigrants after 1860 were men of comparative youth. Common also was the fact that these boys were sons of landowners who had not previously considered migration to other localities to search for greater economic opportunities. If a greater number of aged persons were interviewed, it would not be surprising to discover that a more determining factor than the search for economic opportunities motivated their departure from the homeland to a country remote even to resi-

dents of the Atlantic states. For were not these men aware of the danger of crossing the Pacific and were not more accessible places available?

Chinese in Industries

It would be unfair to say that Chinese labor has not been given due recognition for the part played in the building of the Pacific coast. Historians generally credit the rapid completion of the railroad linking the Pacific coast with the Atlantic seaboard to the application of Chinese labor. Although later condemned as ruinous to the economic structure of the country, Chinese were, at one time, glorified for their work in forest clearance, making possible the development of a railroad and highway system. Furthermore, no study of the fruit industry in California is ever written without mention of the careful planning of Chinese farmers. Yet a glance of all such material published does not adequately describe the contribution of the Chinese pioneer. His value will continue to remain hypothetical until a positive study of his achievements is made.

Here again the aged Chinese, who have watched the industrial evolution of this great state, can add to our store of knowledge. Many of them were workers in our industries, and by a careful investigation it should be easy to find many other industries in which Chinese were employed. With a collection of such material, research focused upon it would unquestionably reveal other valuable material.

At the present stage of study, it is fairly positive that the very life of the shoe, garment, cigar, and farming industries were dependent upon Chinese labor. There is also indication that the salt mines, the canneries, and the match-makers were not totally independent of Chinese workers. It would be erroneous to assume that the industrial foundation of California would not have been solidly built were it not for Chinese labor. Nevertheless, to ascertain how much the growth of these industries was accelerated by Chinese labor would be of great interest.

The question of whether or not there were industries preconceived by Chinese has never been thoroughly examined. It is a generally known fact that chop suey restaurants, hand laundries, and herb stores were manned by Chinese. However, it may not be fundamentally correct to say that Chinese were responsible for the introduction of these businesses to the American public. It may never be possible to arrive at any definite conclu-

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

sions, yet the subject is sufficiently controversial to warrant further attention.

Social Control

Few writers have ever discussed life in Chinatown without mentioning its intricate system of social control. To the average reader, every Chinese is a "tong" man. The tong is said to rule supreme in Chinatown; notwithstanding, few can give an accurate account of the "tong" system in Chinatown. To further the erroneous impression a murder, regardless of cause, is sufficient proof that Chinatown is engaged in another tong war. Only occasionally is there ever mention of the long series of meditations before a "tong" war actually breaks. A laxity in investigating this complicated process has injured the Chinese immeasurably by creating unfavorable publicity concerning the tong. A scholarly report of the subject is needed if we are to understand the evolution of the present tong as well as to distinguish between the family, district, and the purely "fraternal" organizations. The aged Chinese is again the only source for material because most records of various associations and "tongs" were destroyed in the San Francisco holocaust of 1906.

One writer said that Chinatown lost its last vestiges of Chinese culture when the first cocktail bar was opened in November, 1936. (CHINESE DIGEST for May, 1937, p. 19.) This statement has been challenged by many; nevertheless, no one contests the fact that marked changes have appeared during the past thirty years. The specific qualities of the Chinese are said to have been replaced by the cruder traits of the American culture. Chinese in America are unquestionably undergoing a series of stages in the evolution of its Chinese-American culture. Whether the Chinese civilization as introduced in America in 1849 has vanished is a remote question. Too much time cannot be given to investigating the cultural changes of the Chinese during their eighty-seven years in America.

SOCIAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

A committee for Social Research has been recently organized in conjunction with the Sociological department, with Mr. Samuel D. Lee as director. This committee is composed of professional social workers, students of social welfare and sociologists interested in the welfare of the Chinese communities. Its function is to make first hand research of pertinent problems of community welfare and to

CHINATOWN'S HOUSING PROBLEM DUE FOR AIRING

It has been admitted for a long time that the housing problem in San Francisco Chinatown is a serious one, but the complacency of the community has left this problem unsolved. Slowly but effectively the light of scientific investigation and the attention of public opinion are directed to the housing problem of Chinatown. The Board of Health of San Francisco, the Central Coordinating council, the Public Affairs committee of the Y. W. C. A., the Breakfast group and interested individuals have gradually brought the attention of the community to the bad housing situation existing in Chinatown. One of the projects of the newly-organized Social Research committee of the CHINESE DIGEST is to make a first-hand, impartial investigation of the housing problem in Chinatown. When the survey is completed, the findings will be revealed in these columns.

While waiting for the results of the housing survey, persons interested in better housing are quite active. It is reported that a test case to vacate one of the condemned buildings in Chinatown by the Board of Health will soon be tried in the San Francisco courts. If successful other condemned buildings will also be evacuated of their tenants, and better housing conditions will be established according to the minimum state housing laws. Certain groups interested in the constructive side of better housing are circulating petitions and sending letters in favor of creating housing authorities by Congress and by the California legislature.

The U. S. Housing bill of 1937 (S. 1685 and H. R. 5033) has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Wagner and in the House by Representative Steagall. This bill outlines a long-term national policy to provide decent housing for families of low income in the United States. Families of low income are defined as "families who cannot afford to pay enough to cause private enterprise in their locality or metropolitan area to build an adequate supply of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for their use." A U. S. housing authority will be creat-

record historical materials of the Chinese in America. From time to time the findings of the committee will be published in the CHINESE DIGEST. Anyone desiring to actively assist in this committee may communicate with the editor or with the sociological department. L. P. L.

ed by the passing of the bill to assist local housing authorities by loans and grants to provide good low rent housing in their localities.

In California the Assembly has passed an enabling act to create housing authorities in the cities of California, "empowered to study, plan, option and purchase property, construct and administer housing projects which will be made available to families of low income." This Assembly bill 1500 has been referred to the Senate of California.

The Sociological department has studied these bills and recommends them as worthy social legislation. Individuals interested in better housing can secure copies of these bills by writing to Washington, D. C., for the Wagner-Steagall bill and to Sacramento for Assembly bill 1500. Favorable action for these bills can be secured by writing to your Senators and Representatives in Congress and to your Senators in the California legislature.

When these two bills are passed, San Francisco Chinatown can request the proper housing authorities to set up housing in this community for the families of low income. In view of our congested conditions, this is one of the urgent needs of Chinatown.

L. P. L.

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C U L T U R E

Chingwah Lee

THE CHINESE RENAISSANCE

(The following article contributed by Howard Wong, University of California graduate in Education, deals with a subject which is more or less familiar to students interested in the history of modern China, especially in its intellectual phase. The intellectual revolution in China now known as the Chinese Renaissance is not a subject that could be comprehensively covered in the short space of an article, but the author of the following has given a summary of its aim and development. Those particularly interested in this movement can find adequate treatment of it in the following books: *The Chinese Renaissance* (1934) by Hu Shih, and *The Youth Movement in China* (1927) by Tsi Chang Wang—The Editor.)

By HOWARD M. C. WONG

During the last three centuries numerous attempts have been made to modernize China. Up to a comparatively recent date, there had been revolutions with a hope to change her political structure, but these had resulted in failure. Attempts in other fields had also been made to introduce Western techniques, particularly in physical science and military weapons, but progress was slow.

Then, about twenty years ago, the Chinese Renaissance came upon the scene. It was a movement by which the country's intellectual leaders tried to introduce Western culture into China. It was so called because of its similarity to the European Renaissance, during which literature, art and music were freed from the shackles of medieval influences. The Chinese Renaissance manifested itself in several stages.

Literary Revolution

The Literary revolution marked its first stage. In 1915-16 a group of Chinese students in American universities carried on a controversy over the Chinese language problem. Of this group Hu Shih, then a student at Columbia, was the most active. He thought that the classical language, for centuries the only writing medium, was too difficult both to write and to read, and to master it required a life-long study. The spoken language had long been regarded by the scholars as vulgar and unfit to be employed in literary writing. Although several excellent novels of the Ming Dynasty (Ch'in P'ing Mei; Lieh Kuo Chuan; Ching Hau Yuan; Erh Tou Mei) were written in the spoken language, the classical scholars paid little attention to them. But these novels were

read with fascination by the masses, simply because they were easy to read. In order to have a new and living literature, therefore (thus argued Hu Shih and his student friends), there must be a new and living language.

In 1917, the results of this controversy were published in the *New Youth* magazine of Shanghai, which gave tremendous stimulus to young Chinese writers. Chen Tu-siu, fiery editor of the *New Youth*, supported Hu Shih's arguments, by saying: "The Literary Revolution is (1) to destroy the painted, powdered and obsequious literature of the aristocratic few, and to create the plain, simple and expressive literature of the people; (2) to destroy the stereotyped and monotonous literature of classicism, and to create the fresh and sincere literature of realism; (3) to destroy the pedantic, unintelligible and obscurantist literature of the hermit and the recluse, and to create the plain-speaking and popular literature of a living society." (Hu Shih, "The Chinese Renaissance," p. 54.)

The essays published in the *New Youth* over language reform aroused instant opposition. Conservative scholars argued that the classical language represented the fine flower of Chinese culture over nearly four thousand years and thus should not be destroyed. The writers in the country engaged in heated debates. Nevertheless, the Literary revolution gradually gained strength until, between 1919-20, about 400 new periodicals were being published in the spoken language. In 1920 the Ministry of Education announced that certain textbooks were to be written in the spoken language. This step marked a victory for the advocates of the Literary revolution.

May 4th Movement

The famous May Fourth movement marked the second phase of the Chinese Renaissance. In 1919, when the Versailles Peace conference decided to give tung, a Chinese province, to Japan, students in the National Peking university demonstrated in vigorous protest against the decision. One result of the demonstration was the beating up of a pro-Japanese official and the burning of his house. The movement gained nationwide support and became so strong as to force the government to dismiss three pro-Japanese officials. The country's intellectuals became politically conscious as a consequence of this movement.

Mass Education

The Mass Education movement signified the third stage of the Chinese Renaissance.

During the World war, James Yen was a volunteer Y. M. C. A. worker among the Chinese laborers (about 200,000 in number) in France. Finding that most of these men could not read or write their own language, "Jimmie" Yen planned to teach them. He compiled a textbook using 2,000 of the most common Chinese characters and called together other Chinese educated workers to help him teach them to the laborers. He was surprised to note that these laborers could read and write the characters he taught them within two months.

When Jimmie Yen returned to China he dedicated himself to the teaching of the illiterate masses, using the same technique he had devised in France. Thus the Mass Education movement was founded, developed and extended throughout the country. Within a decade the number of China's illiterates decreased from 80 to 60 per cent of the whole population through this program of mass education.

Western Culture

The introduction of Western culture was another significant contribution of the Chinese Renaissance. When the Jesuits came to China in the 17th century, they introduced Western mathematics and astronomy to the Chinese. Many valuable scientific treatises were translated into Chinese. But the old scholars were slow in assimilating Western science and all but neglected this golden opportunity to study one of the most important factors that modernized the Western world.

Realizing the importance of science, the leaders of the Chinese Renaissance encouraged its learning. Students were required not only to study natural science, but also to employ scientific methods in their investigation of things. Interest in scientific learning grew apace when students who had studied in American and European universities brought back with them many scientific laboratories. In 1916 the National Geological Survey was founded under the leadership of the late Dr. V. K. Ting. In 1914 the Scientific society was organized. From then on these scientific organizations have been making valuable contributions to China. It is now hoped that with the co-operation of their foreign colleagues, Chinese scientists will equal the contributions made by Western scientists.

The leaders of the Renaissance also tried to introduce the ideal of Western democracy to China, believing with Mazzini that "Democracy is the progress of

C U L T U R E

Chingwah Lee

all through all under the leadership of the wisest and the best."

Evaluation of Values

One of the aims of the Renaissance was the evaluation of values, a phrase borrowed from Nietzsche. "Has the classical learning of China any value?" they asked. Dr. Hu Shih advocated the scientific method in evaluating China's ancient culture.

The element of intellectual doubt crept into the Chinese Renaissance. The attitude of the leaders was sincere, courageous and progressive, but they doubted everything and refused to accept anything without criticism and evaluation. They recognized no authority.

The family system, religion and the teachings of Confucius came under the critical scrutiny of the Renaissance leaders. They modified the first, branded as superstition the second and threw the ethical and moral codes of the third overboard. And Christianity was identified with imperialism.

Summary

On the whole, the Chinese Renaissance has given China a new and living language, a new outlook on life, a freedom from fetters of tradition, the concept of a new civilization and a new scholarship. It has revolutionized old institutions and given new interpretations to certain aspects of China's ancient culture. Whether or not it can bring Chinese culture to the level of that of the West depends upon the continuous effort of the country's present-day intellectuals.

ACADEMIA SINICA TO HAVE MORE RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Nanking, China — The Academia Sinica is reported to have recently completed arrangements for the establishment of two new institutes for research in physiology and geography. This will increase the number of research institutes maintained by this national government cultural organization from 10 to 12.

The existing 10 institutes are for the study of astronomy, meteorology, geology, physics, chemistry, engineering, psychology, history, philology, biology, and the social sciences.

With the exception of the institutes of physics, chemistry, and engineering, which are located in Shanghai, all the other institutes are in Nanking. The Academia Sinica not only carries on original research, but acts as an organ for guiding, promoting and co-ordinating scientific progress in China. Among its

many important activities is the investigation of raw material resources in China in connection with industrial development.

The Academia Sinica was established

in 1928 and is under the direction of Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei. It has an annual budget of \$1,200,000, which will be augmented after the opening of the two new institutes by \$360,000 per year.

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THE JADE BOX

P'ing Yu

ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN— A Point of View

The inhibited Chinese female in the days of pre-Republic China accepted marriage as a matter of course, much as she did the natural facts of life—birth, reproduction, and death. It was something that had to be, something over which she had no control. As it would have been unnatural for her not to do so, in due time she was married.

An intelligent modern Chinese woman today either chooses to marry or to remain single. Broadly speaking, she marries because she knows that marriage is a natural state. Luckily the clamor for independence and freedom has not served to still the inner heart-beat for the instinct of motherhood. In spite of careers to occupy her intellectual life, she is able to accord to marriage and motherhood its proper place in her life.

But many ultra-moderns who pride themselves as being non-conformists, fail to see any longer the necessity for marriage. They claim economic independence, the single standard, the access to a better and unfettered life. Liberty, equality, and fraternity are theirs. Of what need is there for men? No pleasures are denied them. They have unlimited choice of companionship with both men and women. And as long as there is poverty and sickness in society, they will have the privilege of mothering and caring for children. Why then join the already numerous rank of the disillusioned and neurotic wives? Moreover, a wedding ring is no sure symbol of a safe and easy haven nor does love conquer all. How well they know that the present divorce rate indicates an unfortunate state of unsuccessful alliances!

According to the Chinese, the two components of life representing the female and male principles are Yin and Yang. Without them, life is without its heaven and earth, its light and darkness, its good and evil, its positive and negative forces of nature. They represent the qualities of passiveness and activity, of tenderness and hardness, rest and motion. As Yin embodies both peace and love—the ideal of Chinese life, it has therefore been considered the superior and the more essential.

Fundamentally, then, woman is equal and complementary to man and the sexes should be so in life. In truth, however, woman is the fountain-head of life as she holds the power of giving and enriching life. To me, true womanliness then is femininity without parasitism, strength without hardness. Hence, there is defi-

nately a career in marriage for the modern woman. It may not be essential to overcome loneliness or to satisfy the desire for children but it is a vital means to a full and complete life. And it is within the power of every intelligent and creative woman to provide for that which man eternally seeks—the totality of life.

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9 Cameron Alley

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Orders for subscriptions and advertisements may be left at the above agencies

You cannot judge men by their looks.

Riches adorn a house, and virtue adorns the person. The mind is expanded, and the body is at ease. Therefore, the superior man must make his thoughts sincere.

The man who would be benevolent is like the archer. If he misses, he does not murmur against those who surpass him. He simply turns around and seeks the cause of his failure in himself.

RECIPE

"See Yow Bak Op"

(Soy Sauce Squab)

Several husbands have told me that my recipe for "gouchung goh" made excellent mucilage. That could hardly be called flattery. At any rate, one can not expect mere man to handle such a difficult recipe. Let's try something simple this month—just to keep peace in the family!

Put enough "see yow" (soy sauce) in a covered pot to immerse squabs. For each quart of "see yow" add one-quarter cup of "bing tong" (rock sugar). Put on slow fire. Stir occasionally, allowing sugar to dissolve. If desired, a small amount of Chinese parsley may be added to the sauce during process of cooking.

When "see yow" starts to simmer, put in squabs. No additional seasoning is required, as the "see yow" and "bing tong" are sufficient.

Continue simmering for 15 minutes on a very slow fire for an average sized squab. It is better to have it medium well-done than too well done. Remove from "see yow."

Serve half or whole. To serve in true Chinese fashion, cut in half and then into small pieces which may be readily picked up with the fork.

Chicken may be substituted in place of squab, the amount of soy sauce and cooking time increased accordingly. The sauce may be preserved for months if kept in a tightly capped glass jar. It may be used again for "see yow bak op" or any other purpose calling for soy sauce.

American devotees, how about trying this for something different?—"See yow bak op" with steaming hot rice (Chi. Dig., March, 1937)—for vegetables, either green peas or pan fried "bok-choy" will do. Top it off with real Chinese tea and Chinese canned lichee for dessert.

Be sure and drop me a line if your guests don't come back for more.

Geneva, Switzerland—The next world Conference of the Y. W. C. A., will be held in October, 1938, at Hangchow, China, with the Chinese and Japanese branches acting as joint hostesses, according to an announcement by Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall, general secretary of the World's Council of this organization, with headquarters here. Miss Woodsmall is now in the U. S. after attending Y. W. C. A. conferences in the Orient and Canada.

St. Mary's to Graduate English and Chinese Classes



The top picture shows 23 graduates of the Class of 1937 of the English school. Back row, standing left to right: Barbara Yew; Thomas Lew; George Louie; Joseph Lee; Harry Tong; Joseph C. Toy; Douglas Chan; Wilfred Wong; Howard Lee; Albert Choy; Miriam Dang. Middle row, sitting left to right, Ethel Jear; Catherine Fong; Flora Leon; Rose Yee; Wawona Tang; Rev. Geo. W. P. Johnson, C. S. P., Director of St. Mary's; Margaret Yee; Ruby Fong; Lily Chin; Lucille Wong; Agnes Chew. Front, sitting left to right, Gene Lowe; Henry Gee.



Center picture shows 37 graduates of the Chinese primary grades. Back row, standing left to right, Bing Chin; Jack Yee; Harry Lee; Teddy Lee; Howard Tom; Henry Gee; John Wong; Daniel Chu; Gene Lowe; Yue Leong Lee. Third row, standing left to right, Stephen Tom; Harry Chew; Florence Look; Patricia Yee; Fannie Loo; Emily Wong; Mae Tsang; Mary Wong; Genevieve Lee; George Lee; Chester Chan. Second row, sitting left to right, Lily Gee; Anna Loo; Anita Chew; Mr. John Yehall Chin, General Supervisor; Rev. Geo. W. P. Johnson C. S. P., Director; Dr. Chu Chew Shong, principal of Chinese school; Lily Lee; Etta Lee; Blossom Wong. Front row, sitting left to right, James Gee; Kenneth Wong; Joseph Yew; Augustine Gee; Eddie Gee; Theodore Tang; Gee Ling; Henry Fong. Two others not in picture: Willie Wong, Melvin Wong.



Lower picture shows nine graduates of the Chinese Junior High grades. Back row, standing left to right, Robert Lum; Peter Fong; Francis Ong; George Fong; Hubert Chang. Front row, sitting left to right, Helen Jow; Virginia Wong; Mr. John Yehall Chin; Rev. Geo. W. J. Johnson, C. S. P.; Dr. Chu Chew Shong; Anna Chu; Ida Wong.

Graduation Exercises will be held at Old St. Mary's Church, corner California St. and Grant Ave., Sunday, June 6, at 8 p.m.

REVIEWS AND COMMENTS

William Hoy

JOTTINGS FROM A
REVIEWER'S NOTEBOOK

Helen Burwell Chapin, of Mills College, has translated the Year 13 Chinese poems, mostly from the brushes of T'ang Dynasty poets, dealing with the four seasons of the year. Like most of the best Chinese poetry, they are delicate pieces, soft as the spring wind and fragile as the tendril of a flower. She has not attempted to be literal in her translations nor has she committed the unforgivable sin of rhyming them, but has very wisely and adequately captured the spirit of the originals. Translation of such a nature is in itself an achievement of no small merit and demands of the translator a thorough knowledge of Chinese poetical traditions and an intuitive sense of the spirit of Chinese poetry.

Miss Chapin explained that the reason behind her translations was her "desire to background her calligraphy, of which she is both proud and ashamed." Interspersed in her translations she has hand brushed the four Chinese characters for the four seasons. The cover, too, is also brushed with the characters Nin Wen, meaning Year Round, or The Round of the Year. The poem used as both Prologue and Epilogue is an original by the translator. There is also a short preface by Laurence Binyon, noted British authority on Chinese art.

And here we might say a word of tribute to the Eucalyptus press of Mills college which brought out this work. I have always held the belief that poems worthy of being given to the world, either originals or translations, should be finely printed and bound and not just haphazardly slapped together and bound with unattractive covers. The Round of the Year does not disappoint me. It is exquisitely—I almost said beautifully—printed in what looks like fine Chinese rice paper, bound in durable, two-colored paper covers and stitched in Chinese fashion. Not even in China could the poets whose works appeared between these covers have merited such consideration from their printers.

(THE ROUND OF THE YEAR, Poems from the Chinese, translated by Helen Burwell Chapin. 38 pp. Mills College, Calif., The Eucalyptus Press. Edition limited to 500 copies).

As a general principle this column seldom, if ever, says anything about books and magazines not having to do with things Chinese. For once, however, I beg leave to break this rule and say something about a new magazine

Recent Books on China and
Things Chinese

Chinese Jade Throughout the Ages. By Stanley C. Nott. New York: Charles Scribner's & Sons. Illustrated. \$15.

A scholarly and comprehensive review of Chinese jade, its characteristics, history, folklore, and symbolism.

Jade Lore. By John Goette. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. Illustrated. \$4.

A popular factual and historical account of jade and its significant role in Chinese civilization, by a veteran American journalist in China.

A History of the Press and Public Opinion in China. By Lin Yutang. University of Chicago Press. \$2.

An account tracing the role of public opinion and its relation to government in ancient China and the development of modern Chinese journalism.

The Economic Position of the Chinese in the Netherlands Indies. By W. L. Cator, University of Chicago Press. \$3.

A study of past and present conditions.

A valuable handbook of general information and statistics for importers, exporters and financiers.

The Far East in World Politics. By G. F. Hudson. New York: Oxford University Press. \$3.

A study of the relations of the principal world powers in the Orient since the opening of China and Japan.

that has recently made its appearance in San Francisco.

Doubtless many readers already know of this publication. I refer to The Coast, sub-titled A Magazine of Western Writing, and announced as an unofficial cooperative publication of writers on the San Francisco Federal Writers Project. There are nine members on the editorial board, with Lawrence Esatvan

as chairman. It is printed pocket size, has 72 pages and is dated Spring, 1937.

The purpose of this publication, as explained by the editors, is to establish a permanent regional literary magazine to be subsidized, if possible, by the government so that real creative talent may be given an outlet for expression.

The initial issue of The Coast seems to argue well for such a literary cause. Carl Wilhelmson's "Midwinternight" is a vibrant little piece; Miriam Allen DeFord's "Homecoming" is a realistic tale in the manner of Hemingway, but without the latter's sometimes coarse language. This piece was probably based on the lynchings in San Jose not long ago and is a reprint from the Windsor Quarterly. Leon Dorais's "Mama, The Man is Standing There" leaves a haunting impression, while Lawrence Estavan's "The Hope and the Pride" calls forth a feeling of futility. Margaret Wilkins' short piece, "Freedom," reminds me of some of the subjective plotless short stories by some modern Chinese writers several years ago.

Of the articles, Robin Kinkead's "The Red Steam-Roller," presenting first-hand information about the rapid development of the military machine in Russia, is a fine piece of reporting. "Criticism in Orientation," by Edward Radenzel, contains some good criticism of literary critics. Kenneth Rexroth's "Poetry and Society," evidently a chapter from a projected book, is well worth pondering.

Of the eight poems I easily take Kenneth Rexroth's "Another Early Morning Exercise" as the one to my liking, not because it mentioned the fact that the author was in Sam Wo's drinking liquor, or that he argued about the Chinese revolution of 1927, nor even that he talked of Kuo Min Tang and of the poet Tu Fu, but because it was a good, free, descriptive poem with challenging thoughts in it. I cannot help thinking that his mention of Tu Fu was a happy choice: he was first of all a scholar and he wanted peace to write poetry, yet he was forced to fight for an official job because he was poor and of necessity must earn his rice and wine.

These lines from Rexroth's poem are not easily forgotten:

A chill comes over me as I walk along
shivering,
Thinking of a world full of miserable
lives
And all the men who have been tortured
Because they believed it was possible
to be happy.

(Continued on page 18)

CHINATOWNIA

I COVERED THE PICKET LINES

By L. A. H.

(The following article was written at the height of the San Francisco hotel strike, when employees of 15 of the city's leading hotels walked out. Among them were 150 Chinese workers, most of whom were also placed on picket duty. See editorial on page 2—The Editor).

For the first time in my life I saw Chinese pickets in a major local labor struggle. From the Chinese point of view it was an unusual, not to say historic, state of affairs, and just to get a more intimate picture of it, I too, became a Chinese picket, but without benefit of union membership. However, let me tell the story from the beginning—

I had heard and read about the hotel strike just like any other conscientious newspaper reader. The hotel operators were not paying their culinary employees adequate wages, I was told, and on top of this the working hours were long. Therefore these employees had organized and at the opportune time had called a strike in an effort to secure higher wages and shorter hours.

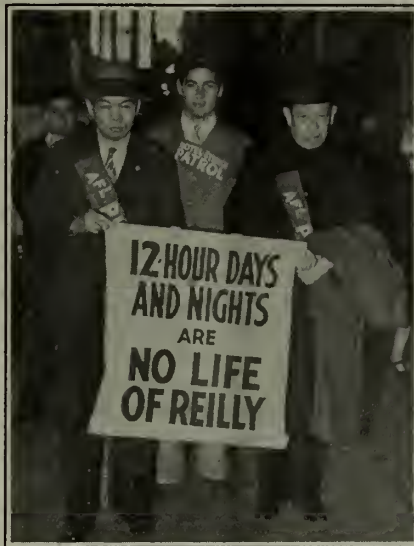
As far as Chinatown was concerned, of course, this strike did not affect its economic life as the General strike and the Maritime strike not long ago did. Nevertheless, from my kinsmen, cousins, and friends I had learned that more than a hundred Chinese employees were thrown out of work by this hotel strike and they were very unhappy about the whole situation. They had not been in any strike before, but they had joined the unions and the unions had told them that they would obtain better wages for their labor if they would strike.

Then, one starry night at twelve, when most good and law-abiding people were safely in the arms of Orpheus (except the irritated guests of the city's strike-bound hotels), I strolled out of Chinatown and turned southwest. I passed several of the hotels which were picketed by men wearing crimson A. F. L. streamers or with large signs across their fronts and backs crying out such messages as "Unfair to Organized Labor," and something about 12½ hours work per day being slavery and so forth. The pickets were quiet, intent and serious about their duties as they walked to and fro in front of the hotels.

Then, in front of one hotel I made my discovery. Chinese pickets!

"Shades of Confucius!" I cried to myself.

I had made no mistake either. They were bona fide Chinese pickets, with A. F. L. streamers strapped on them



Two Chinese pickets, their Irish up, doing their duty in the S. F. hotel strike.

like Legion of Honor banners on French diplomats. One of them was leaning in the doorway, placid and unexcited, a cigarette in his mouth. Another was sitting on a box nearby, with his overcoat turned up, his cap pulled down and hands in pockets. Still another, short and heavy-set, was patrolling the side of the hotel, a sign hanging on his front, which declared to the world that "Twelve and one-half Hours of Work a Day Is No Life of Reilly!" The Chinese Irish was up, it seemed.

Sensing a story, I decided to make the acquaintance of these pickets.

"How are things with you, fellow villagers?" I called to them, using the conventional Chinese mode of greeting.

They returned my salutation amicably, glad to have someone to talk to. Yes, they had been picketing the place for several nights already. Cold, windy nights, too. But they were not complaining—only wishing their unions would win and they could go back to work soon. They told me that there were Chinese pickets stationed at the Fairmont, Palace, Mark Hopkins and Sir Francis Drake—in fact, at all the places where our countrymen were employed.

By this time I had decided to see all the Chinese pickets at the various hotels named and do a little unofficial picketing myself for the cause of labor.

When the bells of Old St. Mary's not far away chimed the hour of 2 a. m., I bid my first picket friends farewell and turned my footsteps toward the Sir Francis Drake.

There I found several Chinese also, one being a veteran cook at the Palace.

"Is this the first time that Chinese

are seen at the picket lines?" I asked.

"Yes," the culinary expert replied, "this is the first time that I can remember that labor has given recognition to us Chinese in a major strike."

"How long ago was your hotel workers' union formed?"

"Only four months ago."

"Is there any discrimination against the Chinese?"

"No; that is, not yet. All nationalities can join the union at present. See those Filipino pickets? They can join, too."

It was 3 a. m. before I left the picket line at the Francis Drake and went over to the St. Francis, the hotel "overlooking beautiful Union Square."

After due courtesies and formalities with the Chinese pickets I found there, I inquired about the whys and wherefores of the strike. I was told of the three demands set forth by the unions to the hotel operators and wholeheartedly supported by the Chinese members. They were: (1) A 40 hour week; (2) arbitration for higher wages by the National Labor Relations board and (3) recognition of the union for preferential hiring.

"Are there any Chinese 'scabs'?" I questioned a Chinese elevator boy.

"Sure," he shot back; "that is just the trouble with our countrymen. If we all stand together and refuse to be 'scabs' we would get quicker union recognition for the Chinese as a whole."

"Do you let these 'scabs' get by the picket lines?"

"Only over our dead bodies," replied my elevator picket.

A little later, in rapid succession, I "walked the blocks" and "chewed the rag" with my countrymen pickets at the Fairmont, Mark Hopkins, and the Palace hotels. When coffee and sandwiches were served I was given due consideration as a gentleman of the press.

So passed an interesting night as an unofficial picket, my first, and perhaps my last. And just when dawn was beginning to break a union patrol car came along and I was given a lift to Union headquarters at 12th and Market on the strength of my CD press card. There I met the picket captain of the strike. As usual, I asked for a statement.

"Convey to your people that the loyalty of the Chinese workers is most beautiful. When an order is given, we can trust them to carry it out."

"And may I have your name, sir?" I poised my pencil.

"A. C. Armstrong."

I concealed my smile as I wrote that down. "Armstrong." Is was such an appropriate name for a picket captain.

CHINATOWNIA

CHINESE IN MISSISSIPPI TO BUILD OWN SCHOOL

Cleveland, Miss.—The dream of a first school for the children of the 1500 Chinese who live in the Delta region of Mississippi may soon be realized if plans now under way are carried to completion.

Under the leadership of the Rev. S. Y. Lee, preacher at the Chinese Baptist Mission here, and a group of Chinese merchants in the Delta, a campaign for funds with which to erect a school building has been going on for several months now.

A tract of land west of the Delta State Teachers college has been decided on as the site of the school. It is hoped that enough funds may be raised for a dormitory, since the children for whom the school is planned are scattered hundreds of miles up and down the state.

MANY SUPPORTERS

Actively aiding the Chinese in their efforts are members of the faculty at the Delta State college, including Miss Laurie Doolittle, head of the demonstration school, Dr. Georgia Lee Tatum of the history department and Dr. Cary C. Doobs, head of the Science department. The Rev. Ira D. Eavenson, pastor of the Baptist church, is another active supporter. Rev. Eavenson was formerly a missionary in China and two years ago organized the Cleveland Chinese Baptist mission.

Joe Hing Lett, a young prominent store owner here, succinctly explained the urgent need of a Chinese school in the following words: "Mississippi is the only state in the Union in which the law is so worded that in the operation of schools Chinese children are discriminated against. In only a very few communities are they allowed to attend the white schools.

"On the other hand, the Chinese have consistently refused to send their children to Negro schools. So for a number of years, Chinese children in the delta have been without any educational facilities except for such part-time private tutoring as their parents might be able to afford."

HOW CHINESE CAME

Exactly when, how or why the first Chinese went to Mississippi is still a mystery. Even the Delta's oldest living Chinese, surnamed Wong, age 92, could shed little light on the matter. He declared he had been there for 62 years and that when he came there were already a couple of his countrymen in the region.

A more probable explanation is the fact that, when the Southern Pacific

railroad completed its tracks from the Pacific coast to New Orleans on May 19, 1881, with the help of 1200 Chinese laborers, some of the latter remained at that junction. Later on many of these may have found work on boats plying the Mississippi river. Still later some of them may have found a better way to make a living by opening small grocery stores along the Delta for the Negro trade. Years after, the cousins and kinsmen of these pioneers followed until today 1500 Chinese are scattered in such towns as Boyle, Merigold, Beulah, Duncan, Drew, Shaw, Alligator, Cleveland, Vicksburg, Greenville, and other smaller places along the Mississippi.

CHINESE POPULATION

Although there are 1500 Chinese in the state, the number of children of these people is only 150, since few of the men have families with them, preferring to have them remain in China. The entire Chinese population in the state owns 300 stores and their trade is still with the Negroes.

In Cleveland, a town of 4000 people, there are nine Chinese stores operated by 32 men, 29 of whom bear the family name of Joe (also spelled Jue, Chou, or Chow).

Only three of the Chinese in Cleveland have their families with them. One, Joe Tong Im, is the only Chinese cotton planter in the Delta. He owns 160 acres of land, runs a store and also has interests in a cotton gin. He is the father of two children, the oldest, a boy named Happy, age seven, never having been to a public school because of the discrimination against Chinese there. As a result, he has had only part-time tutoring.

The second man with a family is Joe M. Sang. He is a gardener and ships a great amount of his vegetable products, such as Chinese cabbage, Chinese mustard greens, and Chinese beans, to Chicago. Joe Sang is the father of a 14-year-old son who has to go to Memphis Tenn., for his American education.

LOOKING FORWARD TO SCHOOL

All of the Chinese in the Delta and others throughout the country are responding to the campaign for the school building funds, as well as many American business concerns who trade with them. The leaders who are going up and down the state asking for contributions look forward to the day when their children may have the benefit of both an American and a Chinese education in a school built through their own efforts.—W. H.

San Francisco—The Cathay Post and Auxiliary of the American Legion recently played host and hostess to Mrs. Oscar W. Hahn, national president of the Auxiliary, when she was here on a tour of the state departments. As national president, Mrs. Hahn is the head of 420,000 members of the Auxiliary throughout the country.

Mrs. Wai Dare, Cathay Auxiliary president, and Mrs. Grace Lee, 7th district vice-chairman, were in charge of the reception.

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CHINATOWNIA



Miss Li Tei Ming

LI TEI MING RETURNS

Li Tei Ming, noted Chinese songstress, returned to San Francisco from a successful tour in Chicago and will be here for a month's rest before resuming her work, when she will go on the Gilmore Hour. In Chicago, Miss Ming received top billing with Jimmy Joy's orchestra at Hotel Stevens, said to be the largest hotel in the United States.

First nighters and critics were very enthusiastic over her repertoire. The Chicago Herald and Examiner commented as follows: "Li Tei Ming, the Chinese prima donna, surprises and delights us not only with her perfect command of the English language, but with the quality of her voice." The Billboard, national theatrical magazine, gave her a star's rating with the following observation: "She has a vibrant, well modulated voice and a charming personality." While in Chicago she also sang over Stations WENR and WGN on coast to coast programs.

"How did you find the Chinese in Chicago?" asked this reporter.

"They are very hospitable, doing all they can to make kindred visitors at home. I felt very privileged in being asked to sing at the Community New Year's celebration."

"With whom did you study singing?"

"In Oregon I studied under Mme. Minna Pelz and at Judge Olson's Conservatory. More recently I studied with Mme. N. Bowman of San Francisco, and Mme. Violet Martens of Chicago."

"How did you happen to take up singing?"

"Ever since I can remember I wanted

to be a singer. My first effort was as a contest winner for Portland's Queen of the May when I was nine years old."

At twelve, when a sophomore in high school she gave a solo at a student body rally. That "public appearance" resulted in her being featured over Station KGW of Portland. She was thus one of the first Chinese girls to sing over the air regularly. This was followed a few years later by her appearance as star in "Kun Yin," one of composer A. Avashomoff's only two personally supervised operatic presentations in America.

Li Tei Ming made herself known in California three years ago when she was chosen as one of the first-prize winners over three thousand contestants in the Golden Gate Theater Talent contest. She was awarded a contract with the R. K. O. circuit, but preferred remaining in San Francisco to resume her voice study, serving as an executive at the Chinese Trade and Travel association at the same time. Then in rapid strides she sang her way to Chicago.—C. L.

CHINESE AGAIN HAVE OWN BANK

San Francisco—This city, the commercial center for the Chinese on the Pacific coast, once more has a Chinese bank since the Bank of Canton recently reopened its branch here May 15.

This bank is an affiliate of the recently re-organized Bank of Canton, Ltd., a British chartered institution with headquarters in Hongkong. Chartered under the laws of California, the Bank of Canton here has a capital of \$500,000 and a surplus of \$125,000.

The step to reopen this institution was initiated months ago by Friend W. Richardson, State Superintendent of Banks. As a result, M. Y. Tang, executive director of the Bank of Canton Ltd., in Hongkong, was sent here with full power of attorney to reorganize the branch.

Until its reopening, San Francisco had been without a Chinese bank since September, 1935, when the Bank of Canton in Hongkong suspended operations of its main and branch offices due to declining silver prices. The head office was reopened during the latter part of last year.

The bank is headed by K. L. Kwong, who was formerly consul general for China here. The seven members of the board of directors include five Californians, one from New York, and one of Hongkong. They are: G. B. Lau, vice-president; Andrew Lowe, vice-president,

(Continued on page 18)



The Grace Nicholson Building

THE GRACE NICHOLSON ART GALLERIES

Pasadena, Calif.—There are many private collections of Chinese art on the Pacific coast. One of these is the Grace Nicholson collection, housed in a green-tiled, steel-reinforced concrete building of Chinese design and located in the commercial center of this city.

The Grace Nicholson art galleries is a building 100 feet wide and 170 feet deep. The archway entrance is flanked by two marble dogs (Ming Dynasty) and leads straight into a Chinese garden beautifully designed with pools, rockeries, Oriental shrubs and flowers, modeled closely from examples of typical Chinese gardens.

Six galleries are located at the rear of the garden, hung with mouse-colored velours and padre cloth. The galleries devoted to Chinese art objects contain fine examples of jades, kossu, velvets, scrolls, porcelains, enamels, snuff bottles, ivories, clay figures and sculptures, from the Wei, Tang, Sung, Ming, and Ching dynasties as well as modern pieces. Galleries are also provided for numerous examples of Indian artifacts, Mexican and Spanish pieces.

There is also a Treasure House of Oriental Art with an art shop and assembly room. The art shop contains a comprehensive collection of teakwood and lacquered carvings, with hundreds of pieces of exquisite panels, figures, mouldings, screens, lanterns, bronzes, and tiles. The Treasure House has many fine Tang and Ching dynasty pieces, including a Ch'ien Lung revolving vase, powder blue with gold decorations. Rhinocero horn cups, fabrics, bead works, silver and enamels ivories and jades abound here.

Daily the art galleries are open to the public from 10 in the morning to 5 o'clock. An average of 2000 visitors pass through them each month.

Miss Nicholson, a native of Philadelphia, born in 1877, was earlier in her life a collector of Indian art objects, and more than 20,000 specimens of her col-

(Continued on page 18)

CHINATOWNIA

THE CHINATOWNIAN

Roams Around

Ahh me, 'tis June, the month of roses and brides—and without further ado the summer breezes waft us news from afar as our New York keyholer reports that Viola Low, formerly of Los Angeles, will make the trek to the altar on May 26th to become the blushing bride of Donald Yuen. . . . Also that Bill Chan has added the role of floorwalker to his multiple accomplishments as a basketballer and baton-wielder. . . . Yes sir! Bill's the proud daddy of a junior now! Mrs. Chan was the former Helen Lee of Chicago. . . . Congrats to all of yez from all of us'n. . . . Roof-garden dances seem to be the fad in little ol' N'Yawk as witness the Chinese Community Council's plans for a shindig atop the International institute on June 3. Funds raised will go toward a field day and the boys' camps, a project that the Council maintains. Active participants will be the C. A. C., and clubs Jeune Doc and Ging Hawk. . . . Add rumors that the Jeune Docs are on the lookout for a spot high, beautiful, and spacious enough (roof-garden again!) for a semi-formal dance and frolic probably to be held late in June.

Two enterprising young Fresnans, James Huie and Allen Lew (the latter our very own CD correspondent), have opened the Twin Dragon creamery. . . . We've always been led to understand the ancient dragon spits fire but now it's being put to new usage . . . the 1937 model concocts ice cream products! Our very best and long may you churn! . . . The recent Raisin Day festivities down yonder way attracted a large aggregation of out of town visitors, among which were Frank Dun and sisters, Dave Lee, Worley Wong, Frank Choy, George Bowen, Al Bowen and the missus to represent the East Bay. The same afternoon, the Wah Sung club of Oakland shellacked the Fresno Colored Athletic club by the score of 9-0. . . . Fay Wah club held its annual dance that night and attracted swingsters from various parts of the state.

It is reported that our Watsonville representative, Alice Shew, and Thomas Lee are secretly engaged with wedding bells in the offing. . . . Another marriage-minded couple are molar extractor Dan Yuke of Sac'to, and Gertrude Dun of Oakland . . . a June merger is scheduled.

We hear once again that the Chinese playground will be illuminated for night-

time recreation. Funds are said to be forthcoming from the WPA . . . nothing definite, though. . . . With the advent of two new cocktail bars, Chinatown has definitely gone anti-W. C. T. U., (if you get what we mean), thus making a grand total of five within a period of six months. . . . And how many of you knew that we were honored recently by the presence of Mrs. F. D. R., the First Lady of the land? She slipped quietly into Chinatown to make a few purchases before continuing on her way to Seattle. . . . And, speaking of Seattle brings to mind that Henry Luke, Jack Wong, Albert Wong, and Edwin Luke are the Chinese members of the University of Washington's June graduating class. . . . Anyhow, if they're not, they should be!

Add important personages . . . C. T. Wang, the new Chinese Ambassador to the United States, passed through San Francisco preparatory to taking up his post at Washington, D. C. . . . The St. Mary's Chinese Social center is giving a benefit show on June 12 in order to provide a summer recreational program whereby children may enjoy and derive benefits from classes such as handcraft, cooking, dramatics, swimming, hiking, athletic and social activities.

More news from the southland . . . in the fillum "The Singing Marine," which stars Dick Powell, appear Frank Young and his syncopators. Incidentally, the orchestra is now branded "Frank Young and His Majestic Mandarins." The Mandarins' latest appearance was at the Fresno Raisin Day dance. . . . The Orient is the locale for the greater part of M. G. M.'s new production "U. S. Smith," which is the talkie version of "Tell It to the Marines." Robert Taylor, Jean Harlow, and Spencer Tracy have the leads. . . . Oh, momma, that man's here again! We mean no other than William Law, who plays the part of the Shanghai chief of police in "Think Fast, Mr. Moto," a mystery thriller starring Peter Lorre. . . . Producers of "The

Girl of the Golden West" are scouting around for Chinese characters. Would that we could emote!

The Chinese Sportsmen are formally installing their new clubrooms on June 5. . . . And who but Stanley Moy, a Stanford alumnus, breezed into town recently from Portland! He promptly celebrated by investing in a new gillopipi . . . don't rush, gals!! . . . And 'way up thar in Chico, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Lee were hosts at a dinner honoring the younger group which participated in the Chico State Pioneer celebration. . . .

More news from the southland. . . . Elsie Lee, popular member of the Los Angeles Tennis and Mei Wah clubs left on the S. S. Hoover on May 25 to attend Lingman university . . . CD will miss your reporting, Elsie. . . . The Cosmopolitan club on the Trojan campus finds Eugene Choy running for prexy. . . . And what's this? Another couple succumbing to spring fever and Reno, an unbeatable combination! Congrats to newlyweds John Chan and Mary Hing. . . . At the annual Fiesta de Mayo on the L. A. J. C. campus, the Cathay Cultural club's booth won laurels for being the most attractive. Outstanding were Chinese art objects and literature on modern China. The success of the booth was determined by members Quon Louie, Willa Kim, Lo Han Lee, Richard Yee, and Alice Lee. . . . A week end at Du Brock's Mountain resort was the inducement of the Chinese Students' association of Southern California to bring about an assembly of both American-born Chinese and students from China. Guests of honor were Consul and Mrs. Tsech'ang K. Chang and Consul C. C. Huang. . . . The International institute sponsored the fourth of a series of Chinese Cultural evenings on May 19. The speaker for the evening was Mr. Guy Chong Hing Ho, who discussed current problems of China. Mr. Ho received his B. S. degree from Nan-

(Continued on page 18)

BAKERSFIELD INVITES YOU:

The Bakersfield Mei Lan Club (formerly the G. S. C.) announce their Fifth Annual Dance to be held on June 19, 1937, at the exclusive Stockdale Country Club. Music will be furnished by Everett Jones and his famous radio orchestra.

The dance will be invitational. All visitors are assured of a cordial welcome.

The Mei Lan Club
"Where Hospitality Reigns"

CHINATOWNIA

Thousands of out of town visitors are pouring into S. F. and into Chinatown, as this is written, for the Golden Gate Bridge fiesta. Foon Ying! In other words, welcome!

Hats off to Lee Gim of Colusa! He's the man back of the mushroom growth of a series of modern and successful American grocery stores in central California. His company has large stores in Santa Rosa, Napa, Woodland, Stockton, Marysville and Colusa, all doing good business daily. . . . 20-year-old Emma Wong of Vallejo won the Chitena popularity contest by a big margin. Trailing her were Rubye Foo, closely tagged by Janie Koe of Portland. . . . A promising tennis player is Joe Wah Jr. of Marysville, being ranked top in a recent school tournament. . . . Virginia Wah, a pretty left-hander, has quite a slashing forehand of her own, too. . . . Seen on the nite tennis court of Marysville were Henry Yee, Bertha Wah, Bob Wong, George Lee. . . If you can stand it, you can play all nite on that court. . . . Ardent tennis fan is Dr. Walt Yee of Sac'to, who was seen on the courts there, at S. F., and at Marysville, all within three days time. . . . Ruby Kim Tape has been selected for jury service in Yuba County, the first Chinese woman to serve in this capacity, I believe. . . . Amy Chung of Grass Valley dropped in for a few moments on her Marysville friends. . . . Al Hing of Sac'to was one of the fastest Chinese sprinters a decade ago, his time for the 100 yard dash being 10 flat. Raced against Paddock once and was only barely beaten. . . . Stockton has its Wolves club but Marysville has its Rat club. Members are Art Yee, Conrad and Billie Won. . . . Seven-year-old Bertha Leong was bumped on the street by a motorist the other day in front of Joe Moke's store on Grant Avenue. Moke was the good Samaritan and took the girl to the hospital for an examination, which revealed she was only slightly bruised. A kind deed, sir! . . . On Sunday, May 30, the L. A. netsters will play Chitena in S. F. . . . I certainly enjoyed the Square and Circle's benefit show. The money will go for a good cause. . . . Did you ever see so many happy faces as at the Commerce Bulldog dance at the Trianon the other nite?

From the ruler down to the mass of the people, all must consider the cultivation of the person the root of everything.



Three of the four aged Chinese who were repatriated back to their homeland recently through government funds. Left to right are Toy Yew, Jew Yick and Loo Lung Nuey. The fourth one, Chan Wah Lut, is not in the picture.

CHINESE REPATRIATED THROUGH STATE FUNDS

San Francisco—For the first time in California's history, a group of four aged indigent Chinese men were recently returned to their homes in Canton, China, through specially appropriated state relief funds. These men had been with-

out steady employment for more than three years and at the time of their repatriation were receiving relief from the State Relief administration.

The home districts of two of the men were Toyshan, while the third came from Sun Wui, and the fourth Hoy-ping. Thus they were all Sze Yap people, the

(Continued on page 16)

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HUMOR AND SATIRE

A CHINESE COLLEGE WOMAN

Editor: THE CHINESE DIGEST

Sir:

In the space of a few paragraphs, I wish to refute a few statements as expressed by Jane Kwong Lee in her article, "A Chinese College Woman," which was published in your May issue. Since I feel it is impossible to deal with the lady's utterances in detail without a barrage of arguments, I shall confine myself to just a few observations.

The average Chinese high school graduate enters college with the sole purpose of whiling away four years (or less as the case may be) until the prospects of marriage grow more imminent. In a round-about way her ideals are directed toward this end although they are fancifully disguised under the headings of higher learning, culture, and academic supremacy, whereas, in reality, the var-

ious campuses provide nothing more than atmosphere and background for "boy meeting girl." Books mean little or nothing to her. They are simply a means by which one crams to pass an examination, whether it be midyear or final.

There is no idealism or spirituality about the aims of the Chinese college woman today; she believes entirely in the material. She is tainted with a superiority complex and labors under the delusion that a bachelor's degree will enable her to get a position more quickly and with higher pay than that of the afore-said average high school graduate, who, in the majority of cases, steps into such "mediocre" jobs as file-clerking, waiting on tables, or working in chain stores.

With the establishment of more junior colleges easy entries are provided those who fail in their university entrance requirements. They spend their apprenticeship in the deplored and generally

conceded lower levels of learning and then go on to the institutions of higher learning to which they *could not enter two years before*. Hence, how can it be said that the college woman of today is of the select class when junior colleges are no more than a means to an end and universities are no more than diploma mills? With a minimum of industry almost anyone can obtain a degree. If, after four years, she fails to land a man *then* she dedicates herself to higher learning, social reform, and an aptitude for expressing vulgarities in a refined manner.

Taking up a conglomerate array of subjects the average Chinese college women can excel in no one of them. Were this not so then why is it that so many, upon completing a four-year curriculum, find themselves entering business colleges to train up on the essentials of typing, bookkeeping, shorthand, etc.?

A CHINESE COLLEGE WOMAN.

Chinese Repatriated

(Continued from page 15)

original home of the greater portion of Chinese in America today. Toyshan was formerly known as the Sun-ning district until recent years.

PIONEER GENERATION

The four men recently returned to China through their own voluntary consent represented the small group of surviving members of the first generation Chinese in this country. Two of them had come in the eighties, the others during the nineties. All of them had left their homes for America in their twenties, seeking their share of the gold they had heard from others in their villages could be easily earned in the new world. They all came of farming stock, simple, sturdy hard-working men, only too willing to labor for their hire.

These men came as registered laborers. Toy Yew, the oldest of the group, landed in San Francisco in 1881. Prior to his last return to China he made only three trips home to see his family, each trip taking but a year. He had, therefore spent more than half a century in this country. According to his own statement, he had never been outside of the state of California. He worked most of his youthful years in Chinese laundries as a washer until his eyes became bad from the constant assault of soap fumes. Before 1930 he was able to secure steady employment, but after that date work became scarce for him, due both to the depression and his advancing age. Since 1933 he has been no longer able to find

any more work anywhere.

Chan Wah-lut also came to the U. S. in 1881, and subsequently made only two trips back home. For some 40 years he labored in the agricultural regions of California wherever Chinese workers were needed. As agricultural work lasted only several months a year Chan supplemented his earnings in the city by doing all sorts of odd jobs. In 1930 age incapacitated him for further strenuous work. His last employment was on government work relief projects under the CWA, SERA, and WPA.

Loo Lung-nuey left his village home in Hoy-ping district and landed in America in 1890, when his countrymen by the hundreds were still coming into San Francisco by every boat. For three decades he made several hundred dollars each summer by going to Alaska and working in the salmon canneries there. At that time Chinese laborers monopolized this great Pacific coast industry and several Chinese companies in San Francisco amassed fortunes hiring and shipping Chinese crews to Alaska.

At one time Loo operated vegetable farms in California in partnership with kinsmen, but none of them prospered. In 1932 he became one of several hundreds of unemployed aged Chinese. When the SERA (State Emergency Relief Administration) was set up here, he was one of the very first Chinese to apply for relief work.

Jew Yick's life in this country paralleled Loo Lung-nuey's. He came to the U. S. in 1892 and subsequently also

spent some 30 years working several months annually in the Alaskan fish canneries. In 1932 his age disqualified him for any more work of this nature, and before the coming of the SERA in 1934 he had subsisted by helping in a joss house in return for his meals. In his later years he was afflicted with Parkinson's syndrome, which is paralysis of the hands characterized by shaking of the muscles.

GLAD TO GO HOME

All four men had wives, children, and grandchildren in China, and were glad to be sent back to their families to spend their remaining years. They had first come to San Francisco when the city was in the early stages of growing pains and their own people were receiving none too good treatment from the white labor elements, but when they left recently they could see from their ship the two giant bridges across the Golden Gate which stood as symbols of the city's coming of age. As for their people who remain here, they had lived to see them accepted wholeheartedly as part and parcel of the motley population which makes up San Francisco.—W. H.

Rivers and hills may be easily altered; man's natural disposition is difficult to change

To learn what is good, a thousand days are not sufficient; to learn what is evil, an hour is too long.

S P O R T S

WA SUNG OPENS 12th BASEBALL SEASON

By HECTOR ENG

Oakland, Calif.—Embarking on its twelfth season in baseball, the Wa Sung campaign is already in full swing. The Oaklanders have severed connections with the Berkeley International league and rejoined the Northern California Baseball Managers' association. The players believe that encountering the same faces game after game fosters over-friendliness between the clubs and takes away the "fight" incentive.

Booking weekly tilts under the Association, Wa Sung will vie with all the leading semi-pro aggregations in the East-bay and in Northern California. Against these formidable foes, the Oaklanders have mustered an imposing line-up, fortified at every position by a returning veteran and bolstered in the reserve ranks by the addition of several promising recruits. For the first time in years Coach Al Bowen and Captain Key Chinn will have ample material to build from.

Al Bowen, Joe Lee (now playing his fourth year on the S. F. State varsity), Hugh Fung and Eddie Hing, will bear the brunt of the mound work. Al Bowen has regained his fast ball and will top many victories this year, while on the receiving end is Hector Eng. Bill Fung is a 180-pound strapping newcomer who only needs experience to become a top-notch catcher.

A bulwark of the inner defense is the fleet shortstop, Key Chinn, who has charge of the team on the field. Covering the second hassock is diminutive Sung Wong, while George Bowen, the clean-up batter, is on third. Joe Lee and Al Bowen alternate on first base when the other is twirling. A San Francisco all-star soft-baller, George Chinn, is being groomed for a berth in the infield, as is also Walter Dang, who was captain of his school team in China. Kenneth Lee, saxophonist and scholar, has evinced a desire to play the great American pastime. He has had experience on the Hawaiian All-Stars of a few years back.

The Wa Sung heavy hitters patrol the outfield. In Allie Wong, center fielder, is one of the greatest ball players, both American and Chinese, in the bush leagues today. He has been approached by Pacific Coast league and minor league scouts to play ball for a livelihood and is destined to eclipse George "Blackie" Chan as the greatest Chinese player to don a uniform. Potentially the longest clouter on the club, Frank "Oscar" Dun has a ground-annihilating lope and a

deadly arm in left field. Massive Tom Hing, a carbon copy of Babe Ruth except in hitting, guards right field, closely pressed by muscular Bob Chow, who is playing capable ball this season. To utilize his height, Eli Eng is being converted from an outfielder into a first baseman.

Wa Sung plans to engage in many out-of-town games this summer, and has already played in Fresno on May 15th. Buck Lai, manager of the touring Hawaiian All-Stars, has been attending games in Oakland. A clash with them is in the offing when the team comes over to the mainland. Lai wishes to enlist some of the Wa Sung members to compete for his outfit. This group will travel across the continent, playing all the better teams enroute. As a matter of fact, he expects to play in all of the major league stadiums in the East.

SECOND ANNUAL HIP WO INTERCLASS TRACK MEET

San Francisco—Attended by some 200 students, the second annual interclass track and field meet of the Hip Wo Chinese school was recently held at the Golden Gate old stadium. A committee of officials selected from the school, the Chinese Y. M. C. A., and the Chinese Methodist center, headed by the Rev. David K. Lee, witnessed six record-breaking performances at this meet.

First place winners of the meet are as follows:

Class "A" (Boys)—George Dong, Marshall Lew, Ed Loke, Bertram Chan, William Lee.

Class "A" (Girls)—Mabel Chin, Ida Lum.

Class "B" (Boys)—Ding Yee, Samuel Chin, Fay Lee, William Lee, Ed Chong, Robert Young, Harry Wong, Lincoln Mark.

Class "B" (Girls)—Frances Wong, Mary Tong.

Class "C" (Boys)—Harry Hong, George Chew, William Chan.

Class "C" (Girls)—Ella Mark, Alice Hong, Rose Pon.

CHINESE TRACK STARS SCORE

San Francisco.—The Chinese Playground stars ran off with top honors at the 16th annual track meet held under the auspices of the city's Recreational commission recently in Kezar stadium.

With over 25 city playgrounds entered in the meet, the Chinese participants were able to score 82½ points and were at least 30 points ahead of their nearest rivals.

In relays the Chinese and Hayward

SPORTS PERSONALITIES

Joe Lee has earned the title of the "Chinese Jimmy Reese" among local baseball circles because of his exceptional ability both at the plate and on the field. He is playing his fourth year on the S. F. State College varsity team, and is also the first baseman for the Oakland Wa Sung nines. He has a fielding average of .990 and a batting mark of .303.

Mild looking, bespectacled, Joe Lee is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee You of Oakland. He graduated from McClymonds high school there in 1932. While in high school he played baseball and basketball for two years. He was president of the sophomore class, member of the rally committee in his junior year, and athletic committee member in his senior term.

Joe weighs only 140 pounds, but is exceptionally fast. Besides playing baseball at S. F. State, he has also been one of the outstanding players on its lightweight basketball team for four years. He is sergeant-of-arms in the Block "S" society, was treasurer of the Associated Men's students, and representative of his class in the Men's association.

Joe is working for an Elementary-Junior high teaching credential, and will graduate this summer. He is especially interested in physical education and psychology.

Portland, Ore.—Albert and Frank Ding, Portland-born Chinese and graduates of Oregon State College, are serving with the U. S. Engineers as electrical engineers on the Bonneville Power Construction project. This project is building the Bonneville dam and is financed by federal funds to the amount of \$50,000,000. The dam, when completed, will tame the second mightiest river in the country. . . . E. L.

San Francisco—When the China Clipper inaugurated the first U. S. to China air mail service here recently, on board were six peach trees sent by Luise Rainer, famed star of "Good Earth," to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek.

Harmony should be the policy of the family; diligence that of the individual.

Learning which does not daily advance will daily decrease.

playgrounds tied 29 points each.

Silver and bronze medals will be awarded first and second place winners, while ribbons will be given third and fourth place winners.

CONTINUATION PAGE

Chinese to Have Bank

(Continued from page 13)

National Dollar stores; N. Schmulowitz, attorney; Joe Shoonig, president, National Dollar stores; Peter S. Sommer, attorney; M. Y. Tang, executive director, Bank of Canton, Ltd., Hongkong; C. H. Wang, manager, Bank of China, New York.

The Grace Nicholson Art Gallery

(Continued from page 13)

lections are now in numerous museums throughout the east and Canada. Her introduction to Chinese art came about through Morgan Shephard, partner of Paul Elder of San Francisco, when he sent his private collection of Chinese art objects to her for disposal. Her interest thus stirred, she commenced to study this subject in earnest. She built up a reference library on Chinese ceramics and later familiarized herself with the finest examples of Chinese art in eastern museums and private collections. In 1929, after she had built the Grace Nicholson building, she made a trip to China. Today her art galleries are the mecca for thousands of tourists to Pasadena and for expert buyers and collectors of Chinese art throughout the west coast.

The Chinatownian Rooms Around

(Continued from page 14)

king university in 1935 and at present is enrolled in the University of Southern California's College of Dentistry.

From the City of Angels (!) we fly up to Portland where Wilson Leong emceed at the formal banquet of Tau Delta Sigma at Linfield college. . . . Portland, the city of tennis-players, has more cause to enthuse with the return of Henry Wu, from China, who was No. 2 man at Reed college in Portland during his three years' attendance there. . . . Plans are being formulated again for the 1937 Rose festival (June 9-11), an affair that is ever-colorful and attractive enough to attract visitors from far and wide. . . . Dorothy Wong's engagement to Henry Sue was revealed at the Hoy Sun Low on May 9 by Mrs. Rose Wong. . . . Best wishes!

To show you that nothing is impossible in this day and age we take you from Oregon to Illinois in the space of a sentence. . . . and here were are in Chicago! Folks down south in Mississippi for the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. William Pang, which occurred in the early part of May, were Anita Moy, Mrs. Philip Moye, and George Wong. . . . At the Young China Auxiliary raf-

fle dance on May 7, the first prize of \$15.00 and the second of \$5.00 were won by Miss Fay Washburn and Mr. Joe Duffy, respectively. . . .

That's all for the month, brethren . . . come July and firecrackers will pop, we hope!!! S'long. . . . R. R.

Jottings From Notebook

(Continued from page 10)

Very few of the stories and poems are not worth a good thoughtful reading. That some of them seem obscure and confused in thought and presentation is forgivable in a first effort, since they could be taken as being experimental.

It is not to be assumed that the contributors to The Coast are amateurs in the art of writing, for they are not. Mariam Allen DeFord has several biographical works to her credit; Leon Dorais is a contributor to magazines; Lawrence Estavan has worked on newspapers for ten years and has published many poems; Hilaire Hiler has published two books and has two others in the presses called "The Artist's Pocketbook" and a "Bibliography of Historic Costume;" Robin Kinkead was newspaper correspondent in Russia for six years; Raymond Larson has published three books of poetry; Kenneth Rexroth is preparing a volume of poems for publication; Nahum Sabsay published a novel entitled "Hurricane" in 1934; Margaret Shedd has had stories and sketches in Theatre Arts, Manuscript, and Literary America; Dorothy Van Ghent published a book of poetry "Mirror Images" in 1931; and Carl Wilhelmson brought out a novel, "Midsummernight" in 1930, which was also translated into French.

On the whole the talent shown in the first issue of The Coast should justify its editor's fervent hope for a real regional literary medium which will give outlet and recognition to creative writers on the Coast. I for one look forward to future issues with interest.

New Chinese Ambassador Arrives

(Continued from page 3)

larly anxious to see the overseas Chinese in the joint efforts of advancing their welfare collectively and the welfare of their country."

"Please describe for the readers the efforts of the government in achieving unity and stability within China," was the next request your interviewer put to the Ambassador. Dr. Wang commented thus:

"It is my opinion that the last few years, since the Nationalist government

was established in Nanking, China has made more efforts in construction and organization than at any other time in her long history. Briefly, China has built 100,000 kilometers of roads. She has constructed railroads to all vital centers of the nation. Railroads have been completed from Hankow to Canton, from Tungkwang westward to Sian, and from Hangchow to Chengtu. Other routes are projected into Szechuan, the largest province of China, and open that interior to commerce. Capital is now flowing from the port cities into the interior. This is a matter of great importance.

"The government is doing much work in rural reconstruction and water conservancy. Since 80 per cent of the population are farmers one can see the value in this direction. The crop has been unusually good this year. In the field of education I have just received a report from the government stating that 12,000,000 students will graduate from the schools of China next month, and there are 50,000,000 in the schools today. The modernization of municipal government is making steady progress. The cities have wide roads, light and water systems, and the municipalities are paying particular attention to public health today. The question of peace and order is very satisfactory."

When asked for a message to the young people and Chinese students in this country, Ambassador Wang said,

"Concerning our younger population it gives me great satisfaction to know that they are taking higher courses in education. I hope they want to return to China, and particularly to learn the national language, for it is most important."

Dr. Chengting T. Wang is a seasoned diplomat, as well as a veteran statesman. He was twice Foreign Minister of the Republic, one time the President of the Senate of China, and has held the portfolios of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Industries. In 1919 he was a delegate to the Paris Peace conference but he withheld China's signature to the Treaty of Versailles. From 1929 to 1931 while as Foreign Minister he secured tariff autonomy for China after eighty years of foreign control. Dr. Wang is no stranger in the United States. He is a former student at Michigan, a son of Yale, and, during his student days, was the first general secretary of the Chinese Students' Christian association of North America which has a continued existence as an organization for promoting Sino-American goodwill.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Two Ambassadors

In her choice of plenipotentiaries to the United States it seems that China has always been fortunate to find just the right men for this arduous and often thankless job. When she sent Alfred Sze here several years ago the consensus of opinion of those who are directly concerned with the foreign affairs of both countries was that a better choice could not have been made. Now in sending C. T. Wang to America another happy selection has been made.

"C. T.," as the new ambassador is known to his friends, is, like Ambassador Sze, well acquainted with America, its form of government, education, and the psychology of its people. Part of his education in Yale decades ago was in learning American pep and Yankee humor, and in cultivating a love for competitive sports. This extra-curricular activity later served him well in selling the Y. M. C. A. movement in China and still later in the fields of diplomacy. In the sphere of diplomacy Alfred Sze is more experienced and shrewder than "C. T.," but in diversity of accomplishments the latter surpasses Sze. Alfred Sze is one of China's few career diplomats, but C. T. Wang has been a Y. M. C. A. secretary, railway director, foreign minister and promoter of national athletics.

In the arena of Chinese politics during recent years, C. T. Wang has been buffeted by the winds of circumstance; but, at heart an idealist, he has hewn his career in keeping with his high idealism. That he has been able to do this in a China of revolutions and political up-heavals speaks well for his qualities both as a man and as a diplomat.

Old Chinese Settlement

Recently our Consul General C. C. Huang visited Oroville, a sleepy little California town not far from Marysville, and found some interesting things to report about the place. Less than a decade after the discovery of gold in the state, Chinese miners and laborers began to drift into the town until, before anyone knew it, there were some 30,000 pig-tailed Celestials who had settled in the place. Somehow, either by general contributions or the initiative of private individuals a Chinese temple was caused to be built in the midst of the Chinese quarters, with idols, incense sticks and urns, and other accessories of worship imported from China. Oroville at that time must have looked more like a miniature Celestial empire than a white mining town.

But when gold petered out in the California hills and persecutions began to be waged against them, the Chinese left Oroville almost en masse, never to return. Only several hundred remained.

When Consul Huang went there last month he found only a handful of aged countrymen in the place who were apparently content to remain the rest of their days there. The temple, built more than half a century ago, was still standing, but was falling to pieces and utterly unused. Of the old Chinese quarters, fires over a period of years had erased all traces.

Since the Chinese temple was an historic landmark of the town Consul Huang approached Oroville's mayor to talk over possibilities of preserving this site. The upshot was that a committee of ways and means of the town's substantial citizens was chosen to obtain funds and convert the temple into a sort of museum. The Consul told us that he hoped to send someone there shortly to take an inventory of the articles still in the temple.

We are glad to note that a Chinese social worker and a physician are two out of forty persons listed on the city's Community Chest Year-Round speakers' bureau for 1937-38. The social worker is Samuel D. Lee, case worker at the local State Relief Administration agency, while the other is Dr. Margaret Chung, M. D., nationally known physician and surgeon. Mr. Lee's subject is "Chinatown Today," while Dr. Chung's is "Chinatown's Health." We know of no two persons in the community who are better qualified to speak on these topics.

Chinese Studies

A thirst for a knowledge of the Chinese language is abroad in California among American business people and students, if a recent report which came to us is true. In Los Angeles alone 600 people during the last eight years have taken up class work for the study of written and spoken Chinese. In San Francisco also many adults have taken up this study and some have advanced to that stage of linguistic proficiency when they can come into Chinatown and converse with the merchants in our own Cantonese tongue.

It is interesting to note that those who have taken up the learning of Chinese are most of them business and professional people as well as students who expect to reside in China at some future

date, or who have business with and in the Orient, while another group is purely interested in the study of Chinese history, art and civilization. These individuals know that the day is not far off when a sufficient knowledge of China and the Chinese language will be invaluable for commercial, scientific, and cultural purposes.

Staff Changes

The name of Dorothy Wing has been added to the staff as our new Advertising Manager, replacing Thomas W. Chinn, who resigned due to pressure of other work. Miss Wing, like our associate editor and circulation manager, is also a graduate of the University of California. The CD is fortunate in having her on the home staff and hopes she will remain with the publication for some time.

To Miss Wing we extend a sincere word of welcome, while to Thomas Chinn we express our equally sincere regrets that his valuable service is lost to us. Perhaps at some future date he may be with the CD again, we hope.

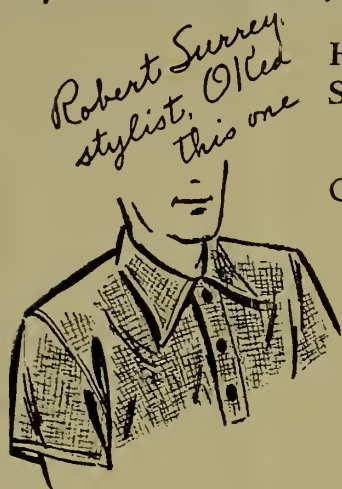
Another new name on the staff roster is H. K. Wong, although he is by no means a new member at all. In fact, he has been with us for months already but was not willing to let his identity be known until now. He is the man who, with the help of our various correspondents, edits the Roaming Around column and who signs himself R. R. "H. K." does a lot of roaming up and down the state, and like the capable reporter that he is, knows just where to get news of our younger crowd's social and other activities. For news from afar he has the aid of more than a dozen authorized CD correspondents from Honolulu to New York. "The Chinatownian Roams Around" is edited by one man but written by a staff bigger than our home office personnel—which is why R. R. covers so much territory.

Berkeley, Calif.—At the 74th Commencement of the University of California, two graduate and three undergraduate scholarships were awarded the following Chinese students:

Graduate scholarships—International House-Yenching University Exchange Scholarship to Shou-Jui Chao, Tientsin, China; Governor Pardee Scholarship to Henry D. Moon, San Francisco.

Undergraduate scholarships—Sidney Hellman Erhman Scholarship to Haw Chan, San Francisco; Oriental Institute Scholarships to Benjamin Chow, San Jose; Lawrence S. Jue, San Francisco.

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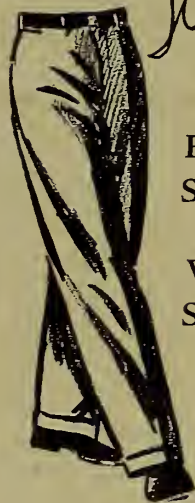
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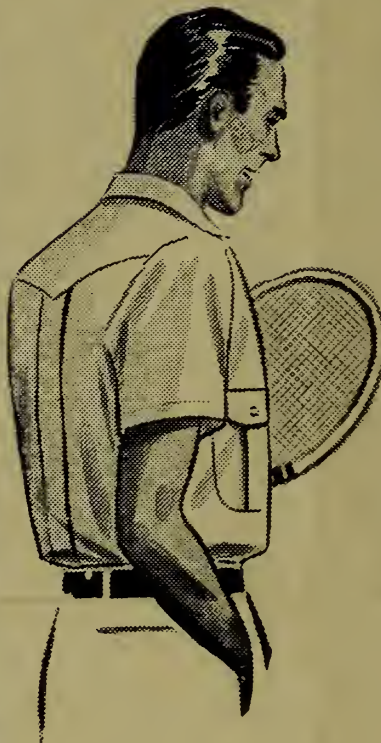
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CHINESE DIGEST



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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Vol. 3, No. 7

July, 1937

Ten Cents



Scenes taken in a Chinatown theatre during the active performance of an opera. Top and lower pictures show the players in action on the stage, exactly as it is done in China, scenery, costume, property and all. The center pictures show two of the actresses just finishing make-up, while the male performer is putting on the last touches in the little dressing space allotted to him. (See article entitled "Celestial Drama in Chinatown" in this issue.)

EDITORIAL

The CHINESE DIGEST is a non-profit publication devoted to the interpretation of China and Chinese culture, ancient and modern, and to the dissemination of information, data and discussion of the history, life, problems, progress and activities of the Chinese in America. The CHINESE DIGEST is the only journal of its kind in the United States.

LIGHTING THE CHINESE PLAYGROUND

Lighting the Chinese playground in order to provide public recreational facilities for the children of the Chinese community has been a subject of discussion among various civic-minded groups in Chinatown for several years. In the whole scheme of city administration, providing lights for one playground is a matter of minor consideration compared with problems which affect the well being of a greater number of people than that of several thousand Chinese children. But to the younger and civic-minded element of Chinatown, especially those who exercise political franchise, the lighting of the community's playground is of first rate importance and must be provided for at the earliest possible moment.

It need not be pointed out at this date how necessary it is that Chinatown should be provided with recreational facilities both day and night. With the playground open only during the daytime, the children, young boys and girls who have more time for recreational activities at night, are forced by necessity to go to other public places in the city. There are, it is true, three social centers in the community which provide some evening recreational activities, but the facilities are inadequate. Children are forced to stay home in their congested tenement houses and amuse themselves as best they can. Many romp around the streets because they can find no place to play at night. This lack of night playground facilities is one of many problems in this community which has long demanded an early solution.

It seems, however, that at last the Chinese playground will soon be lighted for night recreation. At least two Chinatown civic groups have, in recent months, used their influence in asking the city fathers to make an appropriation for the realization of this needed improvement. The Chinese American Citizens' Alliance and the Chinatown Progressive Association, the latter backed by the North Beach Improvement Association, both couched their petitions in about the same terms and requested immediate action.

As a result, the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, headed by Alfred Roncovieri, recently recommended the appropriation of \$3250 for the installation of light in the Chinese playground. This recommendation was approved by the Board of Supervisors and the appropriation was included in the budget for the next fiscal year.

It looks now as if the solution of one Chinatown problem is in sight. Getting this appropriation was not easy, because for several years previously the issue had been sidestepped by the city fathers. Last year it was rumored that the measure would be approved, but at the last minute it was placed in the category of unfinished business. Thanks, however, to the efforts of both the Chinese American Citizens' Alliance and the Chinatown Progressive Association, this appropriation was finally effected this year.

THE CHINESE DIGEST

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STAFF

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F A R E A S T

THE SOURCE OF CHINA'S
NEW-FOUND STRENGTH

(The following article is contributed by a Chinese journalist residing in Shanghai who, for personal reasons, does not wish to reveal his name. The opinions voiced in his article are entirely his own and not necessarily those of the CHINESE DIGEST.—Editor.)

When a Japanese banker, in charge of the Shanghai branch of one of the leading financial institutions in Tokyo, warns his countrymen that the Chinese people are no longer incohesive like a tray of sand, but are hardening into cement in consequence of external pressure, wide interest is aroused as to the truth of the statement and its implications. Mr. Seiji Yoshida, as representative of the Mitsubishi Bank and Chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, must be regarded as having some authority to express the views of the local business community of which he is a prominent member, and in a pamphlet he has written (which has been widely distributed among Japanese business-men by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce) he calls attention to the necessity of the Japanese Government and people correcting their mistaken ideas about political, economic, and general conditions in China. Mr. Yoshida warns his countrymen against regarding the progressive trend of affairs with indifference, and urges immediate action to improve Sino-Japanese relations—the abandonment of a "strong" policy, and the adoption of one which is not only practical but acceptable to China. This outspoken declaration by a Japanese banker engaged in business in China, following upon the many bitter denunciations of Japan's policy which have been made recently in the Diet, and followed in turn by the appointment of a new Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo who has described the Japanese "superiority complex" as the greatest obstacle to reaching an understanding with China—all these things go to suggest that the gradual hardening of "sand" into "cement" is coming to be recognized as a demonstrated fact, and a change which has to be reckoned with by all who are in any way interested in or affected by the trend of China's affairs.

A further point of considerable importance is the Japanese banker's recognition of the fact that external pressure has been largely responsible for expediting this hardening process, which in turn completely refutes the contention which has been frequently put forward by Chi-

anese relations—the abandonment of a merely jealous—that the policy followed by the National Government since the crisis of 1931 has been weak and vacillating, and that some of its most responsible leaders have been "pro-Japanese," passively if not actively. The truth of the matter is that the only hope of China's "sand" being turned into "cement" was to gain time for that process to take place. Sand can be scattered like chaff even by a light summer breeze, but if time can be gained to use that sand for making cement, a structure can be erected which will withstand the most devastating typhoon.

It has been said that China's foreign policy—and more especially her attitude toward Japan—has undergone a marked change during the past year. To some extent that is true, and it is also true that Japan's attitude toward China has been modified, to the extent that the terrific pressure brought into operation six years ago has been relaxed. There was a moment when China's position was so desperate that the very existence of the National Government was in danger of collapse. There was a period when scores of urgent telegrams passing between Mr. Wang Ching-Wei, President of the Executive Yuan, General Chiang Kai-Shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, and General Ho Ying-Chin, Minister of War, clearly revealed to the readers of these messages the appalling weakness of China's position, threatened within by armed Communist forces and without by a foe whose tremendous strength was overpowering. Desperate though the situation was at that time, Mr. Wang Ching-Wei told the Central Party authorities that he was prepared to take full responsibility for the consequences of immediate armed resistance and opening hostilities, but he warned his colleagues of the Central Executive Committee and Central Political Council what the probable consequences of such a decision would be. If, however, with full knowledge of the facts laid before them, they decided that the moment had come to resort to warlike measures, he as President of the Executive Yuan was prepared to carry out their instructions.

Those instructions were not given. Instead, the Party leaders approved Mr. Wang Ching-Wei's policy—not of absolute non-resistance, but of gaining time for "sand" to become "cement." They realized the folly of attempting to offer resistance before the nation was sufficiently "hardened" to make such action effective, and the wisdom of their deci-

sion has been since proved by events. Yet it was not long before some of those who had approved concentrating upon defense rather than defiance were criticizing the National Government for its "weakness," and complaining that Mr. Wang's policy was merely encouraging further aggression. The Tangku truce—like that which brought the Shanghai hostilities to an end—was bitterly criticized by those who failed to appreciate either the meaning of a truce, or the circumstances which made such a pact desirable for China. The so-called Ho-Umetsu "Agreement"—which was simply an exchange of letters—was also vigorously denounced by some Chinese critics as further evidence of Mr. Wang Ching-Wei's "weakness," whereas actually all that passed between the Minister of War and the Japanese General was a note demanding certain action, and a reply stating that these things had been already done. This letter was written with the knowledge and approval of the Central Party authorities, and was in no sense a hole-and-corner scheme planned in the Waichiaopu without full consultation with other responsible quarters.

If China today stands in a stronger position than she did a year ago, if—as the Japanese banker says—the "sand" is hardening into "cement," it is because the National Government's policy since 1931 has enabled that change to come about. If the Sian affair of the "Double Twelfth" last year failed to precipitate the country into another disastrous period of civil war, it was because the foundations of the National Government no longer rested on sand, but on solid concrete. If General Chiang Kai-Shek last autumn was able to deal swiftly and effectively with recalcitrant elements in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, it was because the National Government was in a position to establish its authority over those who challenged it. If China's refusal to accept Japan's demands produced a diplomatic deadlock, that attitude was possible because the National Government was in a better position in 1936 to take a firm stand than it was two or three years earlier.

No longer distracted by constant military operations against Communist forces, no longer weakened by the aloofness of the South-West faction, and strengthened by the knowledge that military preparedness had made progress along with economic development, the National Government was in a position not only to reject Japan's demands but to present some of its own. There has been no change of

(Continued on p. 17)

C U L T U R E

Chingwah Lee

CHINESE INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES

Numbers 51-55: The Chinese invented paper money, including cash certificates, gold banknotes, and the equivalent of checks and bonds; her speculators attached whistles to carrier pigeons bearing "stock reports."

The invention of paper money was preceded by the production of at least two fore-runners a short time previous to the invention of paper. In the year 119 B. C. Emperor Wu Ti of the Han Dynasty ordered the court to issue foot-square documents of white deerskin for presentation to officials who were granted audiences. Monetary value was attached to these documents and they were known at that time as *p'i pi* or "parchment money."

During the reign of Emperor Wang Mang, A. D. 8-A. D. 23, fiat moneys were circulated. These differed only slightly in size but varied greatly in value. The *kuo t'ang* or government treasury held metal to support these arbitrary moneys.

In 807 and again in 809 Emperor Hsien Tsung of the T'ang Dynasty circulated for a very short time *fei chin* or "flying money" which may be said to be the first paper money in the world. This was also known at the time as *ho ch'uan* or "fitting-together bills." Was this currency printed? The foundation was probably printed, like a check, but the date, the amount, and the seal of validity were probably added at the time of issuance. The bill was then torn from the stub, the torn edge serving as identification.

Shortly before the beginning of the Sung Dynasty, in the reign of Emperor Chen Tsung (908-1004), the people of the State of Shu (modern Szechuen) were forced to supply their lack of money by creating iron token coins, ten tokens being equal to one copper cash. This proved to be very cumbersome, and the commissioner in charge of the newly created province produced notes for one thousand cash each, redeemable in three years. These notes may also be considered interest-bearing bonds, for the alternative was to accept strings of coins, eighty-five or less of which passed for one hundred.

To create confidence in this currency, 16 wealthy private institutions or families, between 935 and 954, pledged their property as security. Shortly before 970 these families were impoverished, and the government took over the charge, setting up a *ch'ao p'iao chu* or printing office at I Chou, site of the center of the first printing of literature.

Printing of national currency was maintained by the first emperor of the Sung Dynasty at the state capital, Chang-an (modern Si-an fu), in 970. This lasted for four centuries under fairly stable conditions. In 998, the amount in circulation totalled 1,700,000 tiao, and in 1022, an addition of 1,130,000 tiao was printed. A tiao or a kuan, meaning "a string" and "a stringful" respectively, was equal to 1,000 cash during the Sung Dynasty, and at that time was equal to one tael (one liang or a Chinese ounce) of silver. Tael is from *tahil*, Malay term for this Chinese unit.

The first recorded instance of currency counterfeiting was in 1068. A decree was promulgated which exiled the criminal for four years; but as the practice was continued, punishment was made capital.

It is of interest to note that Sung speculators took advantage of the regional fluctuation in the rate of metals, purchasing low and selling high. To facilitate "stock reporting" carrier pigeons were used, and to scare hawks from attacking these pigeons, "sky whistles" were invented for attachment to the birds. This practice was adopted in the United States about ten years ago.

Between 1068 and 1079 Wang An Shih, the socialist premier, made strenuous efforts to keep the paper money on par, and this was so rigidly enforced that no depreciation was reported till nearly twenty years after the passing of his regime. It may thus be said that the Sung were cognizant of the danger of inflation and were successful with their currency control until the inroads of the northern Tartars near the end of their rule.

The invading "Golden Horde" or Nuchen Tartars, also known as the Kins or Chins, demanded such heavy tributes of the Sung that the amount in circulation in 1170 was twenty times what it was in 1023. In the same year a new issue was printed with the decree that each tiao should now be equal to four tiao of older notes. (This was exactly the ratio adopted in Massachusetts in 1742 when a "new tenor" replaced the old ones four to one. Massachusetts in 1690 may also be said to have printed the first paper money in America, if not in the Christian world.)

Between 1161 and 1165, twenty-eight million taels were printed, and in 1166 an additional sixteen million taels were added. This was finally increased beyond reckoning—prices soared, and cur-

rency was as valueless as post-war German marks.

In 1209, defeated China signed a treaty with the Kins agreeing to pay heavy tribute annually. A special issue was printed which was redeemable in gold or silver, instead of cash. This was printed on perfumed silk paper to inspire confidence, but by that time the people were skeptical of anything printed. Meanwhile the Kins, who had already occupied the northern section of China, also started printing currency, and theirs was rather stable because of the immense movement of metal from the Chinese.

During the Mongol period, 1260-1368, printing was a well organized government monopoly. According to Marco Polo, who gloated over the production, the paper used was made ("by alchemy") from the inner bark of the mulberry tree; and soiled currency was renewable at the mint by the payment of three per cent of its value.

In the first year of his regime, Emperor Shih Tsu (Kublai Kahn) issued smaller notes ranging from 10 cash to 2000 cash; also larger notes representing a thousand ounces of silk, said to be equal to 50 taels of silver.

The total printed during the Mongol or Yuan Dynasty was 2,380,563,800 taels or more than 37 million taels per year. Carters observed that since the wealthiest sovereign in Europe at that time could hardly have a budget excelling one million taels, Marco Polo's statement that the Great Kahn had more treasure than all the kings of the world is not a great exaggeration.

The end of the Mongol period found printing increased in the government's effort to raise money to suppress rebellions, and the depreciation which followed was rapid. The time was right for the Chinese to regain their empire.

Hung Wu, the first Emperor of the Ming or Nationalistic Dynasty, placed currency on a firm basis, by decreasing printing and by having a storage of metal in the treasury. For some strange reasons the printing of currency was discontinued by his successor Yung Lo (1403-29), and none was printed throughout the rest of the Ming Dynasty.

The succeeding Ching Dynasty (1644-1911) was exceedingly prosperous the first half of its regime. Yet it was not until near the end, when hard pressed for money because of the Tai Ping rebellion, that paper was again issued. This was in 1851 under Emperor Hsien Feng (Cantonese: Ham Fung.)

However, the Chinese had private bank-

C U L T U R E

Chingwah Lee

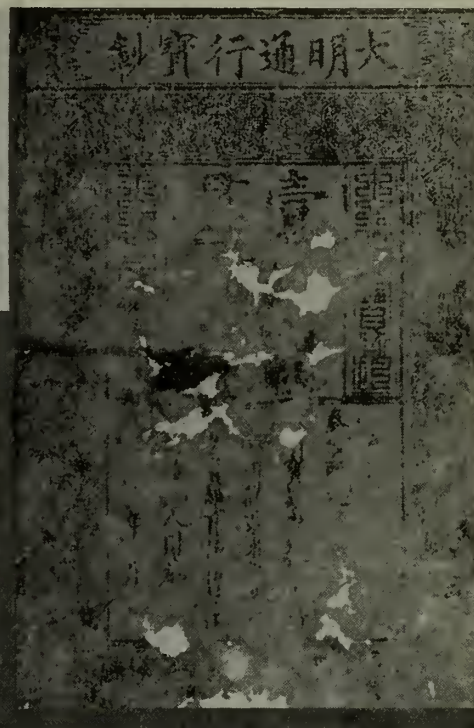
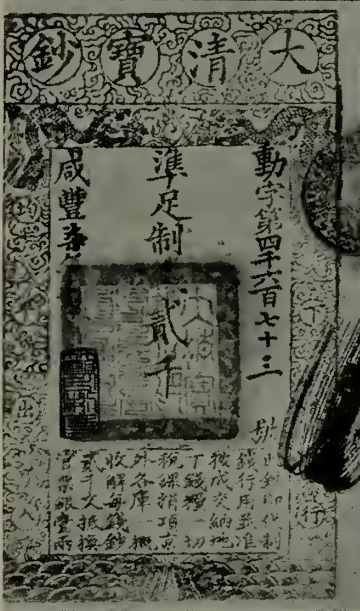
ing institutions from the earliest time and they issued drafts, circular letters of credits, and bank notes which took on the characteristic of a promissory note or a check. These latter varied in denomination from a thousand cash to a thousand dollars. Like the modern lottery ticket the bill itself was printed in blue; the date of issue, enclosures for signatures, and the seals were in cinnabar red; while the names of the partners and receivers were in black. On the back were to be found endorsements of various individuals through whose hands the bill had passed. The signatures did not render the writer liable—they were to facilitate the detection of forgeries. The introduction of Western currency from Hong Kong and Shanghai toward the end of the 19th century gradually replaced these private notes.

Currency printing was very haphazard and often in irresponsible hands in the early days of the Republic, but under present day Nanking, epoch making reforms were accomplished by Finance Minister H. H. Kung through the Currency Reform Policy of Nov. 3, 1935. With reference to paper money the decree resulted in the unification of banknote currency and reserves, making notes of the three government banks legal tender, and the organization of a Currency Reserve Board to control the issue and retirement of legal tender banknotes as well as to keep custody of reserves against outstanding banknotes.

References: Lo Chen-yu: Ko chin ko pi; Hou Han Shu, Thomas Francis Carter, "The Invention of Printing in China"; S. W. Williams, "The Middle Kingdom"; Langston and Whitney, "Banking Practice."

(Note: A related article "The Evolution of Metallic Coins in China" will appear in a future issue of the CHINESE DIGEST.)

壹吊	yih tiao	One tiao; one string (1,000 cash)
滿貫	wan kuan	One hundred tiao (100 stringfuls)
合券	he ch'uan	Currency (matching halved tokens)
寶鈔	pu ch'ao	Paper money (precious tokens)
飛錢	fei chin	Cash certificates (flying money)
國幣	kuo t'ang	Government Treasury



ABOVE: Well-worn Ming Dynasty Paper Money, Circa. 1375 A.D. "The Great Ming Universally Valid Precious Currency issued by Hung Yu...One Kuan...Board of Revenue...Counterfeiters shall be beheaded; informants shall be granted 250 taels as well as the property of the criminals". Of heavy dark gray paper measuring about eight inches by twelve.

LEFT: Currency of Emperor Hsien Feng of the Ching Dynasty issued in 1651 A.D. Straw color paper, foundation in blue, date and amount in black, seal of Emperor in cinnabar red. Gifts of Mr. Adolph Larson, Jr. to Author's Collection.

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SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

THE CHINESE SINGLE MAN

By SAMUEL D. LEE

(A study of an aspect of early Chinese immigration to America.)

A study of the Chinese single man and some of its perplexing problems cannot be intelligently discussed without a general knowledge of the history of the Chinese in this country. The following summary is made to acquaint the reader with the factors leading to migration and some of the early conflicts with the environment in which they struggled to establish a foothold. The study is based upon direct interview with single or unattached Chinese who were on relief during the height of the economic depression. As more than five hundred men have, at one time or another, sought public assistance in the form of work relief, it is felt that the problems of this controlled group are somewhat similar to those of more fortunate persons who have managed to avoid what most of them considered the obnoxious process of certification for public assistance.

The migration of Chinese to San Francisco began in the spring of 1848, when the city was still Yerba Buena. News of the discovery of gold in the Sacramento Valley, in January, 1848, had reached Hong Kong and created as much excitement there as at the seaports on the Atlantic coast. There began, at once, on the Pacific seaboard, a demand for ready-made clothing, goods and provisions, all of which could be obtained from Hong Kong and Honolulu more readily than from the eastern United States. As ships came into Hong Kong for supplies, news of high wages paid to laborers spread gradually among the farming peasantry in southern Kwangtung province and drew them to the coastal cities as effectively as the tales of the discovery of gold.

By distributing maps, placards, and pamphlets with highly colored accounts of the "golden hills" (Gum Shan) the masters of foreign vessels reaped an enormous profit as the demands for passages and freight increased. Chinese stores in Hong Kong were appointed agencies of shipping companies to assure every facility for emigration. In 1858, forty-four clippers left Hong Kong for California with nearly five hundred passengers, and by the end of that year it was estimated that there were 25,000 Chinese in California, engaged either in placer mining or in manual labor.

Behind the opportunities afforded by

shipping companies and the lure of the discovery of gold lay a deeper cause for migration. The great Tai Ping rebellion which began in the summer of 1850 left poverty and ruin in which the inhabitants of southeastern China were involved. The terrors of war, famine and plundering paralyzed all industry and trade. The agricultural classes, especially, were driven to Hong Kong and Macao. Contract coolie labor to the Isthmus of Panama, Cuba, and South America and voluntary migration to California, Malaya, and Australia began as men experienced difficulty in finding work in the cities.

Chinese, as compared with Europeans, are not emigrating people. The inhabitants of the two southeastern provinces, Canton and Fukien, have, it is true, been somewhat more adventurous and more ambitious to better their economic condition than their inland countrymen. The stock which made up the population of these two provinces was the survivor of numerous conquests which swept northern China throughout the centuries. From an early period they have migrated in small numbers to Cochín, China, Cambodia, and Siam, the islands of the Indian Archipelago, Java, the Philippines and the Malaya Peninsula, Formosa, and Hainan. But, in spite of a dense population and great poverty, the united restraints of law, religion, and family ties held them to the land of their birth. The first group of Chinese emigrants to California were of the adventurous type incited to better themselves in face of economic strife in the homeland and attracted by the lure of gold. They were not, as many early chroniclers have led us to believe, the coolie class of Chinese.

Of the early Chinese who came to California at least one-half of them were married and expected not merely to make their personal fortune but to support a family at home; for no man in China, over twenty, remains unmarried unless he is a wanderer or very poor. At this period there was so strong a sentiment against respectable women leaving their homes, even with their husbands, that few went to America. Much misconception as to the character of the Chinese has arisen from the erroneous idea that they were mostly drawn from the homeless, idle classes or from the boat (Dangah) population about Canton. These classes had no collaterals to offer for passage money and were the material from which the contract trade to Cuba and South America was recruited. In a society so closely bound together by ties of kinship and

with a tradition which makes the payment of debts second only to filial duty, the inefficient, helpless, and vicious had no means of getting away without the aid and security of their families; nor when they arrived in San Francisco, would they have been able to obtain the assistance of their countrymen necessary to obtain a foothold.

The emigrants to the United States were, in fact, free agricultural peasantry from the rural districts of Canton. Young, thrifty, and industrious, they came from a country where the land is divided into small holdings and where agriculture is a highly respectable occupation. They possessed unusual independence of character and had as much interest in leading a quiet, well-ordered life as any colonist who left the shores of Great Britain for the purpose of bettering his prospects. They were very much like the Irish in that economic rather than political and religious forces drove them hither, and in that prospect of highly paid work lured them from their native country to the land of work and gold. One marked difference is distinguished; the stronger family ties at home and the absence of political motives, made it inevitable that the Chinese should return when he had paid his debt and gained a competence; yet, even in this he differed only in degree from the Italian and the Austro-Hungarian immigrants of a later period.

By 1870 most of the early pioneers to California had returned to China. To them, the accumulation of four or five hundred dollars insured independence and security in the homeland. They returned with glowing accounts of the opportunities of accumulating a fortune at common labor. Although Chinese were prevented from working in the mines by excessive taxes, there was still a great demand for their services in the cities at the more menial duties of community building. The cry "Chinese Labor Is Ruining America" had not yet been heard. In spite of anti-foreign feeling that prevailed in California as early as the first year of the discovery of gold, such attacks as the Chinese suffered seem to have been merely incidental to their employment where all foreigners were at a disadvantage. Being relatively non-aggressive, they were probably left alone chiefly because the mobs and rowdies were preoccupied with the more conspicuous elements of society.

(To be concluded in a subsequent issue.)

THE JADE BOX

P'ing Yu

CHINESE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALES

Like a page out of a fairy tale book, seven young Chinese ladies—nurses at China's famed Peiping Union Medical College—had their first glimpse of the United States recently when they arrived on the President Coolidge.

It all started with an unexpected "case" fifteen months ago.

While on a world tour, Frederick B. Snite, Jr., 26, was stricken with infantile paralysis in Shanghai, China. Unable to breathe, he was rushed to P. U. M. C. and placed in the hospital's "iron lung." There he was confined under the care of Dr. Calude E. Forkner and his staff of Chinese nurses, who divided their time into shifts to provide Snite with 24 hour service. This care so completely won him to his devoted nurses that he had to have six of them, together with Miss Bao Siu-Tsung, physio-therapist, make the return trip to America with him.

Indeed, the "vacation," if it can be termed such, was well earned, for these youthful nurses proved such capable and conscientious workers that one of the party, when asked his opinion of them, said, "The fact that they are making the trip to Chicago speaks for itself. I do not believe that any more efficient nurses than they can be found. They have certainly done a marvelous job."

Father Snite said that the wonderful manner in which his son survived the trip and his long confinement without developing body sores was indeed a miracle, a testimony to modern-day nursing, and also an indication that Chinese nurses are as capable as the best trained ones of their profession in the world.

Young Snite has been taken directly to the Billings Memorial Hospital in Chicago, concluding a 12,000 mile journey. It is also undoubtedly one of the longest trips any Chinese nurses ever before attempted.

The young ladies will remain in Chicago for about two weeks before returning to China. Some may remain in America for a time to study American hospitalization methods before returning.

Besides Miss Bao, physio-therapist, the nurses who made the trip were the Misses Chin Neng-Yao, Huang Tuan-Chen, Liu Mei-Chih, Pi Hua-Ying, Wang Ai-lan, and Wang Pai-Kuen.

—o—
If study be neglected in youth, what will you do in old age?



Top—Miss Alice P. Fong, teacher at the Commodore Stockton school, snapped on board the Malolo when she left San Francisco to spend the summer in Honolulu, where she will vacation as well as attend the summer session at the University of Hawaii. As president of the Square and Circle Club, Miss Fong is one of the most active organization workers in S. F. Chinatown.

Below—Four of the nurses who accompanied Fred Snite, infantile paralysis victim, from China to the U. S. Left to right they are: Wong Ai-Lan, Huang Tuan-Chen, Bao Siu-Tsung, and Pi Hua-Ying. (Story elsewhere on this page.)

I WAS A-THINKING

"Let's Go Places" signs and symbols wave wildly and all but bark at you these days. No matter where you turn, tantalizing play togs and complete arrays of going away equipment stare at you beseechingly—"Go to the seaside with me"

and "You can't go wrong with us along." These may be unspoken sentences but they are sort of silent, unofficial commands to which we give easy acquiescence. We simply can not resist the irresistible, so we are off—anywhere—so long as we're going places or, shall I say, just so we don't have to stay at home.

Someday, I wish someone would start a fad to make "Let's stay at home" a slogan equally enticing.

"Not how much you know life but how you live it is what counts"—so said President Wilbur to Stanford's graduates. It reminds me of something which Lincoln said long ago—"So live in a place that that place is proud that you live in it." I am afraid too often we don't live the right way because we have no one to be proud of us, for the simple reason that praise, credit, and encouragement are neither generously nor properly given.

Suppose we put the thought in the negative or Chinese way. "Not how you live your life but how you don't live it is what disappoints and hurts!" Perhaps when we realize how keenly perturbed, disturbed, and harassed our nearest and dearest to us are over our behaviour, we might learn to turn over a new leaf sooner and live right. To live right and like it should be a good slogan.

Speaking of graduation, I was set a-thinkin' plenty when a young coed made the following remark in answer to a usual commencement query: "No, a B. A. after my name is hardly an occasion for excitement—nor is an M. A. or even a Ph.D. degree thrilling unless these different milestones indicate in me an added ability or capacity for doing for others." Though she is young in years still she's old in wisdom. For how well we know that the accumulation of knowledge, as of wealth, without benefit to others, is vain.

Thank heaven that we do have in our midst a Chinese college woman of this type.

Nowhere in the world are women as predominant and as preeminent as they are here in America. The facts are that they not only outrank men in attendance at auctions, charity bazaars, and religious functions, but they actually outnumber them also in public concerts, lectures, and open forums. Women and their whims are back of the profit motive, and on
(Continued on p. 17)

CHINATOWNIA

"CELESTIAL DRAMA" IN SAN FRANCISCO

By LOIS M. FOSTER

[The following article was written at our request by Miss Foster, who is research supervisor on the Federal Theatre Project in San Francisco. Last year Miss Foster and three members of her staff completed a valuable piece of research work on the history of the Chinese Theatre in America, which has been scheduled for early publication. Miss Foster specializes in writing on the drama and has previously co-authored a book on the subject in general.—The Editor.]

The first Chinese immigrants to America arrived in San Francisco in 1848. Like most of their successors, they came from the region of Canton, where the Tai Ping Rebellion and other social and political disturbances were turning the eyes of the suffering residents to the golden land across the sea.

With confirmation of gold discoveries in California, the emigration from Canton picked up with a rush. By the end of the year 1850 there were more than seven thousand Chinese in California, all men except a hardy half-dozen females.

FIRST PERFORMANCES

The first Chinese dramatic performances took place two years later: on October 18, 1852, the Hong Took Tong Chinese company, made up of 123 performers, presented an opening performance at the American theater at prices ranging from \$2 to \$6 per seat. By December of that year the first Chinese theater had been completed, and since that date times have been very hard indeed when San Francisco could not boast at least one "Celestial temple of the muse," in the words of early newspaper reporters. At one period there were reported to be six Chinese theaters prospering at once.

Since this early pioneering, Chinese theaters in San Francisco have seen many changes. No longer are the ladies of the audience carefully separated from the men; no longer are female parts played by beautiful gentlemen in imitation golden-lily shoes; no longer—it is to be regretted—is the barren unlocalized stage hung only with gorgeous embroideries. Now women, in American or modern Chinese dress, mingle freely with their husbands in the auditorium; pretty female stars have stage-door Johnnies to admire them; mock-realistic painted backdrops epitomize the worst Occidental influence in stagecraft. But the traditions, the stories, the acting methods and music, and, happily, many of the costumes of

the Chinese theatre are almost the same today as they must have been eighty-five years ago when San Francisco marveled at the exotic invasion from overseas.

Here is an art which has resisted all efforts toward its destruction. How many modern Chinese know the significance of the "Spirit Doors" or the delicate nuances of "military" costume? How long can the beautiful technique of Chinese actors withstand the effects of suave, unmannered movie-inspired crassness?

MODERN THEATRES

The two theatres now offering Chinese drama in San Francisco are products of the twentieth-century revival. The Mandarin, built in 1924, featured for a year "the Mary Pickford of Southern China," Cheung Sook Kun (or Jung Shook Kan), at that time advertised as the highest-paid actress on the Chinese stage.

At about the same time the Great China was built, and a professional rivalry developed which culminated in the brief appearance of the Peipingese Mei Lan-fang as guest artist at the Great China in 1930, followed by the presentation of Mah See Don at the Mandarin in eighteen months of fine Cantonese-style drama.

In these post-depression days it is strange to consider that a star at the Mandarin Theatre was once paid the tremendous salary of \$30,000 a year, if we are to believe the English newspapers. Chinese in America considered fine actors well worth the high prices they were able to command, and American actors often wisely took lessons from their brothers. It was Pauline Frederick who, ten years ago, said of a Chinese actress: "I can't make out what she's driving at, but if I could swing my hands like she does I'd make a million dollars a year." Edwin Booth is said to have studied in San Francisco the art of a Chinese tragedian named Ah Chic, while Sarah Bernhardt said of a popular Chinese actor, during one of her early visits to the city, that he was "the greatest she had ever seen on any stage."

PLAYERS IMPORTED

From the beginning, almost without exception, actors and actresses have been imported from Canton to play at local Chinese theatres. A few native sons and daughters have gone to China to study art, but no local school has ever been established here for long enough to find its way into the records.

Los Angeles, Sacramento, New York, Portland, Seattle, Chicago, Boston have

all supported Chinese theatres at different periods, but San Francisco has remained the center of Chinese dramatic activity in America, and Canton has maintained its preeminence as the source of supply. Even the art-curtain of the local houses—a modern Occidental touch!—has frequently been supplied by Cantonese manufacturers who advertise thereon products of Chinese origin. For instance, in recent months we have seen on the gaudy drapery of the Mandarin Theatre the following legend:

"Heart Brand Skin Disease Solution. Dependable for Curing all Kinds of Skin Disease. 'The Wai Shang Yuk Ching' Tonic Juice. Safe and highly recommendable for Nourishing the Blood and Brain. Aukah Chuen Canton, China"

A curious admixture of modern and ancient, Occidental and Oriental, the Chinese theatre succeeds in maintaining a stylized charm and an artificial beauty comparable to that of the Russian ballet, and deserving of study and perpetuation.

New York City—Miss Anna May Wong, Chinese motion picture actress, is making personal appearances in the East, her repertoire including Cantonese folk-songs and dramatic sketches. In an interview Miss Wong said she has her eye on two roles in Samuel Goldwyn's forthcoming production, "The Adventures of Marco Polo," but declared that competition was terrific. She stated she has played the villainess for so long now she would enjoy a nice role for a change.

It has been estimated that the late John D. Rockefeller, the American oil magnate whose death occurred only recently, has donated about fifty million dollars to Chinese philanthropies since 1913. In 1914 the Rockefeller Foundation established the China Medical Board to further the study of medicine in China's medical schools, hospitals, and training centers for nurses. Its principal project, the Peiping Union Medical College, was built in 1919 at a cost of \$35,000,000.

Rockefeller philanthropies have helped in China's rural and economic rehabilitation work and in the development of modern education for the past two decades.

Those who do not study the past and present are only horses and oxen in clothes.

CHINATOWNIA

CHINESE ADD COLOR TO GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE FIESTA

San Francisco—Eighty-seven years ago this city first saw her Celestial citizens in parade. The occasion was a mock funeral procession honoring the memory of President Zachary Taylor in which the whole city took part. The Chinese were invited by the mayor to participate and they accepted "with great glee," according to a chronicler of that event. They came, several hundred strong and in all their Celestial splendor, pig-tails, lavender trousers, golden robes, and varicolored silk jackets. They made a picturesque procession. Ever since then no parades of any proportions in San Francisco have been without their Chinese contingents.

That was in 1850. But the passing of the years has not dimmed the capacity of the Chinese to lend Oriental color and picturesqueness to any big public demonstration. The latest instance was their participation in the Fiesta celebrating the opening of the 4200 foot Golden Gate Bridge. The Chinese unit took part in both the day and night parades and thrilled spectators with its feminine charm and the splendor of Cathay reflected in the regalia of the musicians and the young girls bearing lanterns.

In the re-opening day parade held out in the Sunset district, the St. Mary's Chinese unit captured a first prize for its showing.

But it was at the night parade that the children of Cathay blossomed forth in splendor. The Cathay Band carried the torch for Chinatown, attired in Mandarin caps and gowns and robes, some inlaid with mirrors, others shimmering with gold and silver, still others of vivid purple and crimson, green and yellow. It was a procession riotous with color, rivaling the hues of Celestial wild flowers in bloom. It was good showmanship, too. And the fifty lantern girls following added a touch of Oriental charm and beauty to complete a picture that remains in one's memory. (For details of the Chinese float which was an outstanding part of the Chinese unit, see picture elsewhere in this issue.)

W. H.



S. F. Chinatown furnished the most colorful and distinctive float of all the foreign colonies participating in the recent celebration of the opening of the Golden Gate Bridge. The design is a replica of China's famous Loyong bridge, which has a legendary beginning. Some of the girls on the float are Mobel Choy, Vero Lee, Florence Yep, and Lillo Wu. The chairman of the Chinese committee was Mr. Lee Quan, and marshal of the Chinese division was Mr. Leland Kimlau.

The girl wielding the baton is Miss Blossom Tang. (See story elsewhere on this page.)

BLOSSOM TANG BLOSSOMS AS DRUM MAJOR

San Francisco—One young Chinatown girl who contributed much to the grand showing of the Chinese unit in the recent Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta parades is a lass who is as pretty as her name—Miss Blossom Tang. She was the drum major who led the Chinatown unit in the parades.

Blossom is the sixteen-year-old daughter of T. Y. Tang, executive secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. She is a sophomore student at Lowell high school and has ambitions to enter the field of medicine. Besides her ability to act as drum major, Blossom is versatile in sports and music. In the former she excels in

basketball and is a star player in St. Mary's Jr. C. D. A. sextet. In music she plays Occidental classics on the piano as expertly as she does Chinese melodies on the *yang ch'in*—dulcimer. She is currently the baton wielder of St. Mary's drum corps.

E. L.

San Francisco—Pupils of Mrs. Louise B. Lowe gave a pianoforte recital at the Chinese Y. W. C. A. recently, with Edna and Esther Chong, Pansy Leong, Marie Yew, and Lorraine Louie among the young artists on the program. Pauline Chew sang songs of China, while Grave Tow rendered the "Lost Chord." Mrs. Lowe is a graduate of the Boston Music Conservatory and has also studied in Europe.

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CHINATOWNIA

THREE PUBLICATIONS STARTED BY YOUTH GROUPS

During the past five months, student and young people's groups in Portland, Oregon, Columbia, Missouri, and New York City have launched journalistic enterprises. In Portland, a group of young ladies have started a small bi-weekly news organ for the benefit of their club members, friends, and the younger element of the Chinese community. It is called the "China Maid."

At Columbia, Chinese students in the University of Missouri, have started the Chinese Mercury, a quarterly aiming to "promote a deeper and cleared understanding between China, America, and other countries." Its editor and publisher is Yi-Siang Chow, student of journalism at the university.

In New York City a group of students have inaugurated the Chinese Students' Voice. It is a monthly of general news and reviews and sells at five cents a copy.

U. OF HAWAII CHINESE PROFESSOR TO VISIT MAINLAND

Honolulu, T. H.—Prof. Shao Chang Lee, professor of Chinese history and language at the University of Hawaii since 1922, will vacation for a month on the Pacific Coast, arriving in San Francisco about July 12. He will be accompanied by his wife.

Professor Lee will give several lectures and attend conferences while on the mainland. He will also renew acquaintance with many San Francisco Chinese who have not seen him since 1920, when he left here after two years as executive secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. for a sojourn in China.

The Chinese educator recently completed a 31 page pamphlet entitled "China: Ancient and Modern, a conspectus of Chinese history," which was published as a University of Hawaii Occasional Paper Number 33. He is also the compiler of a valuable chart called "The Development of Chinese Culture,"

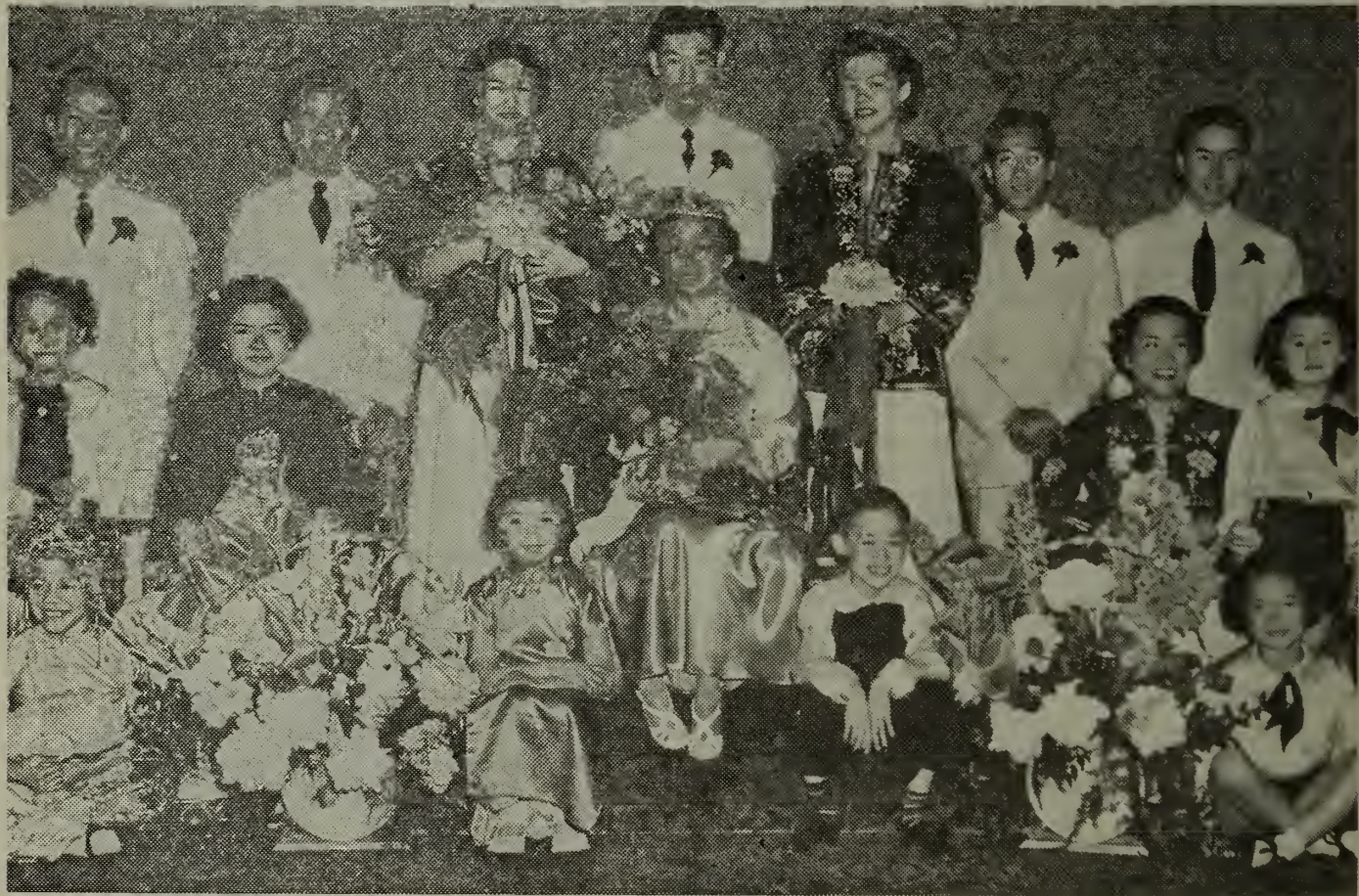
which was first published in 1926 and has since gone into several editions. The fourth and revised edition is enclosed in Prof. Lee's recent bulletin and serves to give a graphic chronological outline of Chinese history from 2852 B. C. to 1927 A. D.

—o—

How is the second generation Chinese being Americanized? Read "The Chinatownian Roams Around" and see how American customs are swiftly supplanting the customs of old China in their daily life.

—

New York City—While working in the laundry room of a Grace Liner, Lee Mon Tim, 30, was severely injured when both his hands were caught in a machine. Removed to a hospital on land, the doctors found it necessary to amputate both hands. Lee was later given \$2000 compensation fee by the steamship company and was subsequently shipped back to China.



Portland Chinatownians selected a queen of their own to reign over that city's recent Rose Festival, and her coronation took place at the costume ball sponsored by the China Maid Journal. The above picture shows Queen Marjorie Chin and her royal escorts. Back row from left to right—Warren Mo, Frank Wong, Elaine Young, Edgar Lee (the queen's consort and master of ceremonies), Pearl Lee, James Moe, Wilson Leong Center—Ellen Leo, Isabelle Hong, Queen Marjorie, Evo Moe, Audrey Lee. Front—Marian Wing, Louise Su, Howard Ding, Janet Jue.

CHINATOWNIA

1936 CHINESE IMMIGRATION FIGURES FOR S. F. RELEASED

San Francisco—During 1936 a total of 1289 Chinese, including 778 of alien status and 511 citizens, left the port of San Francisco for China. The number of Chinese who came in during the same period, however, totaled 1710, including 642 aliens and 1068 citizens, according to recent statistics released by the local immigration authorities and given out through the Chinese Consulate General here.

During the same year 22 Chinese were denied admittance to the country, while 136 were deported through this port when found to have been in the U. S. illegally.

ANNUAL BABY SHOW HELD

New York City—The second annual baby show of the Chinese community here was held on June 12. It was attended by Police Commissioner Valentine, Chinese Consul Yi-seng Kiang, many prominent members of the community, Boy Scout officials, social workers, parents, and several hundred children of the East Side district.

Preceding the selection of the best Chinese boy and girl babies, there were athletic events and a musical program. When the baby contest was over the winners were Calvin Lee, age 3, and Yee Yoke Poy, also of the same age. The boy wore a Chinese costume of black jacket and turquoise skirt. On his head was a black skull cap with a ruby flower, while his feet were encased in white shoes. The little girl, however, wore a simple gingham frock decorated with maroon, green, and blue bells. Both were crowned "king" and "queen" and reigned for a day.

The baby show is sponsored annually by the Chinese Community Committee, headed by Thomas Lee, attorney.

AMERICAN TRAINED MEN NEEDED IN CHINA, SAYS INSTITUTE DIRECTOR

New York City—"Chinese students who are studying in this country have interesting but strenuous tasks awaiting them upon their return to their homeland." This is the observation of Chih Meng, director of the China Institute in America here. His observation is based on a recent trip to China, where he spent several months visiting various sections of the country, and is incorporated in an article he has written for the Chinese Christian Student bulletin.

Chih Meng stated that qualified men trained in the various fields of the sciences and engineering are in demand, as well as those with specialized knowledge of accounting, statistics, public administration, banking, and social welfare organization.

"Merely academic training is not sufficient," Mr. Meng wrote. "It is desirable to go far into each field to acquire a comparative viewpoint . . . and enough practical experience to be able to plan and to start a new laboratory, project or institution, or to teach the subject."

The China Institute director said that as a group the American-returned students enjoy an enviable reputation in China and they are to be found in far corners of the country such as Sian, Nanning, Suiyuan, Chengtu, and Kunming. But, he warned, "People expect more from them and there are many opportunities which call for the pioneers, the builders, and above all, those who are willing to do 'dirty' work and remain unknown heroes."

Have you any friends who would enjoy reading the CHINESE DIGEST? Send us their names and sample copies will be mailed to them with your compliments.

231 CHINESE STUDENTS GRADUATE FROM HIGH SCHOOLS AND JUNIOR COLLEGE IN S. F. AND EAST BAY

San Francisco—A total of 197 boys and girls graduated from two junior high schools, seven high schools and the S. F. Junior college during June. The two junior high schools, Marina and Francisco, accounted for 61, while those graduated from Galileo, Commerce, Lowell, Girls' High, Mission, Polytechnic, and Sacred Heart totaled 55, including 28 girls and 27 boys. The S. F. Junior college awarded diplomas to 81 Chinese, including 35 girls and 46 boys.

In the East Bay 34 boys and girls graduated from nine high schools, including the Berkeley, Fremont, Roosevelt, San Leandro, McClymonds, Oakland, Alameda, Washington, and Technical high schools.

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CHINATOWNIA

THE CHINATOWNIAN

Roams Around

[As was announced in our last issue, this column is written by H. K. Wong, popularly known as "H. K." When this column first appeared last year it was under the title of "Knocking Around." This later evolved to "Roaming 'Round with R. R." and then finally to the present title. The initials "R. R." are, of course, the abbreviation of "Roaming Reporter," which aptly describes H. K.'s function.

Much of the social doings and spicy gossip which appear in this column is personally gathered by H. K. Wong, supplemented with out-of-town news from our numerous correspondents. Formerly active in business and local club activities, H. K. is at present the up-and-going president of the S. F. Chinese Tennis Club (Chitena).—Editor.]

Well, here's July, time to rush out of town, shoot fire-crackers, get sun-burnt and have lot's of fun in general Watsonville is all primed for a grand Fourth of July celebration. Main attraction will be the Celebration Dance by the town's Chinese Boys' club in Watsonville's new Veteran's Memorial hall. Dance chairman *Earl Goon* reminds us the Cathayans' Ork will play—and don't forget the parade the next morning.

Out of towners certainly poured into S. F. for the Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta. Chinatown's Grant Ave. was so heavy with traffic that both pedestrians and autos could barely crawl along while the Navy planes were dropping bombs off the Golden Gate we were all shooting firecrackers in Portsmouth Square Chinatown's float was a reproduction of the famous Loyang bridge and won acclaim in both the day and night parades the fair maidens on the float were *Vera Lee, Frances Chung, Foo Gee Chan, Eva Woo, Grace Wong, Lee Gee Chan, Genevieve Jair, Rose Pon, and Elizabeth Woo* the petite damsels paddling the dragon boat were *Filena Jung, Katie Woo, Susie Gong, Mabel Choy, Florence Yep, and Lilly Wong*. On the front of the float, smiling for the spectators, were *Alice Young, Emma Lee and Rose Lee*. *Thomas Lyn* directed the Cathay band in masterful style while *Thomas Lym Jr.* stole the show as the smallest band major in the whole parade. He had all the women sighing for him! In case you don't know, he's only 6 And *Blossom Tang* "knocked their eyes out" when she led the night parade in a daz-zlingly beautiful Chinese costume The S. F. Y. W. C. A. was represented by a Chinese girl, *Eva Chan* Thank you, Marshal *Leland Kimlau* for making our section a first prize winner!

Eva Jue, Florence B. Eng, Mabel Wong and Bessie Kai Kee were in charge of the delightful Waku auxiliary annual invitational dance at the Hotel Leamington in Oakland. The peppy ork kept the merry folk on their toes while the prexy of the Waku juniors, *Laura Tom*, saw to it that the guests enjoyed themselves. . . . The Square and Circle had a dance that same night, too, with the Cathayans on deck, at the N. G. G. S. Hall *Kenneth Fung* of the C. A. C. A. has interested many civic leaders in his effort to get the Chinese playground lighted up at night Nice work, *Mr. Fung!*

W. Fong Yue, prominent business man of Sac'to, has built a new home for his wife (*Grace Lee*) on Sixth street, facing South Side park. It's a large and beautiful residence of Dutch Colonial design with all the latest conveniences, including a private bar and dance floor. *Mr. Fong* gave a Chinese banquet for over 600 guests at the China Tea Garden, and immediately following was a house warming party and dancing to the music of the Chinatown Knights. Business men and young people from S. F. and Oakland attended the event.

Peter Chan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Leong (Alice Chin), Willee 'Hop' Lee, and Frank Yee were recent vacationists at L. A. A high lite of the trip was a jaunt to Lake Arrowhead. They drove not one, but two cars down! *Mr. and Mrs. Edwar Lee, Dr. Jacob Yee, and L. David Lee* celebrated the wedding anniversary of *Mr. and Mrs. Pardee Lowe* at the couple's Berkeley home. Popular *Clark Ung* marched up the aisle with *Margaret Fong* at the St. John's church in L. A. Sorry, *Clarkie*, I couldn't make the trip south for the event! The L. A. Chinese Tennis Club sent a large squad of players here for the inter-city match and helped us celebrate the Fiesta also. Members were *Hamilton Gee, Elmer Chee, Don debock, Jack Lee, Harding Wong, Tong Jue, Milton Quon, Walter Woo, George Tong, Ted Ung, John Sing, June Lau, Mamie Sing, Lucille Lee, Nellie Lew, Ling Chew, and Violet Leong*. The Chitena gave them a picnic and a dinner. Call again, L. A.! *Li Tei Ming*, songstress, surprised Chinese villagers one Sat. night with two lovely renditions *Victor MacLaglen* of the movies was there one nite, too *Dr. C. Y. Low's* Chinese pagoda cocktail lounge opened in time for the Fiesta and *Pete Choy* entered the place one nite when the wedding march was being played. He was quite embarrassed

because he had TWO girls hanging on his arms! Another new drink lounge (bucolic friends please notice) is the Jade palace owned by *Joe Knox* and managed by *Fred Gunn Wong*. A unique feature is the multi-colored fountain with ever changing shades of colors, a last word in color harmony. *Ruth Ko*, formerly of Ammonia, Calif., is cocktail hour hostess, while *Leo Lee* is head man behind the bar

. . . . *Thomas W. Chinn* has opened a linotyping plant on 57 Brenham Place and has informed the public he is specializing in English linotyping of all kinds. Good luck, Tommy!

Sac'to has a new club, the Wa Yen and has over 40 boys and girls as members. It started off with a Skating party and is planning a basketball team A certain Sac'to gal will soon cheer up, for they tell me *Albert Ow* is returning from China.

Mr. and Mrs. Kay Jue (nee Esther Yee of S. F.) of Minneapolis are visitors in town for the summer. They drove out by easy stages for what I would say was their second honeymoon *Mr. Jue* is consulting engineer with a farm implement firm there Peppy and used-to-be-deadeye-dick *Eugene "Sinkers" Wong* of Seattle came to S. F. for a brief visit with the *Mrs. (Irene Chan)* who will stay in our mild climate for the summer *Jimmy Lee, "Skinny"* to his friends, had a nice position as head track coach at the Nam Mow high school in China. He had 1400 students under him, but he grew so homesick for San Francisco and San Mateo that he chucked the job and came back here. Brother *Sammy* came back with him, too *Mr. and Mrs. Henry You (Rebecca Chow)* recently gave a house warming party at their new home in San Jose *Mr. and Mrs. Albert Quon* of San Diego are celebrating, for at last the stork has brought them a boy. Now his three sisters will have to take a back seat, for as the proud papa says, "It's an old Chinese custom, one boy at least!" Congrat, *Mr. Quon*; let Eddie Cantor in on your secret!

May Owyang of S. F. was a house guest of *Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Wang* of San Diego during her visit there Is it true that *Harry Leong* is now blue because *Jane Quon* of San Diego left for L. A.? Don't worry, love will find a way! The S. D. Chinese Youth Ass'n gave a weeny roast and beach party at Mission beach one warm nite *Mildred Wong* of Calexico and *Harry*
(Continued on p. 14)

CHINATOWNIA

WORK OF TWO CHINESE ARTISTS SELECTED FOR PARIS EXPOSITION

San Francisco—Twenty-one prints and water-colors by two local Chinese artists working on the Federal art project have been chosen to be sent for exhibition this summer at the Paris exposition. Works of a dozen American artists on the same project were also selected for this exhibition.

Six of the 21 prints and water-colors are by Chee Chin S. Cheung Lee, who recently created much favorable comment on his water-colors when he gave a one-man exhibition.

The remaining 16 works are by Dong Kingman, another water-colorist who has also won wide admiration for his creations through several recent art shows. (See Chi. Dig., Jan. 1937).

AGED CHINESE WAYLAI, TORTURED BY ROBBERS

Portland, Ore.—Two white men held up 89-year-old Chin Soo on a deserted street, searched him thoroughly but couldn't find any money. Chin Soo protested that he was a poor old man and did not have any money but the robbers would not believe him. Suspecting that he hid his funds in a secret pocket, they threatened, then beat him on the head. When the aged man still protested that he had no money, one of the robbers lighted a candle and began to burn the sole of Chin Soo's right foot.

Unable to withstand this torture by fire, Chin Soo finally reached into an inner pocket and yielded all the money he had. It was only ten cents.

LAKE TAHOE CONFERENCE NEAR

San Francisco—For the fifth consecutive year Chinese youths from several cities in California will meet at Zephyr Point, Lake Tahoe, for the annual Chinese young people's Conference, August 5 to 15. This year's program will be centered on young people's participation in round table discussions and not on faculty lectures, as was done in previous years.

The conference theme adopted is "Beyond the Pagoda," stressing the building of Christian ideals on Chinese civilization. There will be five round table forums with each meeting consecutively throughout the week. A select faculty will serve as resource leaders.



The Chinese Art Club of New York held the first Chinese Children's Art Exhibition in America in that city from May 22 to June 20. A total of 124 paintings, water-colors, drawings, calligraphy, and sculptures by children ranging in age from 2½ to 16 were shown. The prize winning color drawing shown above was executed by E. Jung, age 15. The lower picture shows a group of girls who participated in the exhibition at the refreshment table.

Mr. T. Y. Tang is conference dean, Edgar Lee is presiding officer and L. David Lee is registrar. Registrations should be sent in immediately to insure

adequate accommodations, it has been announced.

Some of the social features of the coming conference will be folk games every evening, amateur music night, stunt night, swimming, boating, horseback riding, track and field meet, tennis and volley ball tournaments, nightly news broadcasts, and noonday initiations.

Shao Chang Lee, Professor of Chinese History and Language at the University of Hawaii, has sent word that he intends to attend the conference and may deliver a special talk. L. P. L.

San Francisco—The Kuomintang seventh annual excursion is scheduled for Sunday, July 11. The destination will be Big Tree, and several hundred men, women, and children are expected to make the excursion.

Washington, D. C.—The Chinese Students' club here held a welcome reception dinner in honor of Ambassador C. T. Wang and his two daughters on June 16. The Ambassador gave an inspiring speech in which he discussed the vocation and avocation of students.

San Francisco—The Chinese Educational Association, composed of principals and instructors of the Chinese language schools, voted at a recent meeting to issue transfer slips to pupils who wish to change from one school to another. Heretofore this has not been done.

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CHINATOWNIA

Firecrackers

Or Letters to the Editor

To the Editor, CHINESE DIGEST:

I read with great interest the article entitled "I covered the Picket Lines" by L. A. H. as well as your editorial in the June issue. It pleased me to note that both the article and your editorial implies the need for unionization among Chinese workers.

Your editorial sends out a "clarion call" for other unions in San Francisco and in the state of California to emulate the Culinary Unions in "permitting" Chinese workers into their membership.

The organization which I represent, the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, would not only "permit" Chinese to become part of its membership, but would welcome them with open arms. For some time, now, we have pleaded with your "fellow-villagers," kinsmen, and friends to join our Union and to receive our support in establishing higher wages and shorter working hours among the needle workers in the Chinese community.

Our Union, internationally, *never* had any racial barriers. We have always held that yellow, white, or black, workers all have the same problems! Whatever their creed, race, or color, workers need the protection of organization if they are to receive wages which will guarantee decent living conditions for themselves and their families. Where workers are unorganized, supply and demand, hunger and need are the only laws which govern employment conditions and wages.

Garment workers in the Chinese community, we are told, work for wages ranging from \$4 and \$5 to between \$13 and \$16 a week. In the same industry, union workers receive from \$19 to \$30 a week for a shorter work week. The difference in wages in the Chinese community is not due to the fact that the workers are Chinese! It is due to the fact that they are not organized, that they have no collective bargaining power, that they stand as individuals and consequently suffer from underbidding and exploitation.

The conditions of the Chinese garment workers in San Francisco differ from that under which Chinese are employed elsewhere in that they work for Chinese "employers" who are themselves employees, or contractors, for the large American manufacturers. The Chinese "employers" or contractors need organization as much as their workers do. They act as individuals. The manufacturer pits one against the

other in his attempt to get a low price. The result is that each contractor is forced to underbid the other. In turn, the contractor, because he receives so little from the manufacturer, must pay little to his workers. The Chinese garment workers live in poverty and insecurity not because they are Chinese, but because they still work under a system in which each stands weak and alone.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union not only "permits," but pleads with Chinese garment workers to join our organization, to help abolish low wages and cutthroat labor competition. We are asking all progressive Chinese, to whom the welfare of the community is a serious concern, to help us in interpreting the meaning of unionization to Chinese workers so that they may understand the purpose of organization and share in the benefits which come with organization—good working conditions and a wage adequate to provide a decent standard of living.

Sincerely,

JENNIE MATYAS,

Organizer and Educational
Director International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

(See Editorial Notes.)

CHINATOWNIAN ROAMS AROUND

(Continued from p. 13)

Loo are having a swell time together. San Diego's Mei Wah club had their first annual dinner dance at the Cathay Tea Tavern, with officers Gilbert Quon, Albert Lee, Florence Quon, and Edwin Lowe seeing to the comfort of the guests . . . a crowd of 350 attended the S. D. \$ Store picnic at Flynn Springs . . . The President Hoover sailed again, this time with Rev. Lee Yick Soo of Alameda on board for a pleasure trip, Harvey Tom of Vallejo for some intensive schooling at Pui Ching, Ernest Wing of Hanford for a visit, Joe Wong returning to Honolulu, and Ambassador S. K. Alfred Sze reporting back to Nanking. . . Kim On Chong of Auburn, N. Y., and Dorothy Low of Pasadena also on board.

Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Chan believe in going a long way to play golf—from here to Sac'to, and it was hot there, too! . . . School is out for Long Lym of Cal, and he is practicing his tennis strokes at the Golden Gate park court. . . Our Fresno scribe, Allen Lew, reports the students at the Chinese Confucian church school have just organized a club. The club gave a dance at the Chinese center on June 9. . .

Portland correspondent Edgar Lee reports visitors from north and south poured into the city for the recent Rose Festival. High lights of the celebration were the Floral parade, the Merrykhana parade, in which the Chinese entries won second and third prizes, and the China Maid costume ball, in which *Lalun Chin* won the prize for wearing the most beautiful costume. . . Familiar faces seen during the festival were those of Janie, Charles, Bill, and Amy Koe, Frances Loo of S. F., Dorothy Lee of Donald, Jack Wong and Jimmy Mar from Seattle, and Young Lee of Corvallis. . .

And here are some latest items from our Hollywood man, Frank Tang: *Chester Gan* has signed with Warner Brothers to appear in the "King of Rio Grande," starring Dick Foran. . . Columbia will soon be releasing "The Black Torrent," a story with North China as the background, and starring Jack Holt and Mae Clark. Richard Loo plays the leading Chinese part, as a general. . . M. G. M. will soon put "The Adventures of Marco Polo" into production if no difficulties arise. . . The majority of Hollywood's Chinese actors who are active in picture making have joined the Screen Actors' Guild. . .

The Mei Lan Club of Bakersfield gave their fifth annual dance in the Spanish ballroom of the swanky Hotel El Tejon, with many out of towners attending. Gracious hostess was Mary Sue, prexy of the club, and the Lum sisters, Pauline, Edith, and Helen with May Ko were on deck early to welcome the guests. Frank Toy took a candid shot of the cocktail lounge during the intermission. . . One certain gentleman did not appear in the picture because he was *under* the table! P. S.—he wasn't drunk: just hiding from the camera and playing safe! . . . During the girls' tag dance, the whole Leong family of Bakersfield "ganged up" on a certain long-legged hopper from S. F. One after another they tagged him with the intention of wearing him down to a whisper. But he fooled 'em all, for minute by minute he got going better and better; in fact, he told me he was just warming up when the gang-uppers called it quits! . . . Returning Frisco boys told me with that far away look in their eyes that the Kern River park is a very, very romantic spot on those warm moonlit nites. . . How's about it, girls?

Sadie Sam returned to her home in Fresno for a short vacation. She has been studying art in L. A. . . Another vacationist there is Philip Chinn of Cal. He

(Continued on p. 17)

S P O R T S

(For the past several issues this column has been without a department editor due to the resignation of Fred G. Woo. This month, however, we have as guest editor and guest associate editor William L. Gee and Davisson Lee, respectively, who have responded to our call for a couple of live-wire and enthusiastic sports writers. The two young men are active in Chinatown sports activities, especially in the field of tennis. Since this column is widely read by every sports loving Chinatownian we feel very fortunate in having this Gee-Lee combination to conduct this month's sports column. They may become regular editors of this particular department—Editor.)

CENTER WINS GAME TO TAKE SERIES

Oakland—On June 13th at Oakland, the Oakland Chinese Center Softball players pounced upon the offerings of Lanky Hing to bat a 9-6 win over the San Francisco Softball Club and annex the series three out of five. Although Hing hurled a good game his teammates failed to give him the necessary support. A last inning rally by the Softball Club failed. A large crowd turned out for the game and the barbecue that preceded the contest.

BADMINTON RESULTS BETWEEN CENTRAL Y AND CHINESE

The Chinese Y. W. C. A.'s newly organized badminton team, captained by Won Loy Chan, battled against the more experienced Central Y. W. C. A. American players recently. In the first match the Chinese team, paced by Lyman Lowe, top ranking player, put up a stiff fight before being nosed out by the Central Y players 5-4.

In the return match, however, the Chinese team won in the mixed doubles and men's doubles, losing in the women's doubles. The Chinese team won the return match by 6-3.

The Chinese badminton contingent is composed of Janet Hoo, Peony Wong, May Lee, Bessie Lee, Lyman Lowe, George Li, Won Loy Chan, Fay Lowe, George Chung, Esther Jung, Bob Poon, and Waite Ng, while the American team has Mike Collin, Jack and Dorothy Sprague, Violet and Ivor Prout, Ruby Brannan, Genevieve Brannan, Claire McDarmid, and Perce-Brennan. In the return match Bob Poon and Waite Ng were unable to play as the former accidentally injured his hand, while the latter broke her glasses.

BRIDGE FANS PLAN DUPLICATE TOURNERY

Chinatown supporters of the various systems of bridge will have a chance to test the merits of their respective schools in the first Chinese Open Pair Duplicate Contract Bridge Tournament. The affair, scheduled for Sunday afternoon, July 11, at 1:30 P. M., is open to all Chinese bridge players. Silver cups will be awarded to the winners as evidences of their skill. Entries may register at the Hall's Sport Shop. A small entry fee will be charged. For further information inquire of Mrs. Hattie Hall at 876 Sacramento.

ST. MARY'S WINS FOR CYO

Robert Lum, fast and scrappy St. Mary's boxer, won the 105 pound class title of the Pacific Ass'n Novice tournament when he decisioned Alfred Sanchez in the finals. Lum, coached by Sammy Lee, showed a great left and a willingness to mix it. Although he met Sanchez in the finals, Lum declared that the toughest opponent he fought on his way to the crown was Mitone, a Japanese battler. Lum entered the semi-finals of the tournament with Harold Lee and Albert Lee to help the C. Y. O. win the team title. Harold Lee lost a close decision to Viola who went on to win the 135 pound title. Albert Lee was also decisioned after a hard fought battle that was nip and tuck up to the last round. Coach Sammy Lee may well pat himself on the back for the fine showing his made.

PLAYGROUND GIRLS ENTER TENNIS SEMI-FINALS

Jennie Chew, first ranking girl player of Chitena, and Henrietta, Jung, diminutive Chinese ranking tennis star of California, fought their way into the semi-finals of the S. F. Recreational League under the colors of the Chinese Playground.

The two Chinese girls defeated players coached by Howard Kinsey, nationally famed tennis coach, to enter the rounds of four.

Jennie Chew, stated Coach Fred Mah, is just getting into her stride while Miss Jung has made tremendous improvement all around. Other Chinatown entries included Flora Look, who has been playing only three months, and is showing exceptional abilities, and Phyllis, sister of Henrietta Jung, who lost only after a hot battle to the defending champion of her class.

C. S. C. BEATS OAKLAND CENTER TWICE

The San Francisco Softball Club chalked up two games over Chinese Center at the M. S. Hayward Playground to even up the series with the Oakland team, Sunday, June 6. In the opener, Bob Poon pitched an 8-6 win that showed up a smart, snappy infield for the S. F. Club. The laughs and thrills were furnished in the second game that was only decided by a last inning rally on the part of San Francisco. Alvin Chin pounded out a homer and a double to show the best hitting form of the day in the night cap.

SPORT SHORTS

Into local Chinese sports now enters the ancient art of fencing. The Y. M. C. A. is offering a course in thrusts and parries with Mr. Ilin, a former fencing instructor of the Russian army, as the director of the class.

Ted Ung, the tenth ranking player of the L. A. Tennis Club is also a softball pitcher of no mean ability. He struck out eleven S. F. batters in an exhibition game to prove his prowess. Furthermore, Ted is quarterback for the L. A. Chinese football squad, a track man who can travel the 100 yards under ten seconds and an amateur boxing champion who won his title via the knockout route.

Ricky Lum and Lucille Jung entered the finals of the S. F. J. C. mixed doubles tennis tournament only to lose the college title after a hot battle because, it was said, of poor officiating. The spectators conceded the Chinese were a far superior team than their opponents and that they should be the new jaysee champs.

The Eastern Bakery softball team, last year's S. F. champs, called it a day when the maritime strike of the Pacific Coast ended. Quite a few of its players were Hawaiian seamen who were stranded by the tie-up and went home when shipping was again normal. However, the remaining may bob up any day now with a few substitutes to once more take their place on the diamond.

The San Francisco Chinese Playground is offering free instruction in tennis for the public. The players are requested to bring their equipment. The days are Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Besides tennis, the Playground is sponsoring paddle-tennis, checkers, ping-pong, and other types of tournaments to be run off during vacation.

SPORTS



Frank Jowe, Pistol Champ.
(See story elsewhere on this page)

Jennie Chew, top-ranking Chinese net star and S. F. girls' city champion, who helped to defeat the Los Angeles Chinese team at the Palace of Fine Arts.

FRANK JOWE WINS PISTOL SHOOTING CHAMPIONSHIP

Washington, D. C.—A sharpshooting Los Angeles Chinese, Frank Jowe, 7519 Sunset boulevard, becomes the nation's leading tyro pistol shot for the 1937 indoor postal series by placing first in the two scheduled tyro events of the nationwide competitions carried on by the National Rifle Association. For his championship scores of 380 x 400 in the 50 foot slow fire event and 378 in the 20 yard match, Jowe receives the gold medal award of the N. R. A., the highest award to be made in the national series.

Jowe's decisive twenty-one point lead over his nearest competitor in the two matches gives him undisputed claim to the leadership of the tyro class—a name in the N. R. A. classification indicating the newcomers to national competition who have not previously won a trophy or competition medal in the national series. By placing in this event, Jowe now takes his place among the Who's Who of the shooting fraternity.

The postal matches, with some twenty-five hundred entrants, are carried on under the direct supervision of the National Rifle Association, the governing body of the quarter of a million target shooters in this country. All firing is done under approved courses of fire on registered targets sent directly from the Washington offices and later returned for official scoring.

1937 CHINESE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

Speculations run high as to who shall emerge victorious in the coming Chinese Pacific Tennis Tournament, July 31 to August 15.

In the men's singles it might be defending champion Tahmie Chinn; or the

winner of the 1937 Spring Tournament, Peter Gee; perhaps an up and coming young player such as Ricky Lum, who has knocked over several of the top notchers; then there's Ben Chu, who has always been a local favorite. The North has her champion in Edgar Lee, and Los Angeles with versatile Hamilton Gee and smashing Elmer Chee, and scores of others.

The women's singles are thrown wide open due to the absence of both finalists of last year, Erlene Lowe and Mary Chan. Most prominent are Jennie Chew, holder of three titles including the 1937 Spring Tournament, runner-up Lucille Jung, hard hitting Hattie Hall, southpaw Henrietta Jung, and diminutive Waite Ng. We cannot forget Los Angeles's June Lau and Mamie Sing; Vallejo's Emma Wong, Menlo Park's Alice Chew; Salinas' Maye Chung; and San Jose's Esther Chow.

Ben Chu and Faye Lowe are again defending their title in the men's doubles, while it's Mary and Wahso Chan in the mixed doubles.

There is a possibility of having a women's doubles if there are sufficient entries.

This tournament is sponsored jointly by the San Francisco Lodge of the Chinese American Citizens Alliance and the S. F. Chinese Tennis Club. It will be under the directorship of the tournament committee of the tennis club. The Committee urges all Chinese players to enter this one big tennis contest of the year. They report that there was a favorable number of entries in the Spring Tournament and they expect twice as many to enter in this one. Entry blanks will be sent to all previous entrants and to anyone who requests them. Entries will close promptly at 5 P. M., Tuesday, July 28. The drawing will be held 2 p.m. at Hall's Sport Shop and play will begin Saturday, July

15, and will continue till Sunday, August 15, on which day the finals of all events will be held.

CHINESE BEATS FRANCISCO JUNIOR HI

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. lightweight swimmers coached by Bill Jow splashed their way to a 82½-56½ victory over the North Beach school team recently. The Chinese sewed up their win by garnering eight firsts with Henry Yee and Lai Chor accounting for two each. Double winner for the losers was Parise in the 80 pound group. Parise led Lai Wing and Harold Ong in a close finish to accomplish the fact.

The San Francisco Chinese Tennis Club has had a most successful season, having been undefeated in eight inter-club matches and winning their "Big Game" match with the Chinese of Los Angeles decisively.

The following is their record to date:
March 14—Chitena, 4; Burlingame 4
April 4—Chitena, 4; U. S. Navy, 0
April 11—Chitena, 9; Salinas, 5
April 18—Chitena, 6; Bella Vista, 4
April 25—Chitena, 11; Sacramento, 2
April 28—Chitena, 5; San Mateo J. C., 3
May 8—Chitena, 7; U. S. F., 1
May 30—Chitena, 18; Los Angeles, 3

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Orders for subscriptions and advertisements can be left at the above agencies.

New York City—Because he was convicted of killing another Chinese, Chew Wing, 32, paid for his crime when he was sent to the electric chair at Sing Sing on June 12. This was the first time that a Chinese has paid the death penalty for a crime in New York in 20 years, it was reported.

CONTINUATION PAGE

THE SOURCE OF CHINA'S
NEW FOUND STRENGTH

(Continued from p. 3)

policy, but a change of conditions, and that change was brought about by the restrained and far-sighted attitude adopted when China stood on the very brink of disaster.

As President of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Wang Ching-Wei's views on, and responsibility for, national policy were shared by General Chiang Kai-Shek, and his actions were approved by one or another of the Central Party authorities. In regard to Japan, that policy was one of consistent resistance to aggression without closing the doors of diplomacy—a difficult policy to follow, and one which rather lends itself to willful misrepresentation by hostile critics, but the only one which made it possible for "sand" to become hardened into "cement."

And what has happened during the last two years goes to show that Japan realized this hardening process was taking place. China's protest against Doihara's attempt to create a "North China Autonomous Council" led to the recall to Japan of the instigator of this plan, and no serious attempt has been since made to extend the East Hopei "autonomous" area under Japanese protection. The establishment of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council in December, 1935, seems to have marked a truce in the open clash of Sino-Japanese interests in the North, and to-day there is in Tokyo a Foreign Minister [Naotake Sato, who, since this was written, has been out of office due to the resignation of the Hayashi Cabinet—Editor] who boldly asks in the Diet:—"In the whole course of diplomatic negotiations between Japan and China, have the principles of equality and reciprocity always been up-held?" and left the consciences of his hearers to provide the answer. Mr. Sato supplied whatever hint may have been needed as to his own opinion by saying that so long as China had the impression that she was not being treated as an equal, there could be little hope of Sino-Japanese negotiations being successful. They give ground for hoping that a new phase in Sino-Japanese relations is about to develop—a phase which will eventually make real co-operation possible, and solve difficulties which have hitherto defied solution. Whatever progress is achieved in this desirable direction will be directly due to that hardening of China's "sand" into "cement" which was made possible by following a policy described by some as defeatist, but which is now coming to be recognized as not only statesmanlike but successful.

I WAS
A-THINKING

(Continued from p. 7)

the other hand they comprise the generative power that moves the wheels of trade. Inasmuch as they are the buying public, advertising directs its appeal more and more to women, and anything which has any news value must consider the feminine angle. Even at their own domain, the bar, the race track, the boxing arena, etc., men are being rapidly made less conspicuous.

Whether it be fact or fancy, I think the Fourth of July spirit has done it all. For nowhere in the world are freedom, independence, and equality revered as they are here. American women are keen to keep this spirit alive, for did it not have its beginning at a certain Boston Tea

HOW TO MAKE
"TUNG KWA CHUNG"

One of China's most delicious and colorful soups is "tung kwa chung" or Melon Bell. It is also an ideal ice breaker at banquets, for no serving of this tasty soup is ever unaccompanied by acclaims from the guests for its fragrance and appeal to the eyes. This is my favorite way for making this classic soup:

Remove the meat from a medium sized, freshly killed dressed chicken (or from
(Continued on p. 19)

THE CHINATOWNIAN
ROAMS AROUND

(Continued from p. 14)

there. . . . Ed Leong, our football hero, Victor Yim, and Tony Look were recent visitors to Bakersfield, but said the town was too hot for them! . . . Frank Choy spends many an hour on the tennis court and Wilson Lowe was there too for a day, but oh! what a day! They vowed to return and I don't blame them either. . . . Dan Lee made a quick trip to L. A. but made a quicker return. No date for her, 'cause she was staying for the final ex's. . . . Too bad, Dan!

Ho hum, time to lay off. It's vacation time, so send me some news so I can take it easy. . . . R. R.

A MAN BY ANY
OTHER NAME

By EARL H. LEAF

(Reprinted from the *China Digest*, Shanghai.)

I was once stopped by a man named Mr. Johnson who handed me a visiting card on which his name was translated into Chinese characters, and who asked me why Chinese always smiled when they

read it. That evening I consulted my Chinese-English dictionary, and learned that he was being called Mr. Chan Sun—not a bad transliteration, to be true, but the characters could only be translated as "dishcloth spurring out of the mouth."

The favorite exhibits of a Chinese friend who is making a collection of unusual or startling Chinese names being used by foreigners in China include one of a Mr. Campbell whose name was translated on his business card as Mr. K'an Pan or "Look at the blotch!" and another for a Mr. Stevens who bore the expressive cognomen, Mr. Shih Fen, meaning "Louse Napkin." The moral of the story is that foreigners should exercise a measure of prudence in accepting a Chinese name. Usually a young clerk or Chinese printer christens the "griffen" (new arrival) who is having his cards printed in China for the first time; and the man may, in his simple ignorance of the language, spend the next twenty years in China being called "strong-smell

A rose by any other name may smell as sweet, but no Chinese gets a good impression of a man who presents him a business card reading "Mr. Sick-with Ulcers Duck."

The transliteration of foreign names in literature and the press is wholly unsatisfactory due to the fact there is no standardization throughout the country. Mussolini, Mae West, Sally Rand, and Stanley Baldwin each may have entirely different Chinese names in various sections of China, and much confusion is the

Confucius said that the first thing to be done to rectify the state is "to rectify names" on the grounds that "If names be not correct, language is not in accordance with the truth of things. If language be not in accordance with the truth of things, affairs can not be carried on to success. When affairs can not be carried on to success, proprieties and music do not flourish, punishments will not be properly awarded. When punishments are not properly awarded, the people do not know how to move hand or foot."

Chinese naturally place great emphasis on the importance of correctly pronouncing their names and I am always embarrassed when being introduced to anyone named Ch'u because, though I have tried for years, I simply cannot pronounce that character correctly.

In pronouncing Ch'u, the German emulated "U" is only one of the several hazards that must be overcome. The "ch" is pronounced more like "djr" and when it is combined with the aspirate, the sound can best be obtained by saying "rrr" during the act of sneezing: ker djr'u.

CONTINUATION PAGE

Foreigners likewise are annoyed when their names are mispronounced or misspelled, as any cub reporter knows. It is a grievous sin—almost as serious as jumping the release date on the President's budget message—to print Sr. Hugh Snatchbull-Huggesen instead of Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Huggesen, for example. Some years ago when I was doing considerable by-line writing I started a collection of misspellings of my name which range from Leas, Deaf, and Beef, to Veer, Lump, and Liop.

In choosing foreign names, Chinese also meet difficulties. They seemed determined to eschew simple designations like John or George and select big double-barrelled appellations like Wellington Koo, Napoleon Wu, Bismarck Hsiang, Wellington Fang, Horatius Cen, Livingston Hu, Morgan Chow, Yorkson Shen, Joshua Bau, Dawson Chao, Diphew T. Chow, Joovin T. Chwang, Jevons Yu, Luther Li, Hollington Tong, Handel Lee, Tyndall Wei, Sheldon Tso, Binnen P. Lu, Bingham Dai, Spears Huang, and Sarkon On, all names of actual persons. A few queer ones like Leeping San Yen and Hawkleng Yen also appear in the *Who's Who*.

For some reason I have been unable to discover why the names of dead United States presidents seem to fascinate the young man about to assume a foreign name. Thus we have a Washington Li, Jefferson Lamb, Monroe Huang, Jackson Lin, Harrison S. Shen, Lincoln Chen, Garfield Huang, Franklin Ho, and Cleveland Wei. I haven't found a Hoover Hu yet, but doubtless one will appear soon. One Chinese is named George V. Fang, but perhaps now he will change it to George VI Fang.

The onomastic system employed by Mrs. Shih Mei-yu ("Mrs. Stone Beautiful-jade") in calling herself Mrs. Stone, a direct translation of her Chinese name, does not always produce such happy results. Imagine address Chiang Kai-shek as Generalissimo Watercress Great-stone, or calling Mr. Nien Kuei-tang Mr. Squint-eyed Honorable-hall, or Mr. Tiao Hsintien Mr. Punk Believe-heaven.

I am sure Mr. T'ang Leang-li would not be happy if one persisted in calling him in English, Mr. Soup Good-ceremony. Mr. Hubert Liang would not be pleased to hear himself addressed as Mr. Ridgepole. Wu Teh-chen should not be addressed as Mr. Boastful Iron-city or Mr. Hu Shih as Mr. How to Teach.

It has always seemed to me that a Chinese who wears foreign clothes, drinks foreign whiskey, prefers to talk and

write in a foreign language, sends his children to a foreign school, and lives in a foreign concession completes the final step in his foreignization when he discards Chin for King or Lin for Lamb, although the Cantonese pronunciation of some of these names closely approximates the English names.

According to this system, we may next expect to hear that Gen. Han Fu-chu is calling himself General H. M. Hughes, Mr. Lin Yu-tang is Mr. Y. T. Flynn, Mr. Hsi is Mr. Sheeney, Mr. Hsu is Mr. Schultz, Mr. Sui is Mr. Sweeney, Mr. Li is Mr. Leeke, and Mr. Hei is Mr. Hemingway.

—o—

GOING RENO

By CHING of Chinatown

Ever go to Reno? They say it's fashionable to get a Nevorce. So I tally-phone to all my gal friends one by one and ask them if they would go to Reno with me, marry, and then get renovated next day and come back to Chinatown fashionable as the Asters or the Wonderbuilds. But they laff and sez getting divorced from me would be the most wonderful thing in the world, only they rather let some really unfortunate gal gets the pleasure.

So I spited them by disguising myself as a golf bag and stowawayed to Reno in a Lincoln Zephyr driven by Dan and George. Going to Reno is easy; it's the coming back what's hazardous. Cause when we're near the state border an officer steps up and sez, "We're searching this car for any fruit or nut." Gosh, they nearly caught up with me! But I fooled them into thinking I'm a Washoe; I pulled an Indian blanket over my head and sez, "wa-wa, wa-wa," pointing to my shoes at the same time, and the officer sez, "Okay, chief, step on it."

Reno is a mining town and the city's so full of gold diggers you have to walk with your eyes on your nose else you get into trouble. I came across a place what sez, "No minors," so I asked the guard what's a minor, and he sez, "Minor business and move on." So I moved on to main street. . . .

Well, there's as many "banks" on main street as there are cafes on Jackson street in Chinatown, so I deposited a dollar here and a dollar there, and first thing you know a tough operator came up with two grands and he sez, "Here's your winning; what are you gonna do with it?"

Well, I ignored his dirty looks and strolled over to the front of the court house to count the money and to see

the pretty divorcees what come out one every two minutes. The first one to appear makes my mouth water all over—her face's so like a wrinkly lemon.

Then out comes a sizzling society heiress with a Betty Davis urge and a Mae West contour. You can tell she's an heiress cause she's smoking Lucky. When she stepped into her La Sally she spotted handsome me counting my bank roll, and she sez, "Kind sir, will you direct me the way to San-Joe-Say?"

"Gladly," sez I, "but I can see that you are an eastern gal, cause we of the west always call that metropolis San-Who-Say."

"You're so smart," she smiled, "jump in and I'll give you a lift." So I hopped in and entertained her immensely by giving my life history and how I got to be so smart.

"Ever go to a Dude Ranch?" she asked, as we loomed near one.

"Back in my alley they call me the Will Rogers of Chinatown."

"I understand this outfit is planning a pack trip to California. Let's sign up and we'll keep each other company."

So we drove up to the ranch and within I found everything very cowboyish. There's a lodge room with a modern bar and a library and everything. Each cabin has a shower and all the dressers have smelling salts and perfume and things what every cowboy needs. Well, I registered and the owner handed me a cowboy outfit and he sez, "That'll be two grand, payable in advance, and no rebate. You get the service of our guides and also hoss and accommodation for the entire trip." And he took my money without counting 'em.

Soon I was fully dressed in a regulation outfit with green Stetson, pink neckiechief, and a boy scout lasso, and in no time I was on my hoss next to my gal's, and off we go toward the wide open space where men are men and the women make 'em wild.

Then one of the buccaro sez, "Alley Oop," and my hoss throws me head first against a rock. That's not bad at all, cause everybody gets a laff, and when someone picks me up and shakes me all over I was good as new, and off we go again. Then someone again sez, "Alley Oop" and this time my hoss throws me on a bed of cactus and it's my more sensitive end which landed first. And so I have to call the trip off. And everybody returns to the ranch laffing, and the boss sez to the heiress private-like, "Good work, Carson Carries. bring in two more and we'll call it a day."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Garment Union in Chinatown? Socially conscious Chinatownians should read with interest the letter from Jennie Matyas, organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which appears elsewhere in this issue. It concerns a vital labor problem which, economically, has disturbed American garment workers for a long time; whereas, socially, it has also bothered welfare agencies and the public health authorities in this city. We will not go into any detailed discussion of every angle of this subject at this time, but will merely attempt a few pertinent observations.

Having talked with Miss Matyas, we understand that there are about 1000 women garment industry workers in Chinatown. Because their pay is so low they consequently receive as much work as they can handle (working, of course, excessively long hours) from manufacturers who wish to avoid paying standard wages to American workers in garment factories who are organized. In this way the Chinese women who are willing to work for low wages cut directly into the livelihood of unionized workers in American garment factories. The situation is getting more desperate every day, Miss Matyas said, and if the Chinese contractors and dressmakers do not heed the writing on the wall and organize, it is possible that the American garment workers, backed by the I. L. G. W. U., may declare war on the Chinese garment industry. Her organization does not want to take this step, except as a last resort. But it is a threat and must be taken into consideration as such. Unionization of the Chinese dressmakers, Miss Matyas suggested, is the only way to prevent such a threat from being carried out.

We do not pretend to know much about the garment industry situation as it stands in Chinatown today. But one thing is quite certain: With the tide of the labor movement as it is in the United States today, Chinese who work in any big scale industry cannot remain aloof from the trend of unionization. Miss Matyas mentions in her letter the benefit Chinese garment workers would receive through organization, such as getting better pay for their labor, shorter hours of work, and the consequent rising of their standard of living. As far as we can see at present, the important thing is not so much the promised benefits the Chinese will receive should they become unionized, as the fact that they may lose their work some time in the immediate future should they refuse to organize. The whole thing makes delightful argumentation.

According to a survey made of this in-

dustry in 1934 (the reliability of which we do not guarantee) there were 564 women employed in 40 Chinatown garment factories. There seems to be about twice that many now. Of the total number in 1934, 445 were married and the rest were single or widowed women. The 445 married women were reported to have a total of 1208 children.

The number of factories tabulated was a deceptive figure, since many of them were no larger than two or three small rooms and contained about a dozen sewing machines. Many were located in basements, and some even in tenement houses! There were less than half a dozen factories employing more than 50 persons. Only one employed about 150 people, including 20 men workers. Needless to say, the working conditions were anything but ideal; for this reason welfare workers and the public health department felt concerned about the garment workers; their health was being undermined and all sorts of community health problems were being aggravated, problems which could be, but which, under the circumstances, were not being prevented.

The I. L. G. W. U. started to organize Chinatown's garment workers several years ago. A Chinese was hired to do the organizing but, unfortunately, they found out later that he was a Communist. We say unfortunately because of the fact that when the I. L. G. W. U. unknowingly hired a Chinese Communist as their organizer in Chinatown, the impression was made in the garment workers' minds that the Union was communistic, and that impression remains today. Miss Matyas told us her organization is definitely non-Communist but is simply a labor union which seeks to protect the rights of workers in the garment industry throughout the country.

With wholesale unionism being a definite labor trend in the U. S. today, Miss Matyas believes that the present is the most opportune time for the Chinese dressmakers to organize to look after their own interests and for the protection of their rights. As the situation stands now, failure on the part of the Chinese to organize will mean that they will only continue to work for low wages and long hours. Eventually, as we have already hinted, it may mean that the American garment workers' unions may take drastic measures to combat the competition of the Chinese in this industry. In such an event the Chinese, in all probability, will be the losers.

Keep well informed on your community by reading the CHINESE DIGEST.

Anti-Language Bill Defeated The Anti-Foreign Language school bill (see our April issue, p. 13) introduced at the last session of the California legislature, has met with a quiet death. The bill was designed to control the operation of all foreign language schools in the state and was aimed chiefly at Chinese and Japanese groups. The Chinese and Japanese educational organizations, reinforced by Russian and Italian groups, fought the passage of this bill on the ground that it was discriminatory and a violation of academic freedom in California. The State Board of Education, to which the bill was sent for review, voiced its disapproval. The death blow came when Senator Metzger, who introduced the bill, rescinded it in the face of concerted opposition from the Chinese and Japanese groups.

HOW TO MAKE "TUNG KWA CHUNG"

(Continued from p. 17)

two squabs), and make a soup stock by placing the bones and trimmings in cold water and then heating slowly. When the water comes to a boil add a little salt and allow it to simmer for three hours.

Meanwhile one should have about three-quarters of a cup of buk-goo or dried northern Chinese mushrooms soaking in water to soften; also an equal amount of lin-gee or lotus seeds. Dice the softened mushrooms, the chicken and giblets, and also a quarter can (or enough to make a cupful) of bamboo shoots into quarter inch cubes. (Any Chinese grocer will supply these ingredients.)

Cut a fairly large melon across about three-quarters from one end. Scoop seeds and loose fibers from the larger piece, but take care not to cut into the meat or rind. Place the melon in a deep bowl with the cut end on top. If the melon will not sit firmly in the bowl it may be necessary to wedge in two or three pieces of trimmed ginger (or cock) to insure that it will remain upright during the steaming process.

Pour the diced ingredients into the melon and fill to near the top with the soup stock. Place bowl and melon in a steamer (a covered pot with a ring to separate the bowl from the bottom of the pot will do) and steam until chicken is cooked and melon is tender.

Let the melon remain over a slow fire until ready to serve. Then add a sprinkling of minced ham, chopped Chinese parsley, and shredded green onion. Place the bowl on a plate and serve, the shell of the melon taking the place of a tureen.

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CHINESE DIGEST



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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Vol. 3, No. 8

August, 1937

Ten Cents



"Shoeshine Boy"---Chinatown Version

If, on any bright and sunny day, you should stroll by Portsmouth square in Chinatown, you would be accosted, before you knew it, by a smiling and eager faced boy, slinging a home-made house-shaped box, who would ask you politely, "Shine, mister?" If you happen to be one of his own race, the question would be in Chinese, "Chaah hir mah, sin-saang?"

He is one of a group of Chinatown's youngest money-makers, the shoeshine boy, proud of his calling and giving each of his customers a nickel's worth. His business area is mostly Portsmouth square, but if there are prospects in other places in Chinatown, he hurries there, also. Some of them have a regular clientele in Chinatown stores, but most of them depend on their good fortune and shrewd business sense.

Ten years ago Chinatown had practically no shoeshine boys of its own, and the business was in the hands of Italian boys from North Beach. Then sensing that here was a field of money-making which they themselves could enter into, Chinese shoeshine boys began to appear on the scene. And before long the field was theirs, the Italian boys having been driven back to their own district. Today Inspector Jack Manion of the Chinatown squad sees to it that the Chinese boys are not encroached upon by any "foreigners" from another community.

The above picture shows one of these boys at work. Wallace H. Fong, Digest photographer, said it took him the better part of six months to get this shot. (Fifth of a series of pictures depicting scenes of Chinatown life.)

EDITORIAL

The CHINESE DIGEST is a non-profit publication devoted to the interpretation of China and Chinese culture, ancient and modern, and to the dissemination of information, data and discussion of the history, life, problems, progress and activities of the Chinese in America. The CHINESE DIGEST is the only journal of its kind in the United States.

ONCE MORE, THUNDER IN THE EAST

As we go to press, the possibilities of a major conflict between China and Japan over the Peiping "incident" of July 7 (See FAR EAST page for details) are growing more ominous hour by hour. According to the most reliable reports from American press service observers on the spot, the Japanese military is apparently goading China into a war, confident in the knowledge that the latter country is not adequately prepared to fight. The incident of July 7 in the present situation is in itself relatively unimportant. What is important is the use that the Japanese army has made of that incident.

No well informed observers of Far Eastern politics are ignorant of Japan's intentions as regards China. Regardless of the fact whether one believes in the authenticity of the so-called Tanaka memorial, one cannot escape the conclusion that the present Japanese actions in North China seem to follow the course set down in that sensational document. But what the Japanese sword-rattlers failed to take into consideration was that China could become politically united and militarily strong in an amazingly short period of time.

Is it Japan's intention, then, to overawe and conquer China before she grows too strong to defeat? Political and military maneuvers by Japan in North China during the past year, culminating in the present tense situation, certainly point to such a conclusion.

If such is the case, then there is nothing for China to do but to meet Japan in the field of battle in a crucial test of power. It would be a savage and bloody course, a way of settlement of issues unworthy of civilized nations, and one which China has declared she is loathe to take, except as a last resort and in the spirit of self-preservation.

"Although our country is militarily weak," declared Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek in a statement issued to the world after the July 7 incident had reached a critical impasse, "if the time has come when we have reached the last limit of our forbearance, then there is only one thing to do, and that is to throw the last ounce of the energy of our nation into a struggle for national existence. This is forced upon us; we are not seeking war; we are only meeting attacks upon our existence. Our people must realize

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CHINGWAH LEE

that the Central government is preparing measures for their defense. Once the war is begun, there must be no looking backwards. We must fight to the bitter end. If we allow another inch of our territory to be lost, then we are guilty of an unpardonable offense against our race."

The die is cast. Regardless of the nine-power treaty, the Kellogg pact, or the League of Nations, there will be war between China and Japan soon enough unless the statesmen of the Island empire can follow a course of reasonableness and check their military from launching another Manchurian adventure.

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EDITORIAL NOTES

Readers who are interested in the housing problem in Chinatown will remember that in our June issue our Sociological Data writer reported three things which would affect the eventual solution of this problem. One was that a condemnation hearing before the Board of Public Health would take place soon to discover what initial steps could be taken to better the deplorable housing situation in the community. The second was that a Housing bill known as the Wagner-Steagall bill had been introduced in both the Senate and House of Representatives. This bill aimed to provide, through Federal funds, low rent housing through the country. The third was that an enabling act has been introduced in the California assembly designed to create housing authorities in the state which would help to provide low cost housing for families of limited income.

Regarding the first subject: the condemnation hearing was held before Dr. J. C. Geiger, director of public health, on July 6th. The case for the Department of Public Health was presented by Homer Thyle, chief housing inspector, who cited the numerous violations of the State Housing laws in the sub-standard dwellings in Chinatown. His findings were not contradicted, since they happen to be all too true.

The council for the defense declared that the building under consideration was no worse than others in the community. When it was recommended that this particular dwelling be vacated floor by floor and necessary repair, reconstruction and cleaning be done, the recommendation was waived at the request of the attorney for the owner of the property on the ground that the tenants would be unable to find living quarters elsewhere during that time. The argument was a good one, since a condition of congestion does exist in the community and has so existed for decades.

The final decision was that the owner of this condemned building was given 90 days in which to make necessary changes so that the place may meet the minimum requirements of the housing laws. Whether any further constructive efforts will be made by the Department of Public Health or other agencies interested in bettering Chinatown's housing is a moot question at present. Perhaps more and better test cases may help.

Regarding the second point, nothing is known as yet. However, it is reported that pressure is brought to bear by big Eastern building owners and realtors to

defeat this bill at all costs, since they see in its passage a threat to private real estate enterprises.

As to the third point, we report with regret that although the enabling act was passed by both the Assembly and Senate, it was vetoed by Governor Merriam.

Yet the outlook for better housing for Chinatown is still hopeful, provided those who are interested in seeing it realized keep up their study and discussion of the problem. It seems to us that the progressive elements of the community must bend all their efforts in solving this one problem before they think of doing anything else, such as raising community standards of health, more recreational facilities, organization of labor, etc. Of course, it would be wonderful if all these things are done concurrently, but since that seems out of question as things are today, we have to take the most crucial problem and tackle that. And housing seems to be *the* problem.

America Studies Orient America is growing intellectually conscious of the Orient, especially of China.

The American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, in a recent survey, found that a total of 251 Oriental study projects were being conducted in various universities throughout the country. Columbia university accounted for 21, the University of California had 20, while Harvard, Michigan, and Washington universities, the University of Hawaii, the University of Chicago, and half a dozen others accounted for the rest. Most of these projects are historical studies and deal chiefly with China. Even the U. S. Department of Agriculture is steeped in Oriental study, delving into certain plants and fruits indigenous to that part of the world.

A report from another source indicates that in many colleges and universities this summer, numerous extension courses, summer schools, and institutes are devoting a great deal of attention to Far Eastern subjects. The University of Michigan, in response "to a rapidly growing scholarly and public interest in the Far East," is conducting an Institute of Far Eastern Studies with a faculty of thirty experts. In connection with this institute and with the Linguistic Institute of America, a course in reading modern Chinese, by George A. Kennedy of Yale and Chihpei Sha of the University of California, is offered by the American council of the I. P. R.

The Institute of Public affairs at the University of Virginia devoted half of

its session to discussion of the Storm Center in the Far East. Institutes of International relations, under the auspices of the American Friends' Service committee, are being held at nine institutions of learning, and two of the subjects dealt with are the "Struggle for Power in the Far East" and "Tensions" in the Orient.

At the University of California a Seminar on Far Eastern studies is being held, while at the University of Hawaii the Oriental institute is attracting students from several Pacific countries.

That the Orient is steadily growing more and more important in international affairs is an undeniable fact. And the growing interest of American students and scholars in the countries across the Pacific means that for America, at least, the fact of the Orient's importance today is not ignored. This interest should be encouraged, developed and expanded for the benefit of the future.

More On Housing While we are on this subject of housing (you'll read the average housewife's feelings about it in "The Jade Box" in this issue) our Social Research committee gently passed on a suggestion that private capital or a philanthropic organization would reap profit and at the same time be doing something mightily needed if a hotel or dormitory exclusively for women and girls could be built in Chinatown.

We have heard from many members of the gentler sex who consider it "such a shame" that there is no exclusive women's dwelling place in the community in which single working girls, students, or visitors can live, either permanently or for a few days. These people point out that such a dormitory, if built, should not be conducted by any particular institution or religious denomination, but strictly as a commercial venture.

The idea is no doubt a good one. But would such a place pay? We believe it would, if the number of young girls who have voiced their need for it is taken as an indication. There are scores of young working girls in the community who would be glad to have a room of their own if such is available and at a price they can afford. Many of these girls are at present rooming with friends or relatives, or living in furnished apartments which lack that sense of homeliness so necessary to all-around comfort. To these girls a dormitory which is quiet and homelike, with some recreational facilities and perhaps a library, would be a boon and a blessing. At the same time we believe it is a good business investment.

C U L T U R E

Chingwah Lee

AN EXHIBITION ON CHINESE MORTUARY ART

The current display of Chinese tomb statuettes at the San Francisco Museum of Art represents the third annual exhibit of the Friends of Far Eastern art, an organization of which the energetic Dr. Alfred Salmony is the leading spirit. Dr. Salmony is one of a group of active connoisseurs who place major emphasis on the earlier arts of China, so it is not surprising that this exhibit should center on funeral art, rather than, let us say, K'ang Hsi beakers or Ch'ien Lung vases. (See Note at end of article.)

One cannot view this imposing array of time-worn, often mud-encrusted figurines without being transported in time back to the glorious "age of faith and splendor," as Dagny Carter so admirably put it. There are men and women in all walks of life, at work and at play; and animals ranged all the way from lowly oxen to prancing horses and fabulous creatures. This sepulchral art, though it had its childhood with the Hans, and though it lingered to a painful death with the Mings, had its golden age with the T'ang Dynasty (617-906 A. D.).

Han Dynasty

The pottery of each period has its characteristic paste, forms, and style, and it is by the examination of these factors that we arrive at their ages. The Han Dynasty (206-220 A. D.) probably marked the beginning of the use of terra cotta objects for the dead. But two thousand years earlier the Shangs were immolating men and animals with the burial of the departed. So it is not surprising that the Hans should be furnishing the tomb of their dead with pottery objects, animals, and servants which the dead were accustomed to having or had hoped of having while on earth.

The pastes of the Han pottery are a typically hard grey, often with a reddish tinge, and some were covered with a white slip. The green glaze, seen on a large number of them, had acquired an unearthly iridescence—silvery or golden in sheen—as the result of the long buried condition (Ceramic Art; CHINESE DIGEST, May 22, 1936). Highly influenced by sculptures of the time, these figurines show a "simplified naturalism." It is toy-like, at times heavy, and had not dared to be bold. A few outstanding ones are as follows:

3. A shaman or magician of the period: Note that the face is not Chinese.

11. Dancing lady: Note very modern treatment.

19-21. Han objects: These are of great archeological interest.

Pre-T'ang

The wares of the Epoch of the Three Kingdoms, the Six dynasties, and the Wei dynasty are often classified collectively as pre-T'ang because not enough data are available to clearly distinguish the many types which made their appearance between the Han and the T'ang dynasties. The Sui figurines include a well-known type of reddish pottery, covered either with a white slip or a crazed chocolate-colored glaze in many instances. The Wei people are not Chinese but Turco-Mongol invaders who opened the gate of China to a refreshing flood of foreign influence—Indian, late Hellenic, and Iranian. The stage was set for the coming of the glorious T'ang art.

58. A set of musicians: Note that the instruments of the time are very much like those of the Han period, and include the pan pipe, cymbals, drums, flute, sheng, and castanets, or choung tou. In all probability, a full orchestra would include blowers of various horns, harpists, and singers.

22, 32, 72. These are fore-runners of the T'ang chargers; the front quarters are taller than the hind end, often the exact opposite of later horses.

80, 81. Typical examples of moon-faced ladies, very characteristic of many T'angs and of some modern Japanese women.

Tang Dynasty

The glory that was T'ang includes not only courtly splendor, deathless romance, and radiant poetry, but ceramics bold in execution and faithful as to details. The potters disdained to paint designs where they could mold with paste or model with slip. Over a raised decoration of grapes or flowers they would splash on mottled glazes, leaving something for the imagination. A mottled T'ang oll of amber brown, green, and straw yellow glazes can safely hide among a group of modern majolicas. A blue glaze is very rarely used. Unglazed figures are often beautifully painted with red, black turquoise green etc. The variety of forms is second only to that of the Hans, and if the kind of animals is limited, this is more than compensated by the variety of mor-

tals represented—polo players (both male and female), dancers, acrobats, musicians, officials, dwarfs, foreigners (Persians, Indians, Jews, Japanese, Turks, Syrians, Mongols), grooms, sedan carriers, scholars, children, attendants, wine peddlers, way-farers, etc.

The San Francisco Chinese art sentiment has great affinity with the T'ang and post-T'angs. Many of the wares of the Shekwan and Fatshan kilns (in Kwangtung) have T'ang and Sung styles. And we in San Francisco still speak of ourselves as "Tang yin" (Men of T'ang).

The glaze of authentic T'angs are typically but not always crazed to a slight extent and show a tendency toward iridescence. The pastes are chalky soft, and since many of them were molded, there are many duplications. The number produced must have been enormous—perhaps equal to the present population of China. Of course, many were destroyed by time. There is little occasion for potters to make imitations, though unfortunately, imitations are on the market. As a rule the better art dealers cannot help but carry genuine T'ang, while the cheaper curio stores invariably carry imitations. It is very difficult to tell an unglazed figurine except by style and the nature of the paste.

87. Court attendant. While the paste is T'ang, the style of this slender lady belongs to the Sui period.

92, 128, 152, 161, 202: Dancing ladies. "They are almost always charming in the simple grace of their poses, the coquetry of their gestures, and the rhythm of their lines; besides which, their undulating suppleness lends them an unbroken movement. . . . They are the product of a synthetic realism evidently aiming at animation of gesture rather than at facial detail and constitute one of the most pleasing aspects of T'ang art." (Grousset)

94. Polo Player: Note that he is a foreigner, probably a member of an international team. Polo was an invention of the pre-T'ang period, either Chinese or Indian in origin (Chinese Discoveries, CHINESE DIGEST, January 10, 1936).

106. Man, said to be a negrito, but may be a curly-haired Dravidian.

107. Dancing lady: Note that the dress is definitely Indian.

122. Musician with squash or gourd: rumba?

C U L T U R E

Chingwah Lee

136. Merchant with wine skin—note foreign style beard.

139. Seated woman feeding child—probably a wet-nurse for an infant's tomb.

131, 135, 174, 175. Warriors. "These statues, with their powerfully built and brutal realism, in which force is insisted upon for its own sake, show better than any theory how far Chinese art had travelled since the 'Gothic' of the Wei period."

Post-T'ang

The post-T'ang, comprising the Five dynasties, the Sungs, and the Yuans, saw the beginning of the decline of this glorious art. Perhaps by that time they preferred to bury their dead with jade, as we still do today; perhaps they had substituted wood for pottery, or perhaps the philosophy of Chi Hsi had dampened the Buddhistic faith. At any rate the Sungs appeared to produce them in less number. What they made may be divided into two types—a refined glazed monochrome, and a toy-like polychrome which harks back to the Han in feeling and anticipated the Ming in color. The Yuan output is decidedly inferior.

The Ming represents the last period when tomb statuettes were produced. Possibly not one of the potters had seen a T'ang specimen (T'ang figurines were not known to either modern China or to the West until some twenty-five years ago when engineers cut into ancient tomb sites while building railroads), and the sculpture of the time was no help to them. What they succeeded in making are stiff, tradition-bound figures, which harked back to the pre-T'ang in slenderness and awkwardness. However, they have a glazing and potting technic denied the pre-T'ang. Some of the Ming figures, especially the san tsai, are not burial wares. The Ch'ing Dynasty (1644-1911) burned paper images for their dead, together with paper money, bullion of gold and silver and paper garments, as was done in earlier times. As late as 1916, the burial rites in Chinatown included the burning of "kum tung yuk mui" (golden pages and jade maidens, of paper).

204-208: Sung figurines. Note affinity to celadon glazes.

210-214: Note variety of colored glazes, brown, oranges, black, etc.

NOTE: A truly representative art exhibit should include examples of all periods, and no attempt should be made to suppress the more matured works of later dynasties, simply because they are



CHINESE TOMB FIGURINES: 1. Foreigner playing polo in China. This is the most representative T'ang piece of the group. 2. Sage with child and dog. 3. Confucian diety, conspicuous by its rarity. 4. Dancing lady. 5. Mother feeding child.

considered decadent by primitive lovers who believe that only with a growing art does one find creativeness. Furthermore, a judicious selection committee should guard against choosing only the most primitive examples of even the late period to stress the point. In my humble estimation this is the glaring weakness of the first exhibit of this worthy organization. The same cannot be said of the present one; and, of course, an exhibit on earlier art is justifiable on its own ground alone, as long as it is so labeled.

*Chinese Works
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SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

THE CHINESE SINGLE MEN

By SAMUEL D. LEE

(Concluded from last issue)

The single men included in this short study are those persons who were active on relief in January, 1936. They were men between the ages of 18 and 85 years. Declared physically unemployable on construction projects operated by the Works Progress administration, they were the responsibility of the State Relief administration, as medical examiners found them capable of doing only sedentary work. Statistical information obtained from this group varies only slightly in degree with the case load of over 500 single men during the height of the depression in the winter of 1934; hence, it may be assumed that this small group of men is representative of the unemployed single men. Their problems no doubt parallel those of the men now working on W.P.A. projects.

As late as June, 1933, there were few Chinese single men on relief in San Francisco. Those who received public assistance were men with physical ailments who were permanently declared unemployable. Other aged persons without friends or relatives were taken care of by various family associations and the Chinese Six companies. This does not mean that prior to 1933, the problem of unemployment was not a serious one in the Chinese community. Through sheer sacrifice and cooperation, family groups cared for the single men. The Chinese Six companies has long since operated a relief home for the aged but only a few aged persons without kinsmen sought such assistance.

Sought C.W.A. Work

During the latter part of 1933, the Civil Works administration provided work for hundreds of these men who had been certified as in need of employment. Many aged persons purposely falsified their ages to qualify for this first governmental work project. Upon completion of the C. W. A. program, few unattached men sought assistance from the newly formed S.E.R.A., the state agent of the Federal Emergency Relief administration, until work relief was made available.

The single men on relief came to this country between 1870 and 1894 and saw the beginning of a period of unrest and hostility. Legislations were introduced with a tinge of anti-Chinese feeling. Newspapers and rumors were circulated that the coolie trade was being trans-



A member of Chinatown's oldest group of single men who are now on relief.

planted to American soil. Party politics and the rise of the working man's movement in California brought about the complete success of the anti-Chinese faction. Many measures were introduced to the legislature, each curtailing more of the rights of the Chinese in America. In 1892, the bill requiring the registration of all Chinese, except diplomats and their servants, was passed despite the protests of the Chinese government and friends in sympathy with the Chinese in this country.

Era of Hostility

The anti-Chinese agitation had as its leader Denis Kearny, a fighting Irishman, who had come to San Francisco in 1868, as officer of the clipper, "Shooting Star." He later figured in California history as a sandlot orator. Kearny began to bellow for the working man in the year of 1878. The Comstock lode was beginning to peter out; mine after mine had shut down; the depression fell heavily upon San Francisco where stocks were owned. Were not the Chinese to blame for the collapse of the economic system?

Amidst this ominous atmosphere we find the present single man on relief groping his way in search of economic opportunities. Unlike the year 1850 when they were graciously invited to attend the public services commemorative of the late President Taylor, they were now being persecuted and harrassed as they sought to eke out an existence. Adolescents of 13 to 20 years of age, they were the sons and relatives of men who had returned to China with fabulous tales of California's hospitality. They eagerly came to America to establish themselves,

looking forward eventually to making their homes in this land of golden opportunities. What a rude awakening these newcomers must have experienced as they were stoned and beaten in their endeavor to find their places in the country their ancestors had exemplified as Utopia.

Fatalistic Acceptance of Hardship

Without prejudice to other minority groups who experienced similar hardships during these trying days of California's history, it can be truthfully said that the heritage of the Chinese single man differs from that of other unattached groups. They realized their fate and, without reluctance or malice in their hearts, accepted such treatment as due marauding trespassers. They bided their time, however, knowing full well that America's sense of justice would eventually justify their tolerance and faith in American institutions. This heritage has, no doubt, caused the single man to delay application for relief until work relief was made available, just as they failed to complain about their treatment in the early days.

Until work relief was offered, the Chinese depended largely upon friends and relatives and upon their ability to borrow without material security. Fortunately for most of them, they were reared in a period of unrest and extreme hardship. The Tai Ping rebellion, during the early fifties, had caused such a collapse of the economic structure of rural China that it required more than a generation to rebuild it. Their struggle for existence resulted in a fatalistic attitude which inured them to take things as a matter of course. To these men who had crossed the Pacific, America was their testing ground. Returning to China in the face of such extreme hardship would have been natural, but grilled in the philosophy of meeting each situation as it arose, the thought of returning home, without gold, failed to enter their minds. Were not their fathers able to survive the struggle in America? Moreover, America offered far greater hopes of a new and brighter life than famine stricken China. To return to China would mean the complete loss of "face."

As the aged single men tell their stories to the relief agency interviewers, tears are not at all uncommon. They have reached the last rung of the ladder, and instead of a pot of gold, they have to seek assistance of a public charity agency. These

(Continued on page 19)

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF OVERSEAS CHINESE UNDER THREE FLAGS

(An interview with Mr. K. L. Kwong, President, Bank of Canton, San Francisco, California.)

When the S. F. Bank of Canton opened its doors for business two and a half months ago, Chinese businessmen and merchants found Mr. K. L. Kwong, their former Consul-General, greeting them as the president of the institution. After leaving his consular post in San Francisco, Mr. Kwong joined Mr. T. L. Soong, Commissioner of Finance for Kwangtung province. From that post he was sent under the leadership of Executive Director and Chief Manager M. Y. Tang of the Bank of Canton in Hongkong to reorganize the branch in San Francisco last May. A frequent traveler on three continents touching the Pacific ocean, Mr. Kwong has studied extensively the economic activities of the overseas Chinese in Australia, the Philippines, and in North America. It is both interesting and informative to have a well-qualified observer to comment on the economic conditions of our overseas nationals and the part that they are playing in the industrial development of China.

"Since you are a former resident in Australia, will you describe briefly the conditions of the overseas Chinese on that continent?" was the first question put to Mr. Kwong by your interviewer.

After carefully searching his memory, he replied as follows:

Chinese in Australia

"The first Chinese went to Australia about 1860 as a result of the gold rush on that continent. Since that time they have migrated in large numbers to that territory and spread themselves all over the continent. However, they live chiefly in the coastal cities such as Sydney and Melbourne, and have a relatively heavy concentration in the state of Queensland. There was a time when the Chinese population in Australia was as high as 80,000, but now there remains less than 40,000 due to the "White Australia" policy. The overseas are Cantonese from Toyshan and Chungshan districts and large numbers are employed as laborers in the sugar-cane industries, nomadic activities, and animal husbandry, and in the gold mines; the more prosperous Chinese are in truck gardening, and also in limited mercantile business. It is this group that

organized the large department stores in Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai. Australian overseas Chinese are deeply interested in the economic reconstruction of China."

Consul in Manila

Mr. Kwong served a term as Chinese Consul-General at Manila, the capital of the Philippine islands, from 1930-34, and while he was in China in 1935, he organized the Filipino-Chinese tobacco company as an experiment in introducing Filipino overseas Chinese capital toward the development of China. Concerning the overseas Chinese economic conditions in the Philippines, Mr. Kwong commented:

"The Chinese control 55 to 60 per cent of the economic activities of the Philippine islands, and at one time controlled as much as 75 per cent, but in recent years they are losing out to the Japanese. There is no racial discrimination against the Chinese since the Filipinos consider the Chinese as one of them. Hence the assimilation of the Chinese is easy in economic and in other activities, and they are found in nearly all professional, industrial, commercial, and economic lines in the Islands.

Ninety per cent of the Chinese in the Philippines are from the southern part of Fukien province, and their population is estimated as high as 150,000; however during my stay in the Islands, I worked out a theoretical census of 120,000 Chinese there, and that figure has been accepted as official by the Chinese government. Unlike the overseas Chinese in Australia and North America, the Chinese in the Philippine islands consider the Islands as their second home, with no intentions of returning to China except for periodical pleasure trips. There are tenth and fifteenth generation Chinese in the Philippines, and most of them have taken on Spanish or Filipino surnames. The Chinese intermarry with the natives frequently, and many important Filipino leaders of the new Commonwealth have predominantly Chinese blood. It is estimated that at least 30 to 40 per cent of the 13 million population of the Islands has Chinese blood."

Chinese in U. S.

Concerning the conditions in North America the big problem is the lack of opportunities for well-trained Chinese in the higher brackets of economic life. The

solution is to return to China and assist in the industrial development and the economic reconstruction of the nation. Mr. Kwong added the suggestion that our overseas people should get the best possible education and specialized knowledge in this country that China needs. The Chinese government is encouraging the return of the overseas Chinese with capital or training, and there are opportunities in agriculture, business, education, and government. Through the increase of Chinese consulates in foreign ports and the increased scope of responsibility of the Overseas Affairs commission the government is solicitous of the Chinese abroad.

SOCIAL AGENCIES IN CHINATOWN

The Social Research committee, organized by the Sociological Data department two months ago, will soon begin work on a study of the various social agencies in Chinatown. This work will be done in conjunction with a study being undertaken by the Central Coordination council, a committee representing public welfare agencies working in the Central police district.

Previous studies have been made on the pressing needs and socially destructive elements in Chinatown, but there has never been any attempt to point out the constructive institutions in the community, such as the churches, social centers, associations, etc. It is believed that there are as many as 100 distinctly Chinese groups in Chinatown interested in the welfare of the people. An attempt will be made to locate these groups. In the cases of larger organizations, a short history of each will be compiled.

Readers in the community who are interested and qualified to participate in the work of the Social Research committee can do so by writing to the Editor or to this department.

SOCIAL RESEARCH DEPT.

REVIEWS AND COMMENTS

William Hoy

LIVING CHINA MIRRORED IN HER REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE

When, several years ago, Mrs. Pearl Buck became internationally famous as a result of her second novel, "The Good Earth," she was heralded as an interpreter of China. But, being honest with herself, she did not feel deserving of such a great honor. "I am not an interpreter of China," she declared in the course of a lecture before an American and Chinese audience. She said that China was too big for one person to interpret and added, significantly, that if there was any interpreting to be done, the Chinese themselves are the proper persons to do it.

Since then the eminent Chinese philologist and founder of the modern "Humorist" movement in China, Lin Yu-t'ang, has published "My Country and My People" and interpreted, in a highly entertaining manner and with common sense, Chinese civilization and culture. His material is nothing new, but his viewpoint is, and the result is a work stripped of pretensions and pedantry which has marred other books of its kind.

Lin Yu-t'ang interprets China through facts. Now comes another book which interprets China through the medium of fiction—a collection of short stories by 15 native authors, written, in most cases, during the past decade or so. The collection is entitled "Living China" (Reynal & Hitchcock, N. Y., 360 pp., \$2.50), translated and edited by Edgar Snow, an American journalist now residing in Peiping.

Those who are supposedly well-informed on China know only of the political, educational, industrial, and social changes now taking place in the country, and a few also know of the renaissance in art there. But as for the development of a new creative literature (which is to say literature of the imagination, as the Chinese have classified it), which has been growing ever since the Student movement of 1919, few people have any idea. For these "Living China" is the best introduction. It will also be an eye-opener.

The creative mind of China speaks eloquently through the pages of this book. It speaks of many things, but chiefly it speaks in protest against the tyrannies of a social order which has apparently outlived its usefulness and of the disorder in present-day society. It gives expression to that part of the popu-

lace which Lu Hsun has characterized as "voiceless China," the illiterate, inarticulate masses. It is strong stuff, written in the living language of *pai-hua* (vernacular) and in terms of vivid realism. It speaks in bitterness and disillusionment, in hopelessness and despair—moods and attitudes engendered by conditions of the times under which these creative minds live. "We have lost the gift of seeing life steadily and seeing it whole," wrote Lin Yu-t'ang in his book, and the writers represented in "Living China" illustrate that fact.

In a keen and penetrating introduction, Edgar Snow tells how he undertook the task. As one of the best foreign journalists in the country today, his sense of curiosity was piqued by the question, "What is happening to the creative mind of modern China?"

"Anyone at all sensitive to his environment cannot help wondering in China about the intellectual activity round him, and wanting to pry into it. The hundreds of 'interpretative' books on China written by Occidentals, and even those by Chinese for Western readers, did not satisfy. Their emphasis was all on the past. . . . Alien writers know very little about the mind of China, and the sinologue, generally encrusted with conservatism and horror of all pulsations indicative of change, scrupulously avoided investigating it. Most of the Chinese writers either disparaged modern China or presented it with a false facade to suit the susceptibilities of a foreign audience. This was, of course, before the appearance of Lin Yu-t'ang's 'My Country and My People.'

"I wanted to know what the Chinese intellectual really thinks about himself, what he talks and writes about himself in Chinese. How do the present-day upper and lower class Chinese, among themselves, really work, act, love, play, and rationalize their role in the design of things? What is significant to them, what provides them with purpose in life. . . ? What intellectual imprint has China's violent contact with Japan and the Western world left upon the artist, and how does he express it? More especially, how does he articulate it in the imaginative literature he writes for others like himself—exclusively for Chinese eyes and appreciation, and not with the notion of pleasing foreign readers. . . ?

"But when I turned to look for literature of this kind I was astonished to find that there was virtually none of it in English.

"I asked many Chinese and foreign friends why this was so. Most of the foreigners . . . thought it was because there was nothing of much value. But, I argued, even if contemporary China has produced no great literature, there must be much of scientific and sociological interest, and for utilitarian purposes alone it ought to be made available. . . ."

Mr. Snow, after much encouragement from Chinese writers, attempted the job himself, and the result is the translation and compilation of 22 short stories and two essays, a short biography of Lu Hsun, China's greatest fiction writer, and a valuable historical essay of the Modern Chinese literary movement by Nym Wales. There is also a useful bibliography and short biographical notes of the various authors represented. The work of editing was nothing if not thorough.

It is fitting that Lu Hsun, who definitely launched the short story movement in China, is represented by six pieces in the collection, and with an adequate biography. Since the reviewer has already sketched Lu Hsun's life in this column at the time of his death last year (CHINESE DIGEST, Oct. 30, 1936) it is needless to go over it again.

Of the six Lu Hsun stories, "Benediction" is the most moving, evoking both pity and anger—pity for the woman whose life was one tragedy after another through no fault of her own, and anger against those who brought about the woman's misfortunes. Lu Hsun's genius for satire is seen in this story.

"Medicine" is a story of superstition and also a subtle attack on the government for not combatting the wide-spread belief among peasants that human blood is an effective remedy for consumption. "K'ung I-chi" is a tale of an ineffectual and dissipated scholar who came to a pitiful end. This story has a Chekhovian touch, like many other of Lu Hsun's creations, for "K'ung I-chi" is reminiscent of Chekhov's ineffectual and futile intellectuals of Russia's dying order in the last days of the Czarist regime. Many of Lu Hsun's and Anton Chekhov's creations are men and women of decaying social milieu, people who were intelligent, yet incapable of action, becoming decad-

REVIEWS AND COMMENTS

William Hoy

ent or pessimistic and finding excuses for their social uselessness.

However, there is this difference between the great Russian and the equally great Chinese short story writer: Chekhov wrote without any intended propaganda, since he believed that an artist must be a free entity. Lu Hsun disdained the idea of art for art's sake. He wrote stories like "K'ung I-chi" in order that the youths who are his readers can see the realities of the time "with opened eyes and a clear mind and work for an enlightened society." He believed that the educated youth, "read in a class which is fast decaying, . . . alone can understand it, destroy it, and create an intelligent social order."

"Slave Mother," by Jou Shih, ranks in narrative power and technique with some of the best stories ever written by Occidental writers of the school of realism. It tells of the wife of a poor fur dealer who was hired out to bear a child for another man. When she returns to her husband after fulfilling her duty, her heart was torn between the child she had borne for the other man and the one by her husband. The mood of the story is one of oppression, a mood sustained from start to finish. "Slave Mother" is a model for writers of the "revolutionary realism" movement in Chinese literature today.

Mao Tun, an outstanding novelist, is represented by two stories, one an introspective piece of a girl driven to suicide as a result of a secret love affair, and another, "Mud," which is an episode of some peasants' reactions and fates attending the coming of revolutionaries.

The writer with the musical name of Ting Ling is the best known contemporary woman author in China. Her story, "The Flood," describes, with skilled technique, the thoughts of several village women as they fearfully wait for the coming of a flood.

An example of the length in which the "revolutionary realism" movement in Chinese writing has gone is illustrated in Shen Ts'ung-Wen's "Pai Tzu," which describes a sailor's visit to his favorite mistress. It follows the compact naturalistic method developed by Maupassant, but even more revealing in details than the French master.

"Ah Ao," by Sun Hsi-chen, a prolific author and translator (Upton Sinclair, Gorki, Shelley), tells of a village girl who was seduced and was banished from her home at the command of the village



Lu Hsun—the greatest short story writer of his period.

elders for her deflection from the social codes. Like Lu Hsun's "Benediction" and Jou Shih's "Slave Mother," this story is also one of vigorous social protest. Why should Ah Ao alone suffer punishment for her act and not the man also? The author questions in this story the validity of the traditional double standard of sexual morality. "Ah Ao" is a bitter tale, surcharged with poignancy.

Yu Ta-Fu is chief representative of impressionism, although he himself terms his work "decadent romanticism." He won his fame in the twenties when the literary movement leaned heavily for several years toward romanticism of the Goethe-Stendhal-Rousseau-Dumas school. Like a great many of his stories, "Wistaria and Dodder" is written in letter form and recounts the emotional tragedy of a young couple whose marriage was arranged by their parents. It is the man who writes the story and who cries out "... it isn't us who are responsible for the tragedy of today, but our parents—not us, but China!" It is at once a cry of despair and of protest.

Kuo Mo-Jo is another romanticist whose writings—in themes and technique—closely resembles Yu Ta-Fu. However,

Kuo's writing is more vigorous and his viewpoint more hopeful, and as a result his romanticism is more acceptable to young China today than Yu Ta-Fu, whose subjective work is more or less outmoded. Kuo Mo-Jo is represented by one story, "Dilemma," which also deals with love and marriage.

"Fragment From a Lost Diary," by Shih Ming, pseudonym of a girl writer, is another bitter tale, compactly yet superbly told, and achieves a strong emotional impact. A girl revolutionary, lying in a Peiping lodging house while waiting for her child to be born, sick, torn with conflicting emotions, writes a diary in order to take her mind off her pains. Her stormy thoughts center about the revolution, the man she loves, and the life within her that is still unborn. She is torn between her maternal instincts and cold reality: she wants to know the joy and the power of motherhood, but she also knows "that for the pauperized millions to bear children in society as at present disorganized is simply to increase the number of those living in hopeless misery. Every child thrust from the womb of a sick, underfed, unattended mother just so much further degrades the disinherited. For the child of poverty there lies ahead nothing but hunger, insults, ignorance, abuse, bitterness, and no hint of the spiritual exaltation that divides men from beasts of the jungle. For us the problem of new life is the problem of life as we know it now, ourselves, and this we cannot unconsciously impose upon the unborn."

The story ends in inevitable tragedy. The girl's lover is arrested, and she dies after taking a double dose of pills intended for abortion.

With the possible exceptions of Lin Yu-T'ang and Yu Ta-Fu, all the writers represented in LIVING CHINA are Left wing "revolutionary" or "proletarian" (the two words are used synonymously in China) authors. There is significance in the fact that the most vital writings in contemporary Chinese literature are from the pens of Left authors. In an interview given Edgar Snow, Lu Hsun, before his death last year, explained the development of Left culture thus:

"China cannot go through a period of true bourgeois literary development, any more than it can go through a period of independent bourgeois political development. There is no time for it, and no

(Continued on page 19)

F A R E A S T

CONFLICT IN NORTH CHINA

The following is a resume giving the highlights of the Sino-Japanese armed conflict in Peiping which began on July 7 and which, on July 27, still showed no signs of abatement of hostilities:

At 11 p. m. on the night of July 7 Japanese troops from the Fengtai barracks near Peiping, conducting night maneuvers around Wanpinhsien and Lukouchiao, suddenly became engaged in armed conflict with Chinese soldiers entrusted with the defense of that area. After a few casualties on each side a truce was arranged and the incident, considered as having been "localized," was closed.

But within 24 hours fighting was renewed, and this time it was serious and the casualties heavy. Each side charged that the incident of the night before was started by the other. A Chinese official communique stated, referring to that incident: "The Japanese fired first after certain persons had fired on Japanese emerging from Fengtai barracks for night maneuvers. . . ." But no one could establish the actual cause of the incident.

Hostilities continued, with the Japanese pressing closer and closer to Peiping. Clashes continued over the week end. Official reports emanating from both sides indicated the other was sending troops to the area of conflict. Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, chairman of the Hopei-Charhar political council, dispatched his crack 29th army against the Japanese. Chiang Kai-Shek was reported as sending his best troops north, at least 60,000 soldiers. The Japanese were also reported as sending their famed Kwangtung army from Manchukuo. First reports estimated 20,000 were being dispatched, then 40,000, and finally an estimated 100,000. According to foreign and native official press reports, both countries were preparing for a major war, but no by-line foreign correspondents or press service spot observers could confirm all the rumors and reports they got from official Chinese and Japanese army sources. For a week all the news that came out of Tientsin, Nanking, Shanghai, and Peiping was "it is reported," "it is said," and "it is believed" dispatches.

In Tokyo, Japanese premier Fumimaro Konoye and Foreign Minister Koki Hirota issued to the world bland statements which explained nothing, and then sat tight, apparently letting events in North China take their natural courses. The Nanking foreign office, however, handed a note to the Japanese embassy officials demanding

that the Japanese government formally apologize for the hostilities in North China, punish the Japanese officers responsible for the incident and pay an indemnity for Chinese casualties.

The reply from the Japanese government was a counter-demand to Nanking which contained the following points:

1. Withdrawal of all Chinese troops from the fighting zone;
2. Punishment of all Chinese troops held responsible for the outbreak at Peiping;
3. Absolute suppression of all anti-Japanese movements;
4. Support of Japan's anti-communism drive.

The Japanese Charge d'Affairs at Nanking also let it be known that the Chinese central government should not interfere with any regional agreement negotiated between Tokyo and Peiping, "to meet purely local conditions."

But Nanking was not to be fooled or browbeaten. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek issued a statement which left no doubt about whether or not the central government would recognize any local settlement of the incident. His statement concluded with the following four points:

- "1. Any settlement must not infringe upon our territorial integrity.
- "2. The status of the Hopei-Charhar political council has been fixed by the Central government and hence we should not allow any illegal alteration of it.
- "3. We will not agree to removal of local officials appointed by the Central government.
- "4. We will not allow any restriction to be placed upon positions now held by our 29th army outside Peiping."

Meanwhile the Western powers, particularly the United States, Great Britain, and France, were watching with anxious interest the conflict in North China which was growing more serious and more war-like each day. By this time the Japanese were reported to have massed army, navy, and air forces within striking distance of the important coastal cities of central and south China. Nanking was said to have concentrated the best fighting troops in the country, including communist forces who have pledged their aid to Chiang Kai-Shek, near the fighting zone. The official Chinese Central news agency was reporting on Japanese movements, while the semi-official Japanese Domei agency was informing the world on China's preparation for war. From the reports of neither side could a true

picture of the situation in North China be obtained.

On July 16, U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, after a general consultation with Britain's foreign office, issued a statement in which he clearly indicated that the North China situation was affecting American interests. Two of the most important paragraphs, which many observers interpreted as America's present foreign policy, read:

"There can be no serious hostilities anywhere in the world which will not in one way or another affect interests, rights, or obligations of this country.

"We avoid entering into alliances or entangling commitments, but we believe in cooperative effort by peaceful and practicable means in support of the principles hereinbefore stated."

The pronouncement bluntly informs the nations contemplating war that the U. S., while consistently advocating peace, will insist on a strict international regard for her rights.

But Japanese Ambassador Shizer Kawagoe, commenting on the Hull statement, declared that America's attitude "has no bearing on the present situation." "The situation (in North China) is of no concern to the signatories of the nine-power treaty or of other foreign powers."

And the Japanese government evidenced her defiance of the United States warning by pouring more troops into the fighting area.

As hostilities continued on their second week an Associated Press dispatch which

(Continued on page 19)



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HEALTH HINTS

CHINESE COOKING CLASS TOURS MILK PLANT

Forty enthusiastic members of Miss Lillian Yuen's cooking class visited Borden's Dairy delivery company on Thursday afternoon, July 22, and under the guidance of Mr. Claire Herold, learned the intricacies of modern milk distribution.

The first thing to greet their eyes was the three-storied bottling apparatus, enclosed by spotless tiled walls, glass roof, and well-scrubbed cement floors. From gigantic tanks the milk is drawn through stainless steel tubes, which heat the milk to a temperature of 142 degrees Fahrenheit, whence it is sucked into five tubes which hold the milk at that temperature for 30 minutes. Next it is drawn into cooling tubes where indirect contact with ice water soon brings it down to 40 degrees. Here it is bottled at the rate of 240 bottles per minute and then loaded on trucks by continuous conveyors.

One of the integral features of the plant is the scientific testing, in completely equipped laboratories, of milk for butterfat content, vitamins, and bacterial content. Milk with a high bacterial count is instantly rejected and inspection of the dairy farm from whence it came is

ordered. Other highlights of the tour included viewing the heating and cooling system and ice-manufacturing rooms, where 300-pound cubes are made by means of a huge "frigidaire." Here are indeed all the latest marvels of dairy science and invention—giant bottle washers, automatic pasteurizers, complete laboratory control.

The visit proved both educational and highly interesting. Any group desiring to visit the plant will please communicate with the CHINESE DIGEST.

Good milk is better milk when pasteurized.

Cream your foods to improve dietary value.

Milk is the ideal Whole food for adults as well as children.

Have you any friends who would be interested in receiving a copy of the CHINESE DIGEST and who would enjoy its contents?

If so, send us their names and addresses, and trial copies will be sent to them.

HELP US GET NEW READERS

CHINESE RECIPE USING MILK "Gai Yung Suk Mai"

Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter in skillet. Stir in equal amount of flour. Just before flour browns, stir in one pint of milk *slowly* until mixture thickens. Add one can of corn. Allow whole to heat. Add one pint of boneless diced chicken. Season with salt, pepper, and paprika. Serve steaming hot with rice.

This recipe is most popular in Shanghai at present, it being considered a "western" delicacy in the Orient.

MISS EDNA JUNG RECEIVES RELIGIOUS HABIT

New York City—Miss Edna Jung of San Francisco recently received her religious habit at a ceremony of profession and reception in which eleven novices publicly pronounced the simple vows of religion at the Motherhouse of the Congregation of the Foreign Sisters of St. Dominic (Maryknoll Sisters) here.

Miss Jung is the first American-born Chinese girl to enter the Catholic religious life. She was admitted to the Maryknoll convent last January. Her family lives in San Francisco. (CHINESE DIGEST, Feb. 1937.)

CHINESE PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS ENDORSING MILK AS THE IDEAL FOOD

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See later issues for
other endorsements.

THE JADE BOX

P'ing Yu

ANOTHER HOUSING PROBLEM

Chinatown's housewives are up in arms, or soon will be!

Last month the San Francisco Department of Public Health condemned several buildings in Chinatown after a prolonged hearing, then gave the owners 90 days to conform to health standards or suffer their buildings to be torn down.

This in itself is disquieting, but when we consider that other buildings in this area must soon follow suit, that the Department may force closer conformity to health requirements in this world-famed Chinatown, one wonders what the landlords are going to do.

It isn't as if one could move into other buildings or houses immediately. Every nook and cranny in Chinatown is being utilized. We cannot move outside of the district because of "restrictions."

So the unfortunate housewife must—if she lives at present in one of these nearly condemned buildings—be prepared to do one of two things: she must move to higher rental quarters, if such are available ("for rent" signs are taken down almost before they are up), or else live in temporary places until the condemned buildings are put into shape. There again she will be faced with probable increases in rental, for someone must pay for the improvements.

Now almost every outsider wonders why Chinatown lives under such adverse conditions. The answer lies in the fact that rentals in Chinatown are about 25 to 50 per cent higher than in any other residential district in the city!

That we are necessarily alarmed may be summed up in the words of one of our rent collectors, who attended the hearing: "Where will these families move to?"

The other question is: "If improvements are made, how will the families be able to meet the increased rentals?"

My Favorite Recipe

HUNG YAN
GAI DING
(ALMOND CHICKEN)

It's simply dee-licious and yet it's so simply simple to cook that you'd never believe you prepare it with your own little hands. Remember the last time you were in Chinatown how you gesticulated to the waiter and looked up and down the menu (on the left hand side THIS time), and, well, if he finally didn't bring you "hung yan gai ding," and you were "all appetite."

For four servings, you will need 2 cups of diced chicken (uncooked), $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of "hung yan" (Chinese almonds), $\frac{1}{4}$ cup diced bamboo shoots and a couple of Chinese mushrooms, if desired. (Mushrooms must first be washed in several rinsings of lukewarm water and allowed to stand so they may soften. Never squeeze the water out of mushrooms as this tends to take out the characteristic taste.)

First, season the chicken with salt, soy sauce, and a dash of sugar. Let stand for 10 to 15 minutes while you brown the almonds in a frying pan on a very, very low fire—no oil is necessary for this.

Remove almonds, add 4 tablespoons peanut oil (or any other grease), turn gas on medium. When peanut oil is hot pour in chicken, stirring constantly (bamboo chop sticks are best for use in Chinese cooking.)

When chicken is almost done, add the bamboo shoots and mushrooms. Lastly, add the almonds. Continue to saute until done.

Prepare a thin sauce with 1 tablespoon flour (2 if you prefer thick gravy), salt and sugar to taste, 1 tablespoon soy sauce, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cold water. Mix thoroughly.

Turn gas low, add sauce gradually, stirring constantly all the while. When sauce comes to boil, remove from fire.

Top with finely sliced Chinese green onions and Chinese parsley. Serve with hot rice.

I hope by this time you have acquired the knack of cooking good rice. Serving good rice is equivalent to knowing what brand of bread to buy. Truly, rice is "the freshest thing in town," has its own "certificate of ingredients," when it comes from China, and is approved by good housekeepers.

CHINESE DELEGATION TO PAN-PACIFIC WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Three women, two of them American-born, made up the delegation representing China to the fourth Pan-Pacific Women's conference held recently at Vancouver, B. C., from July 12 to 24. The leader of the delegation was Mrs. H. C. Mei, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese women's club, followed by Mrs. B. K. Wong, vice-president of the same organization, and Miss Chen Mei-yu, a junior technical expert in the health administration of the Chinese central government.

Attending the Conference as representative of China's modern womanhood, part of the delegates' purpose was also to be publicity agents for China. To fulfill that object they took with them to the Conference a large silk flag of the Chinese Republic, 200 pairs of typical Chinese scissors and many calendars mounted on silk backgrounds. These they distributed to the members of the other delegations.

Mrs. Mei is a native of Honolulu and a graduate of Columbia university. She has been active in club and social service work in China for many years. The organization which she heads today is almost twenty years old.

Mrs. Wong was born in Olympia, Washington, and like Mrs. Mei, has also been prominently associated in social service activities in China.

"Of us three delegates... only one is qualified to discuss the extremely technical aspects of the subjects to be discussed," said Mrs. Mei, before the departure of the delegation from China. She was referring to Miss Chen Mei-yu, the only one of the three women who was born in China. Miss Chen also holds degrees from Columbia university.

The three Chinese delegates are expected to visit several American cities before returning home. They are especially anxious to see the present-day soc-

(Continued on page 19)

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CHINATOWNIA

KING LAN CHEW— INTERPRETER OF THE DANCE

Sometimes first impressions are the most vivid, most lasting ones. Anyway, the writer who sat opposite the desk from the young lady gained several pleasant initial impressions of her outward personality.

First of all you notice her eyes. They are at once scintillating, provocative, alert, shining with intelligence and, as you talk to her, flashing with good humor. This last quality is more evident when she smiles and laughs. But behind the humorous sparkles of her eyes also lie seriousness and steady purpose. They are eyes which reflect the mind behind them.

Her mouth, which in another woman might be called large, in this case matches perfectly with the rest of the owner's features, for her face is almost completely round, like a full moon. And, of course, her hair is done in the traditional Chinese manner, being parted in the middle and brushed back behind the ears. Somehow, all Chinese women can look their best when their hair is combed in this simple fashion, instead of applying heated irons and electrical gadgets to it to achieve queer and artificial effects. In this matter of feminine interest, at least, what is traditional is the best.

Such are some of the first impressions, mental and ocular, one gets on meeting Miss King Lan (Caroline) Chew, who is not only the premier but the one and only Chinese exponent of the pure dance in America today. This distinction she has won by virtue of love, years of hard work, and a good deal of business sense. In her the artist and the practical woman are one.

Early Life

To San Francisco Chinese, of course, King Lan Chew is no stranger, just as Anna May Wong of movie and stage fame is no stranger to her own people in Los Angeles. King Lan, or Caroline, as you prefer one or the other, is a native of San Francisco, and almost any Chinatownian can tell you something of her forebears and her early life here if you are interested. Her father was the late venerable Dr. Ng Poon Chew, journalist, Presbyterian preacher, and lecturer on Sino-American relations, one of those hardy pioneers whose names will remain indelibly in the annals of the Chinese in America. Dr. Chew did not, as is popularly believed, found the first Chinese daily newspaper in this country (see CHI-



A recent picture of Miss King Lan Chew

DIG., April 10, 1936) but he did launch one which is still in existence today. This is the Chung Sai Yat Po, born in 1900.

Several children were born to Ng Poon Chew, the last to arrive being King Lan, whose name means the last orchid, being the name also of a relative. Her childhood was uneventful, and if she had any ambition toward the art of the dance, she kept it a deep secret. She received her share of American and Chinese education as did her sisters and conducted herself just as other Chinatownians did.

A Desire to Dance

But the last orchid was to blossom out differently than the parent stem wanted

her to. The germ of creativity, which obeys no law of heredity and is subject to no special environment, began to stir in King Lan's heart when she was quite small. She wanted to dance. Her young limbs were eager to execute rhythmic movements and to whirl to the strains of vigorous occidental music, and her hands yearned to express the langorous music of the Orient.

So between her school studies King Lan took dance lessons. When her fond parents discovered that she was smitten with this strange desire, there was a stern disapproval. It was unthinkable that a daughter from a respectable and re-

(Continued on page 18)

CHINATOWNIA

TWO HAWAIIAN CHINESE RECEIVE APPOINTMENTS

Honolulu, T. H.—Two native-born Chinese have recently received public appointments in this territory, and both in positions never before given any Chinese.

The first is Ernest S. Ing, practicing attorney here, who has been appointed district magistrate in Waianae, on the Island of Oahu, by Chief Justice James L. Coke of the supreme court of Hawaii. Mr. Ing succeeds Judge John M. Bright.

The second is Peter E. Chu, a local businessman, who has been appointed administrator of the Honolulu county bureau of unemployment compensation. He will take office upon final instructions from Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chu, a University of Wisconsin graduate, is president of the Chinese university club and past president of the Hawaiian Chinese civic association.

MUSIC CLUB FETES 11TH ANNIVERSARY

San Francisco—While the rest of the city was celebrating July 4th, the Nam Chung musical society here, composed of professional and non-professional musicians in Chinatown, celebrated the eleventh year of its existence as an organization. The society, which has its own headquarters in the heart of the community, boasts the best native orchestra on the Pacific Coast.

GALA BIRTHDAY FETE GIVEN YEAR-OLD BABY

New Orleans, La.—What is perhaps the most lavish and pretentious birthday celebration given a Chinese baby in recent years among the Chinese in America was the one for Edson Tung, given by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tung, on the former's first birthday here July 25th.

The celebration was held at the Tip Top inn of the Roosevelt hotel, and numbered among the 500 Chinese and American guests were the city's mayor, Robert S. Maestri, and postmaster, Joseph J. Ferguson.

The program included a sumptuous Chinese banquet, Chinese wine, Chinese and American music, lavish entertainment, dancing, and much fireworks. Menu cards were printed on specially imported papers from China and souvenirs were given each and every guest. To top it all, the program was broadcast over several local radio stations.

This was the second gala birthday given by Mr. and Mrs. Tung in the



BANK OF CANTON STAFF

The above shows the president and members of the staff of the Bank of Canton in San Francisco, which was re-organized and opened two and a half months ago. From left to right are: Miss Floro Holl; Mr. E. F. Sims; Mr. Allen Ah Tye; Miss Moy Chunn; Miss Helen Lowe; Mr. Harry Luke; Mr. K. L. Kwong, president; Mr. Huo Poo Tsai; Mr. M. Y. Tong (left for China); Mr. C. H. Wang; and Mr. G. B. Lou, vice president.

course of two years. Once before, in October, 1935, they gave a similarly lavish party honoring the first birthday of their first son, Henry, who is now almost three years old.

Whether one-year-old Edson Tung enjoyed his birthday party or not the newspaper reporters who were invited to the event were unable to ascertain.

SLAYER OF OVERSEAS CHINESE NABBED IN RECORD TIME

San Francisco—A single cablegram, in which was embodied the peremptory request of a powerful district organization here, was responsible for the swift apprehension of the slayer of a former San Francisco Chinese merchant in Toyshan district, Kwangtung province, not long ago.

Mock Yin Sing, a former local merchant, was murdered in his home by a robber on May 30, 1937. His son here, knowing that justice moved slowly in China, sought an effective way to induce the village police to act swiftly. He appealed to his district tong, the Ning Yeung association. After hearing the case, the officers of the association, in the name of the organization, dispatched a cablegram to the bureau of public safety of Toyshan district, asking that the slayer of the overseas Chinese be brought to justice quickly.

The order brought the desired result. Within a month the murderer was caught in a nearby town, and turned out to be

a member of the same clan as the murdered man. It is believed that this is the first case on record where justice for an overseas Chinese in China was brought about through his overseas connection.

TWO CHINESE AT PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS MEET

Portland, Ore.—Dr. Heng Chih Toa, author and lecturer, and Dr. Ruth Yap, professor of mathematics at the University of Hawaii, were the Chinese representatives to the Pacific-International Relations conference recently held at Reed college, here.

Dr. Toa has published several volumes of poems and has traveled and lectured extensively in Germany, France, and England. Dr. Yap, a native of Honolulu, represented Hawaii at this conference and discussed Chinese conditions existing there . . . E. L.

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CHINATOWNIA

THE CHINATOWNIAN

Roams Around

I'll be roaming around the Pacific northwest, hitting Seattle and Portland, when this comes out. . . . A tip to you all: It's a country of beautiful scenic drives, friendly people, and nice girls. . . . When you have a week's time, pay a visit! . . . June is usually the top month for Romance but some young folks think July is, too. . . . *Lily Hing* and *Warren Chang* had their Big Merger during the month, with banquets, showers, and ever-thin! . . . *Ed Hing*, Shanghai's demon sprint star, raced with *Grace Lee* to Reno and tied the knot. . . . *Alfred Chong*, young insurance man of this city, and *Florence Lee* have also become Mr. and Mrs. . . . And popular *Betty Wong*'s heart belongs to *Harold Ng* now for keeps. . . . Just got married the other week. So did *Dorothy Wong* and *Henry Sue*. Congrats to you all!

July is also the month of vacation and travel. . . . So we find that sportsman *Art Hee* lolling on the sand at the Santa Cruz beach with his family. Mr. and Mrs. *Vincent Chinn* also vacationed there. . . . *Emmy Lee*, prexy of Oakland Waku auxiliary, visited her old friend Mrs. *Fannie Quan* of Salinas. . . . *Herbert Lee* (former T3 Scout distance runner) has laid aside his spike long ago, but recently made a record L. A.-S. F. trip: he flew up in two hours. . . . *Dorothy Fong* of Sac'to is another sight-seer in Watsonville and Salinas. . . . Mrs. *Roy Chan* (Edna Soo Hoo) of Marshfield, Oregon, came back to her home town for a rest with her little daughter *Mary Ann*. After three weeks' stay her tennis star husband came down and took her home. . . . *Bob Wong* of Santa Rosa came in town for a few sets of tennis. He is battling for a position on the hi school tennis team. . . . *Ruby Fung*, Ah Low to her friends, is vacationing in Seattle. What do you think of that, *Earl Wong*? . . . Mr. and Mrs. *Ed Chinn* (Florence Kan) of Fresno, paid a visit to S. F. to see Ed's brother, *Harry*, and *Wilbur Yee* off to the East. The two flew to Detroit, purchased two new cars, and drove them back. . . . *Ernest Tsang* started on a long vacation tour, but while passing over Montana he met with a serious accident. . . . Better luck next year, *Ernie*! . . .

Jimmy Wong of L. A. deserted his home town for a week to come to this city so that he might really enjoy his noon tea. . . . Is *Hang Ah* your favorite

tea room, too, *Jimie*? . . . Mr. and Mrs. *Francis Mark* spent a day at Yosemite and found it hot there! . . . *Mack Sue* of L. A. is back from China, and so is *Al Ow* and *Phillip Chang*. . . . Mrs. *Owen Jue* (Evelyn Sing) returned to her home town, Auburn, for a visit. *Wong Hay* of New York flew to this city with his son, *Glen*, to the bedside of his father who is recovering from a serious operation at the Chinese hospital. . . . *Al Young*, budding medico of Cal, went way back to Chicago for his vacation. He reported "the picking is good." Does he mean the gals? Pretty *Ruth Sing* of Auburn is another recent visitor to this city and Watsonville. Speaking of Auburn reminds us that pretty *Mary Ann Wong*, who came from there not long ago, is a hostess at the Li Po cocktailounge and doing a good job, too. . . . *Wallace Yee* of Pittsburg and the Missus *Hattie Hing*, are other happy visitors to Watsonville. . . .

The new Queen of the L. A. Tennis club is *Florence Ong*, followed in order by *Anne Gow* of Oxnard, *Mary Hing Chan*, *Helen Suie*, and *Rose Lee*. . . . She was recently crowned Queen at the Club's dance. . . . Young couples of the Chicago Young China Club and Auxiliary had a most enjoyable time at the Tiver View amusement park. . . . A further Auburn item: *Ida You* is supervising postal clerk at the P. O. there, with sis *Annie* assisting on busy days. . . . Mrs. *Mary Chan*'s 8-lbs. 11-ozs. of "Men's Doubles Champions" (the other half of this team is *Donald*, age 2) arrived during the wee sma hour of two a. m. The yowling man child's full name is *William Gail Park Tung Chan*. . . . Chitena's midsummer dance and weenier roast drew hundreds to the Sigmund Stern grove, with music by *Wye Wing* and his Drag-oniers. *Lew Shew* and *Ted Chinn* of Watsonville were very, very lucky the other day. . . . Still spending the money, boys?

The Fourth of July dance of the Watsonville boys' club has definitely become a big-time annual attraction. . . . The club put on its most successful affair so far this year, with over 800 people from all over the state in attendance. Prexy *Parker Chan*, dance chairman *Ed Dong*, his associates *Earl Goon* and *Elmer Shew* saw that all was well. . . . The boys were bashful when the music started, so our Watsonville correspondent, *Alice Shew*, took a hand and got things going. . . . The Cathayans Ork made a big hit with the crowd, and *Frances Chun* stopped

the show with her blue singing. A white coated young gent from Sac'to requested her to sing "You're Slightly Terrific." He must have been slightly terrific-ally stricken for he glued to the front of the stage and drank her in with his eyes. I think I ought to run a love lorn column or something like that. . . .

ADVERTISEMENT: *Henry Low*, Ah Yow to you, is looking around for a gal friend! He is 5 feet 10 inches, 170 pounds (all on his chest!), old enough to know his way around and his face is O.K. to meet on a dark alley. Girls interested please write him through this column. . . . And here is a secret (?) message from a certain cleancut young go-getter to Her: "Dearest Obnoxious: STILL!" I made a promise, but I'm just itching to give you the low down on this! . . . Did I see one of the girl's rings on somebody else's finger already? . . . *Annie Lee* of San Jose won first prize, a radio bar, at the Salinas Chinese club's annual Rodeo dance. . . . *Maye Chung*, social chairman, was in charge. I saw the boys rushing *Bertha Low* of Monterey and *Eleanor Lamb* of L. A. *Diamond Yee* didn't have much chance to dance, for he had to be doorman. *Bob Jung* had a special reason to play with the Chinatown Knights Ork in Salinas, for that's where *Helen Young* gets her mail.

Mr. and Mrs. *Jack Lai* (Alice Chan of S. F.) honeymooned recently in San Diego. . . . An American girl, Miss *Harnetty*, is attending the S. D. Chinese school! . . . *Julietta Wong* of S. D. is being pursued by two Romeos. Can it be the Honolulu influence? . . . *Harry Jair* is leaving for China to continue his higher education. Are you coming back alone? Congrats to Mr. and Mrs. *Lloyd Dong*. Reason is a 6-lb. boy named *Ronald*. . . . Over 20 people attended the S. F. Kuo Min Tang annual outing

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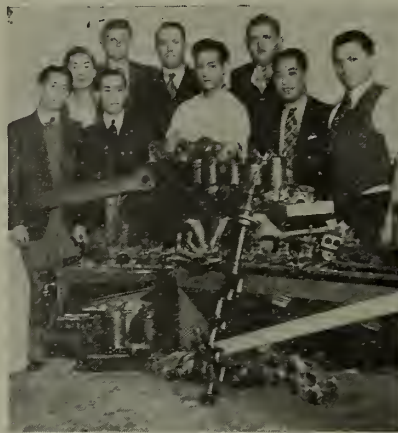
at Santa Cruz Big Trees. . . . *Mary Shui*, Albany College grad, left for China to teach at the Union normal school in Canton. . . . *Mrs. Herman Gee* and sons are vacationing and are house guests at the Sac'to suburban home of the *Harold B. Fongs*, proprietor of the Tourist market. . . . *Ethel Lum* is convalescing from her recent operation, with sis *Annette* looking after things. . . .

Mildred Lau, junior transfer from the U. of Hawaii, will enter Cal this fall, . . . and *Lillian Yuen* is showing her around the town and keeping the boys in line. . . . The Alpha Lambda fraternity (students of the U. of Michigan) held a reunion in Chicago, with all sorts of parties and tours to enliven the 3-day meeting. . . . Fresno's *Fay Wah* club had a huge weiner roast the other week, with prexy *Dr. Phillip Ching* in charge. . . . *Fred Jing*, '37 grad of the Stanford medical school, is engaged to *Katherine Quock* of S. F. The happy event will be in August. . . . *Julius Yee, Jr.*, son of *Dr. Julius Yee* of S. F., is soda jerking at the Fresno Twin Dragon till school starts. . . . *Mrs. Ralph Lum* of Kansas City is visiting her brother, *B. Y. Lew*. Fresno is her home town and this is her first visit in 15 years. . . .

A special notice to all residents of Fresno and vicinity: *Allen Lew*, CD correspondent, has placed a box at the Twin Dragon creamery so that all Chinese in the community can leave notes and news items.

After a whirlwind tour of Southern California, *Margaret* and *Ruby Coe* of Portland, stopped in S. F. for a couple of days while enroute home. They were greeted by *Lillian Auyong* and had what they termed "a swell time" before they departed. They conceded that S. F.'s hospitality was very cordial and plan to visit here again. The dashing—we mean the word literally—young men who saw them to the station also conceded that the girls were fair representatives from the City of Roses. Some of them may head north soon!

And here's the latest flashes from our Hollywood correspondent: *William Law* is reported to have written a scenario and has submitted it to a studio. . . . While there's a tentative plan to star *Anna May Wong* as an Oriental female detective in a series of thrillers. . . . Chinese actors and extras are fighting for a minimum wage of \$8.25 per day and may get it. . . . *Archie Mayo* has replaced *John Cromwell* as director for "Marco Polo."



AVIATION CLUB

The above shows nine members and instructors of the Chinese Mechanical Training aviation club, located at 936 Stockton St. Under the leadership of *Paul Wong*, president, the members of the C. M. T. A. C. are studying all technical aspects of the airplane, as well as radio operation and signaling. The club is campaigning for new members and hopes eventually to purchase an airplane.

. . . The Chinese Central government has put her official approval on the "Good Earth" and will permit the picture to be shown in China for the next three years. . . . however, three scenes were censored as being objectionable. . . .

Roland Got and *Chester Gan* were recent S. F. visitors. . . . *Chester* just finished a part of a Chinese general in a picture called "War Lord." . . .

Well, good-bye! See you Sempember morn! . . . R. R.

. . . *Jue Kim*, "Tony Joe" to his friends, just left for China, heading for Nanking to join the central government air force. To his pals whom he missed seeing while in S. F. he wants to say good-bye through this column. . . . St. Mary's Chinese school recently added two more prize trophies to its growing collection by coming out first in both organization and group formation during the Y. L. I-Y. M. I. jubilee parade. . . . *Bill Lowe*, formerly circulation manager of the Stockton Independent, is now the circulating driver for the Day-lite meat market. . . . At the recent Red Bluff aquatic program *Fannie Annie*, and *Sammie Foey* won honors for swimming and life-saving. . . . First prize for the most beautiful float at Stockton's July 4th parade was won by the Chinese. The float depicted a "Bridge of Heaven," with a fiery dragon, pagoda, and six girls as adjuncts. A girl, *Dorothy Lee*,

was the drum major leading the Chinese contingent. . . .

The "Pres. Hoover," on its recent incoming trip, brought back Mr. *Joe Shoong*, head of the National \$ Store, and also Gen. *Yang Hu-Cheng*, widely heralded kidnaper of *Chiang Kai-Shek*. . . . On its out-going trip the following, among others, were on board: Lieut.-Gen. *Ying H. Wen*, military attache to China's delegation to the coronation of King George VI, Finance Minister *H. H. Kung's* son *Louie* and daughter *Rosemond*, Dr. and Mrs. *T. Y. Ni*, Rev and Mrs. *T. T. Taam*, *Harry Jue*, Miss *Lena Lew*, *Albert Lew*, Cal grad in engineering, and *Harry Ching* returning to Honolulu.

Miss *Li Tei Ming*, songstress, and *Charlie Low* of the Chinese Village cocktailounge, will say, "I do" sometime in August. . . . Are drinks on the house in order, *Charlie*?

WORK OF CHINESE ARTISTS INCLUDED IN GENERAL EXHIBIT

Grass Valley, Calif.—Among the numerous work of 17 California and Nevada artists on the WPA Federal Art project now being shown in the Bret Harte inn here are water-colors by two well-known Chinese artists: *Tyrus Wong* of Los Angeles whose work lends a touch of the Orient to the exhibit, and *Dong Kingman* of San Francisco whose work is typically Occidental in viewpoint and style.

Bakersfield, Calif.—Watercolors by *Chee Chin* and *Dong Kingman* are part of the Federal Art project exhibit now being shown at the Kern County library here, in conjunction with the works of America artists.

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SPORTS

(This month William L. Gee and Davisson Lee continue as guest editors of this sports section—Editor.)

PACIFIC COAST TOURNAMENT WIDE OPEN

On July 31 San Francisco saw Chinese net stars of the Pacific Coast scrambling for the various titles which are considered to be tops in Coast Chinese honors. With the absence of so many veterans, the play is generally conceded wide open in each of the events. Among those who will be missing when the tournament gets under way are: John Lee, San Mateo ranking player; John Tseng, who will sail back to China; Walter Wong, who enters only in the doubles because of business pressure; Wahso Chan; Billy Louie; Erline Low; and Mary Chan. However, we may make a few predictions about those who will join in the play when the tournament starts. Our guess is that Peter Gee will meet Ben Chu in the finals with Tahmie Chinn in the play-off if he enters to round out our choice. Do not forget Ham Gee if he should come up for the tournament, and Tommie Leong.

In the doubles, we can see the Chu-Lowe combination in the finals while the other last round berth is left vacant for any of the other teams. In the women's event, Hattie Hall, Jennie Chew, June Lau, and Lucille Jung seem to have the inside track over the other girls. The teams are too evenly matched in the mixed doubles for us to make any predictions.

OLIVER CHANG—RECREATION LEADER

Oliver Chang has been the most prominent figure in the Chinese playground ever since its opening in 1927, and his popularity is increasing each year with the people of the Chinese community. He is the long and lanky fellow who towers head and shoulders above the youthful groups he leads. Under his guidance the Chinese playground has made a name for itself in the annals of the city recreation leagues. The teams he enters in the city-wide competitions usually bring home the bacon; 1936 was no exception as it found five basketball teams carrying off top honors in their respective classes, while 1937 discovered three championship quintets from Chinatown.

Under the Chang leadership the Chinese playground won the annual kite contest so often that the city decided to call off the event for a few years. And when the city fathers decided again to



Oliver Chang—Fisherman

award prizes Ollie's (as he is popularly known) proteges helped themselves in wholesale manner, leaving behind but one third-place award.

Oliver graduated from U. C. and recently passed the test for playground supervisors with highest honors. As a member of the Sportmen's club, Chang is an ardent fisherman and the spare moments of his busy life are spent at his favorite sport. From the looks of the above picture it is evident that Ollie's spare time has been very productive of results.

BRIDGE TOURNAMENT WINNERS

On Sunday, July 11, under the directorship of Mr. John Howe, ranking city player, the Hall's Sport Shop sponsored the first Chinese Duplicate bridge tournament.

The winning team was Mrs. C. C. Huang and Mr. Won Loy Chan with 21 game points. Mrs. Hattie Hall and Mr. Davisson Lee were a close second with 20½ points. Third place went to Miss Josephine Chang and Mr. Hayne Hall with 19.

YOKE JUE WINS FRESNO TITLE

Fresno, Calif.—Yoke Jue, formerly of Berkeley and the athletic Jue brothers, defeated Francis Dott to win the Fay Wah tennis crown in the men's event. Marion Leong won over Ruth Lew in three hard sets to annex the women's championship. The Fay Wah club is

planning to send the winners and their runner-ups to the Pacific Coast Chinese championship now being held in San Francisco.

Yoke Jue was one of the dark horses of the San Francisco spring tournament, who lost to Peter Gee only after a hard battle, and figures to be in the running for the Pacific Coast title. Jue is the brother of Tony Jue who captained the Los Angeles team on its recent trip to San Francisco.

SPORTSMEN RETURN

After seven years of China, Wednesday, July 14, saw the return of Harold and Philip Chang, both star athletes of Ling Nam university in Canton.

Harold is a pitcher with a mean swing and played center on the university's championship basketball team.

Philip holds down the second sack, plays forward on the basketball team and places in almost any track event he enters. He stands out as a distance runner, having competed against the best in China and winning the 1500 meter event repeatedly.

C. S. C. EVENS SERIES WITH OAKLAND CENTER

Collecting ten runs in the first inning, San Francisco C. S. C. held the lead from the beginning to the end to chalk up an easy 11 to 8 victory over Oakland Center recently. In an effort to replace the loss of Bob Poon's service as a pitcher, the softball club discovered good pitching material in the person of Bulldog Yee as well as several other candidates.

On the week previous the C. S. C. showed improvement in their play by nosing out the San Francisco Examiner champion softball team 11 to 10 at the M. S. Hayward playground. With pitcher Bob Poon on the sideline because of injuries, the whole burden fell upon the shoulders of lanky Fred Hing who hurled good ball to win the game.

SPORTS SHORTS

One of the finest sportsmen of our community has gone from us—Wahso Chan. He has joined the immortals in the Valhalla of all true sportsmen, leaving us the memory of one of the best doubles tennis players that the U. S. Chinese has ever developed. *Requiescat in pace, Wahso!*

John Tseong is sailing for China soon and will perhaps play in the Chinese (Continued on page 19)

CHINATOWNIA

KUOMINTANG OUTING ATTRACTS 2500

San Francisco—The Chinese community here was emptied of one-seventh of its total population one Sunday last month when the regional Kuomintang headquarters held its annual outing at the Big Trees, not far from the city. An estimated total of some 2500 men, women, and children attended en masse. Picnics, entertainment, general frolicking, and broadcasts of the latest news from China (through courtesy of the Young China daily) made up the day's program. About six hundred prizes were awarded to holders of lucky numbers. Only 13 people were reported as having suffered minor head, hand, and leg injuries, and one person fainted.

PATRIOTISM

San Francisco—A local Chinese, who gave his name as Pok Wai, walked into the Chinese consulate here and said that he wished to remit \$100 directly to the chairman of the Commission for Military Affairs of the Chinese central government in Nanking, who happens to be General Chiang Kai-Shek. He stated he wanted to send this money for the purpose of helping to fight the Japanese who were encroaching on China's territory again. He added he was prepared to sacrifice needed clothing and food so that he may contribute twenty-five dollars each month if need be.

CHINESE WIN U. OF HAWAII PRIZES

Honolulu, T. H.—The following Chinese graduates of the University of Hawaii, class of 1937, were awarded prizes for outstanding work in scholarship, research, and campus activities: gold medal to Lydia Chun, president of the Associated women students; \$50 Dean prize for research in zoology to Kamehameha Wong; University oratory prize to David Lum; and Literary prize to Rueban Tam ... G. G.

CHINESE ATTENDS KNIGHTS TEMPLARS' CONCLAVE

Miami, Fla.—When thousands of Knight Templar members from the 1600 commanderies of half a dozen countries met in their 40th triennial conclave here last month, one Chinese was among those present. He was James Zee-Min Lee, himself a Knight Templar, and one of

the 80 Sir Knights representing California's drill corps. James Lee is remembered as the Chinese technical advisor for the motion picture "Good Earth."

C. S. A. DELEGATES TO MEET IN MEMPHIS

Chicago, Ill.—The Convention of Delegates of the Chinese students' association of North America will hold its bi-annual meeting from August 24 to 27, in Memphis, Tenn., in concurrence with the Mid-South Chinese students' conference, according to an announcement from the Association headquarters here.

It is expected that delegates from all over the country will attend this convention. According to the announcement "important discussion of national salvation of our fatherland" will be on the agenda of the meeting.

KING LAN CHEW INTERPRETER OF THE DANCE

(Continued from page 13)

finer family should endanger the prestige of the family name by wanting to indulge in a pursuit which properly belonged to members of the Pear Orchard—the acting fraternity—whose social standing was considered none too high.

However, some kind of compromise was worked out. In due time King Lan graduated from high school and went to Mills college, where she received a B. A. and a M. A. in music and the social sciences.

Her formal education completed, King Lan made use of her knowledge of the

social sciences by working as a visitor for the Associated charities. But her youthful ambition still burned within her; she continued to learn how to dance. Her job palled on her soon enough and she gave it up.

But acquiring the technique of the various forms of dances was by no means easy, although King Lan's ambition and love was in it. The free, natural bodily movements as expressed in all peoples in the dance have been suppressed in the Chinese woman for two thousand years, and it is not easy for the twentieth century daughter of Cathay to learn gracefulness and rhythm overnight.

A Renowned Dancer Today

But today the name of King Lan is known to dance audiences throughout the country, from New York to San Francisco. She is billed as the only Chinese concert dancer in America who has studied under Muriel Stuart, Ito, Kreutzberg, Tina Flade, Hanya Holms, and Chow Kai-ming. After some seven years of intensive training, during which she mastered the traditional dances of China, Java, Cambodia, Japan, and India as well as occidental dances, she made her debut in San Francisco four years ago. Since then she has danced all the way to the East, where she shared in program series with such internationally famed attractions as the Monte Carlo ballet, the Don Cossack chorus, Fritz Kreisler, and others. She even invaded Broadway when she was featured with Lucienne Boyer in her "Continental Varieties."

Critics everywhere have vied in praising her work. A New York critic wrote: "In her repertoire of ten traditional dances of China, Cambodia, Java, Japan, and India, Miss Chew conveyed swift patterned pictures of the Orient. Her Chinese charm was obviously refreshing to the American esthetes. She has equipped herself with colorful costumes which she herself executed, has a nice sense of design, and uses her hands and arms beautifully.

"In her Occidental dances, she displayed considerable plastic gifts in response to the animating music of such composers as Gershwin, De Koven, Debussy, and Milhaud. In an unaccompanied impression entitled "Languor," she was gratifying. In this sequence of the West, she ran the gamut of moods in five recitations: Phantasm, Languor, Dynamic, Nocturne, Corvocado, each displaying her

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CONTINUATION PAGE

litheness and dexterity in mastering conventional poses, rhythms, undulations."

Miss Chew, for her study of the history of the dance, has come to the conclusion that the modern dance, having exhausted its possibilities for the time being, is now drawing new life from the ancient dance forms of the immemorial Orient. She subscribes to Spengler's theory that culture occurs in cycles and bases her belief on this theory that the modern dance has completed its present cycle and must start with another one. Since Miss Chew happens to be familiar with both Oriental and Occidental dances, her theory carries considerable weight. She is continuing her study on the subject and hopes to have sufficient material to write a volume on it.

Dance Offers Opportunities

Miss Chew also believes that the study of the dance offers good opportunities for Chinese girls of today, both as a mode of artistic expression and as a means of livelihood. But, she warned, such girls must be prepared for years of hard work and sacrifices before they can hope to be true artists. She sounded this warning because she has seen many girls who had taken only a few lessons, made a few public appearances, and then considered themselves as accomplished dancers. Having struggled long herself, she is convinced that there is no easy path to accomplishment.

This fall King Lan will join the Red Gate shadow players in the East as Mistress of Ceremonies. She will be with this group for two seasons from October 1 to January 15, 1938, and again from April 15 to June 1, 1938. In her spare moments she hopes to continue her study of voice culture, the piano, musical instruments of various nations, stagecraft, and design.

After that she hopes to be able to take a short trip to Hawaii. If she ever gets there—and there was a note of determination in her voice as she said this—it is her fervent hope to proceed on to China, the ancestral hearth which she has yet to see but of which she has dreamt for years.—WILLIAM HOY.

CONFLICT IN NORTH CHINA

(Continued from page 10)

had passed the Nanking censorship, informed the world that "A survey of trustworthy information today indicated that the Chinese Central Government was making no real military dispositions to fight Japan in North China." The dis-

patch went on to tell that China's military machine was not ready for war and that "Foreigners with long experience in China termed erroneous the impression . . . abroad that China at last was ready to challenge Japan. . . ."

As the third week of conflict dragged on the Japanese army issued an ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of Chinese troops. The ultimatum was to expire on July 28, but Chinese sources indicated the demand would be rejected.—H. W. L.

CHINESE DELEGATION TO PAN-PACIFIC WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 12)

ial aspects of American life. They may stop over in San Francisco and from here to make a brief call at Honolulu. Once there, Mrs. Mei expects to stay a short time to renew old acquaintances. Plans are already being made to entertain the group when they arrive there. . . . W. H.

LIVING CHINA MIRRORED

(Continued from page 9)

privilege of choice before us. The only possible culture for China today is Left revolutionary culture, the alternative being colonial acceptance of an invading imperialist culture, which means to have no independent or national culture at all. While the rest of the world is using aeroplanes China cannot use sidewheel steamers—no more in art than in life. We have to leap ahead to the thing that has greatest value and meaning in the world scene today."

In what direction the Left or "revolutionary" literary currents will flow as China proceeds apace in her political and social reconstruction will be extremely interesting to watch. Meanwhile the English-speaking world is offered a certain glimpse of this new literature in this collection of short stories so aptly titled "LIVING CHINA"—for here in truth is the heart and soul and emotion of a people finding expression in words through artists who see and feel the life surging around them. H. M. Chevalier, in the introduction to his translation of Andre Malraux's novel of revolutionary China, "Man's Fate," said that, "We are in the midst of a critical period of history, a period when the basic values of civilization are being threatened. We say that an artist—more than others sensitive to the moods of society—cannot remain aloof and indifferent, that to justify himself he must deal with matters that

are important and help to clarify human problems." The writers represented in "LIVING CHINA" have not been indifferent to the spirit of the times; in fact, they see more clearly than any others the human problems involved in China in her period of travail attending a new birth.

Read these stories, even if only to purge your spirit of a few complacent thoughts. . . . WILLIAM HOY.

THE CHINESE SINGLE MEN

(Continued from page 6)

men who, during their youth, were too proud to return home, now submerged all family honor and respect and submitted themselves to the mercy of the relief organization. Fortunately, however, this relief was not all bad as it permitted them to earn their relief money. Their faith in America had been sustained as the government was making possible their happy ending in this country in spite of the fact that they were still regarded as trespassers in the eyes of the naturalization authorities.

SPORTS SHOTS

(Continued from page 17)

National open tennis tournament. Among former San Franciscans who are reported to participate in the tournament are Charles Lee, Arthur Lim, and Andrew Tseng.

Out in Baker's beach one foggy morning we found Woodrow Ong the sole owner of the only catch on the beach. To verify this fish story Woodrow has Arnold Lim as witness.

Sacramento Chinese tennis players salvaged two matches to save themselves from a complete whitewash at the hands of the invading Chitenans. Walt Yee and the Yee-Morris combination won a single and a doubles respectively to chalk up the only wins for the Sacramentans.

Henrietta Jung and Jennie Chew lost their Recreation League hope when they failed to cope with the steadiness of their opponents in their class.

In a return match with the Salinas Chinese, Chitena again emerged victorious, 10 to 5. Six cars made the trip to Salinas carrying players as well as f. y. r. (fair young rooters).

Salinas, always a genial host, fairly outdid itself, and future trips are anticipated by the club.



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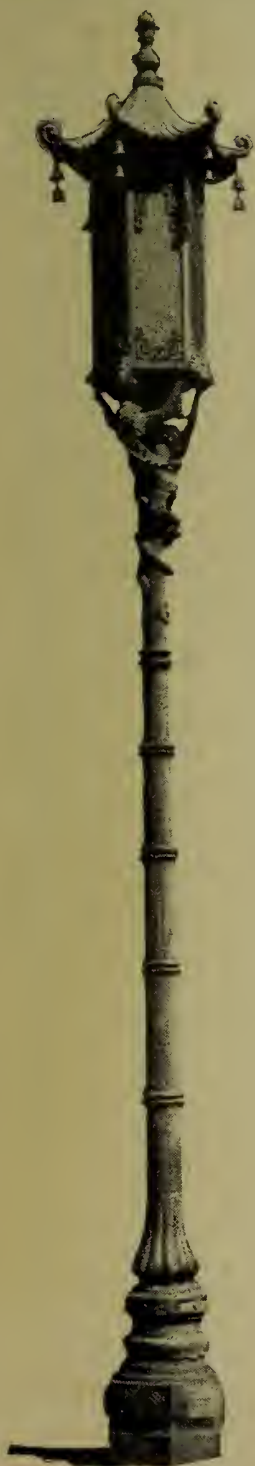
COMMENT • • SOCIAL • • SPORTS
NEWS • • CULTURE • • LITERATURE

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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September, 1937

Ten Cents



War News

During the past two months Chinatown's most absorbing interest has been, and still is, the so-called "undeclared war" between China and Japan now being waged in Shonghoi and in North China. Chinatown's channels of news are its five native language doilies, two morning and three afternoon papers. Whenever important news breaks out special bulletins are issued by some of the papers, which are distributed to the populace free. Above, one of Chinatown's oldest citizens scans the latest bulletin. He was so absorbed in his reading that he did not know his picture was being taken by Wallace H. Fong, Chinese Digest cameraman.

EDITORIAL

The CHINESE DIGEST is a non-profit publication devoted to the interpretation of China and Chinese culture, ancient and modern, and to the dissemination of information, data and discussion of the history, life, problems, progress and activities of the Chinese in America. The CHINESE DIGEST is the only journal of its kind in the United States.

JAPAN'S NEWEST INVASION IN CHINA

Those who have watched the tortuous course of Sino-Japanese politics since Japan's invasion and forcible seizure of Manchuria in 1931 know that the present "undeclared war" between the two nations is the logical and inevitable outcome of that first event. The surprise is that the present armed conflict did not occur sooner. But, logically, the Japanese fire-breathing and sword-rattling military could not have chosen a more propitious time for their present course of action. The internal situation in both China and Japan and the world situation played right into their hands. The stage was set, and all the Japanese army had to do was to act. And act they did.

We shall not go into the details of the armed conflict now being waged in North China and at Shanghai, since adequate reports and descriptions of it are appearing daily in the American press. It is perhaps more important to clarify the background of present-day Sino-Japanese relations of which the current conflict forms the culminating point.

Japan's paramount interest in North China is based on two principle considerations—military and economic. Militarily, she needs it as a base of attack, through Kalgan and Inner Mongolia, in the event of another war with Russia. The other consideration is the completion of an economic block which would embrace Japan, her puppet state of Manchukuo, and North China, with the Kwangtung territory as the focal point.

North China today comprises the five provinces of Shansi, Shantung, Hopei, Chahar, and Suiyuan. For Japan this entire area offers very promising natural resources and has long been marked as another of the Island Empire's "life-lines." Shansi alone possesses half the total coal deposits in all China and eight times the whole amount in Japan. There are oil deposits in the province also, while coal fields likewise exist in Hopei and Chahar. Important also are the iron resources in northern Hopei. Also, cotton may be grown in this area, which adds to the attractiveness of this region.

When Japan seized Manchuria in 1931 she had hoped that it could be developed economically and sup-

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LIM P. LEE	Sociological Data
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H. K. WONG	Columnist

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ply the abundance of raw materials for Japanese industries at home. Japan buys annually 600,000,000 yen of cotton from the United States. It was hoped that if this staple could be grown extensively in Manchuria one of Japan's greatest industrial problems would be solved.

But the experiment was a disappointment, the region being too far north for the successful cultivation of cotton. Japanese interests then began to consider the possibilities of North China.

The Japanese military recognizes that North, Central, and South China are distinct centers, and with special problems requiring separate treatment. To develop the resources of North China, the Japanese planned to group the five provinces into one economic unit. Textile interests in Tientsin and Tsingtao would be increased and railroads would be constructed and brought under Japanese control. The ports of Chinwangtao, Tsingtao,

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EDITORIAL

Taku, and Tangku would be developed.

Japan wanted not only economic domination in North China but complete and actual control because military considerations also entered into the planning.

The Japanese Kwangtung army, backed by the resources of the South Manchurian railway, began to push this program. In 1933 it forced China to sign the Tangku truce, fixing a demilitarized zone north of Peiping. Then it established a puppet regime in this zone called the East Hopei Autonomous Anti-Communist regime and put the pro-Japanese Yin Yu-keng as its head. With 22 districts under the control of this bogus regime, the Japanese army used it as a base for large scale military preparations and tacitly encouraged gigantic smuggling in North China. Later the army also encouraged the establishment of the Hopei-Chahar Political council which governed the affairs of the two provinces with the assent of Nanking.

As soon as the two North China political units were set up Japan began to press for concessions. The Chinese central government was occupied with fighting the communists and trying to consolidate dissenting forces in central and south China. Taking advantage of China's internal divisions Japan wrung concession after concession in the North. Plans for the growing of cotton under Japanese control were pressed, permission was obtained for Japanese capital to work the iron and coal deposits, and also to construct strategic railways.

But wholesale Japanese capital failed to come to the aid of the Japanese army because of the uncertainty of the North China situation. From the very beginning the East Hopei regime was flouting and cutting the authority and revenue of the Hopei-Chahar Political council. The latter's chairman, General Sung Cheh-Yuan complained to Nanking, and Nanking pressed for the abolition of the East Hopei regime.

A tense situation was thus created. The tenseness grew to such a point where either the Japanese army had to relinquish control of their North China concessions or assume control by military force.

According to the Japanese military planning, the first step to the control of North China is the control of Hopei and Chahar provinces. The key point to the control of these provinces is the Peiping-Tientsin area. In this area the veteran 29th army under Sung Cheh-Yuan was stationed. If the Japanese army wanted control of this area the removal of the 29th army would be the first major objective. The Lokouchiao incident of July 7 was the signal for the Japanese to start its drive against the 29th army.

The object of Japan's present invasion in China is Japan's desire to wrest North China, lock, stock, and barrel from the Chinese people. Why did this new Jap-

anese aggression on China start at this particular time? There seemed to be several factors.

The first and foremost factor is the growing strength and unity of the Chinese nation. Since Nanking has ceased its war against the Communists and has even permitted the latter a voice in the affairs of the nation, a magnificent spirit of unity has come over the country. But this unity was anathema to Japan since a united China would destroy any further Japanese plans for expansion on the continent. It was alarming and the Japanese military felt that the time had come for another attack on China before she grew too strong.

In Japan several factors made the moment an opportune one for another adventure. One was the economic straits the country was undergoing, with an increasingly unfavorable trade balance, rising commodity prices, excessive taxation and consequent labor trouble. The second factor was that in the new premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the Japanese militarists found a man who was sympathetic to their aims and who could hold the army's opponents in check.

The last factor was that the international situation seemed to favor the Japanese army. Europe, including Russia, was concerned with a war already—the Spanish conflict. America, keeping clear of any imbroglio in Europe, was apparently bent on adopting the same policy in respect to any conflict that might arise in the Far East. Japan could not have chosen a better time to act.

Now that almost two months have passed since Japan embarked on her present aggression, it seemed that she was right where the international situation was concerned. Declared or not, a state of war exists between China and Japan at this moment, but America is pursuing a so-called "middle of the road" policy and is choosing to ignore this bloody fact as long as possible. Great Britain, while willing to cooperate with other nations to effect a peaceful settlement of this conflict, will not take the lead, although her interests far surpass any other foreign countries' in China. More than 50 nations have subscribed to U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull's 14-point program of July 16, but no pressure is being brought to bear on Japan to cause her to cease her act of aggression. Once again, as in the rape of Manchuria, the world forces able to bring about peace in the Far East are afraid to take action. How long can such an attitude be kept up in an increasingly interdependent world?

We can do no better than to close our comments with the following questions anent the present Sino-Japanese situation recently propounded by a Chinese writer: "The least known quantity in the Far Eastern situation at the present time seems to be the policy of the Powers. How far will the Powers permit the Nine Power treaty to be violated with impunity? How much effectiveness will

(Continued on page 19)

F A R E A S T

SINO-JAPANESE CRISIS AND AMERICAN NEUTRALITY ACT

By TSU PAN

While the Chinese and Japanese soldiers are locked in what promises to be the battle of the century in the Far East, there is much talk in this country on the possibility of the United States invoking the Neutrality act to prevent her from being dragged into the controversy. Such discussions, of course, are prompted by the popular desire for peace. Should the Neutrality act be put into operation, it is believed, the United States would be restrained from any activity that might involve her into the embroglio.

The Neutrality act, however, was primarily designed to meet the European situation. It is extremely doubtful whether the same act is applicable to the Far East. As originally enacted in August, 1935, the Neutrality act provides: (1) A mandatory embargo of "arms, ammunition, and implements of warfare" to all belligerents, (2) a system of registration of munitions manufactures and of licensing munitions exports under the supervision of the National Munitions board, and (3) the delegation of power to the President to prohibit Americans from traveling on ships of belligerents except at their own risk, to prohibit foreign submarines from entering American ports, etc. When the Act was about to expire in February, 1936, the 74th Session of the Congress voted to

extend it to May 1, 1937, and also tacked on an amendment prohibiting the granting of loans and credits to belligerents.

In May of this year, the act was again extended and in it was inserted a new clause, proposed by Senator Pittman of Nevada, which put the trade with belligerents on a "cash and carry" basis. According to this added clause no cargo consigned to belligerents may leave an American port unless it is paid for in full and carried away from the United States by the vessels of the buyer.

The original act was formulated in August, 1935, on the eve of the Italian-Ethiopian war. Immediately after the invasion of Ethiopia by the Italian army in October, 1935, the President proclaimed that a state of war existed between the two countries and admonished all American citizens to observe the Neutrality act. The President lost no time in making such a proclamation then, for the Act was specifically designed for just such an emergency. For the same reason, the President did not hesitate to invoke the aid of the amended act early this year in dealing with the Spanish situation. In essence the act is in harmony with the traditional policy of the United States to stand aloof from any European dispute.

However the United States' policy in the Far East is entirely different from that in Europe. Ever since the days of John Hay, it has been America's policy to seek an "open door" for equal opportunity in commercial and industrial development. In conformity with such a policy, it is necessary for nations to maintain the status quo as long as possible. Any shifting in the balance of power would be detrimental to this scheme. During many a troubled time in the Far East, the United States has spared no effort in reiterating time and again, that the "open door" in China must be maintained in the interest of all nations concerned. The Washington treaty, the Kellogg-Briand pact and the Stimson policy of non-recognition are all aimed at the maintenance of an integral China with which all nations can share the mutual benefit of legitimate trade. To fold its arms supinely and watch the Japanese gradually nip away Chinese territories at this time would be diametrically opposed to the principles of the "open door." The Washington treaty, the Kel-

logg-Briand pact, and the Stimson policy would all become meaningless if Japan were allowed to engage in further armed aggressions into Chinese territory with absolute impunity.

The invocation of the Neutrality act would not only be contrary to the spirit of American foreign policy in Asia but would also jeopardize American commercial interests there. During the last ten years the United States has so succeeded in developing a market in China that today she ranks as the first in importance as a seller to China. Over 25 per cent of China's total imports come from the United States. To invoke the Neutrality act at this time would not only jeopardize the market thus created, but would compel China to seek other sources of supply at once, which, in the course of time might well become permanent suppliers of China's needs. If the United States abandons the Chinese market at the very time when China is in need of supplies, China has no alternative but to rely on other sources of supply.

Laying aside the consideration that the United States has a grave responsibility in maintaining the principle of the "open door" in the Far East, and with it the consideration that the United States has huge economic interests at stake, the

(Continued on page 19)

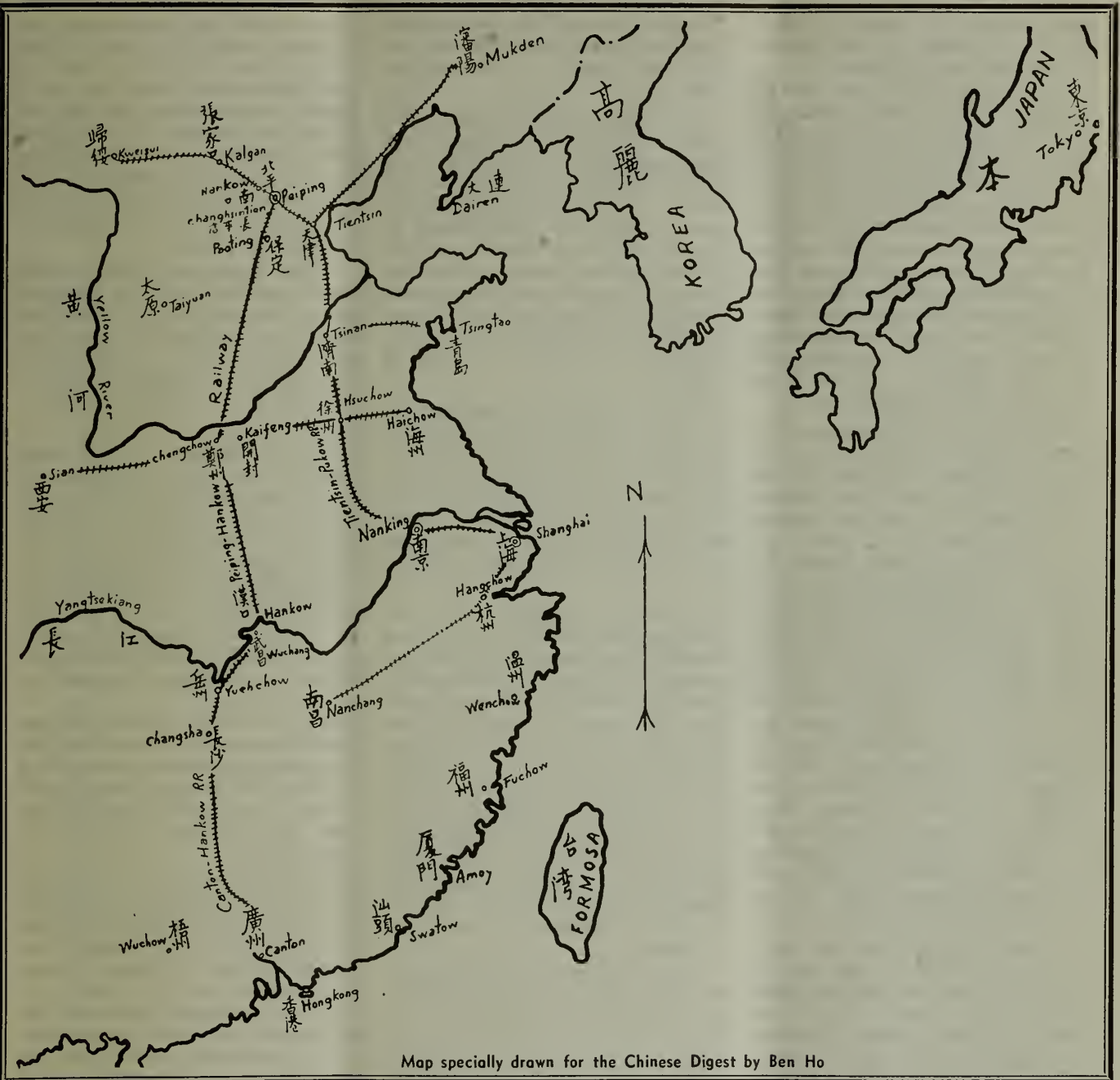
U. S.-CHINA
RELATIONS

"The relations of the United States towards China and the Far Eastern world in one vital respect are different from those of any European powers towards that world. Several European powers have far larger commercial and territorial interest in China than we, but geographically they are remote; we are adjacent. They are in a sense absentee landlords; we, a neighbor. The repercussions which are possible in a modernization of the Far East can directly affect us in ways which would not affect them. The Pacific Ocean is no longer a barrier but a means of communication." — Former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, in "The Far Eastern Crisis."

NEUTRALITY

"My own view is that analysis will show that the traditional conception of neutrality is inapplicable to a great war, that is to say, to a war fought not for a limited objective in a localized area but for a supremacy of power over a larger part of the earth's surface. The neutral who is in friendship with both nations at war must believe that it makes no vital difference to him whether one or the other wins the war. In respect to all sorts of small wars, it is easily possible to be neutral in this sense. The question is whether a principle which applies to a war between Bolivia and Paraguay is also valid for a war for the mastery of the world." — Walter Lippman, in *Foreign Affairs*.

F A R E A S T



Map specially drawn for the Chinese Digest by Ben Ho

SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT IN NORTH CHINA AND SHANGHAI

The following is a resume giving the highlights of the as yet undeclared war between China and Japan, from July 28 to August 25. This resume is a continuance of the one given in these pages in our last issue.

Without waiting for the ultimatum delivered to the Chinese on July 27, to expire, the Japanese military command suddenly abandoned all peace negotiations with Gen Sung Cheh-Yuan on

July 28 and started attacking Peiping from four sides by land and air forces. Gen Sung notified the central Chinese government that he had "abandoned hope of peace" and was ready to fight.

The 29th army of the 37th division proceeded to defend China's ancient capital, while from the south two central Chinese divisions were reported to be heading northward to reinforce Gen. Sung's forces.

On the same day the Japanese government asked its Parliament to appropriate \$27,840,000 to finance the North

China military adventure. At the same time U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull for the second time took diplomatic action in the current Sino-Japanese imbroglio by instructing the U. S. Ambassadors in Japan and China to express the American government's hope that hostilities might be avoided in Peiping. But hostilities had already begun.

Both sides reported military victories. But by nightfall the 38th Chinese division defending the south gate was in retreat under a barrage of Japanese bombing and artillery fire. The reported Chi-

F A R E A S T

nese capture of the Japanese field headquarters in Fengtai, five miles west of Peiping, was never confirmed.

Then, inexplicably, Sung Cheh-Yuan resigned and turned over the command of the 29th army to Gen. Chang Tse-Chung, pro-Japanese mayor of Tientsin. Part of the army which would not capitulate to the Japanese fled with Gen. Sung. The first real armed conflict with the Japanese seemed to have ended in defeat for China. However, at Nanking Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek sought to allay the fears of the people by a declaration that "Minor defeats do not mean eventual defeat. The nation should not be discouraged by the latest setback. . . . China is determined to fight to the last man."

While desultory fighting continued in Peiping, disorganized Chinese troops engaged the Japanese in Tientsin. The Japanese concession, three railroad stations and the Japanese airport were attacked. In a reprisal that was as furious as it was quick, Japanese planes bombed the city in wholesale fashion. All communications were cut between Peiping, Hankow, and Tientsin. It was the longest aerial bombardment ever undertaken by the Japanese air corps. When it was over a Japanese army spokesman announced that nine "centers of anti-Japanese elements" had been destroyed: Palatai village, Nankai university—one of the most famous in North China,—Tientsin municipal government buildings, Peace Preservation Corps headquarters, Finance bureau, Tientsin-Pukow Railroad offices, Peiping-Mukden freight yards, and Chingching mining offices. The entire city was smoldering in ruins.

In a guarded declaration in the House of Commons, British foreign secretary Anthony Eden warned Japan that Great Britain would not approve any further attempts to detach Chinese provinces from China. France through its embassy in Tokyo, called the attention of the Japanese government to the necessity of guaranteeing the security of the foreign concessions in China. (Both Britain and France have concessions in Tientsin.)

On August 1 the Soviet consulate general at Tientsin was raided by "white" Russians. The Soviet foreign office protested that the Japanese army had some connection with the raid, and for a time there was a threat of serious complications.

During the first week of August the Japanese seemed to have gained control of Hopeh province by the seizure of Pei-

ping and Tientsin. Chinese troops taking the offensive from various points near Peiping were repulsed by Japanese aerial attacks.

Over the week-end Japanese vessels evacuated all her 3,500 nationals from Hankow, commercial center of the Yangtse river valley, and abandoned her concession there. On August 8, 3,000 Japanese troops under Major General T. Kawabe took formal control of Peiping. The next military objective of Japan was, inevitably, Nankow pass, gateway to the provinces of Suiyuan and Charhar. Casualties on both sides in the current conflict were estimated at a total of 20,000.

But while Japan was mustering fresh troops for the drive to gain control of all North China, and while central Chinese forces were also being rushed to the defense, another critical situation in the already critical Sino-Japanese relations had suddenly developed elsewhere. Another "incident" had occurred at Shanghai.

A Japanese naval officer, Lieut. Oh-yama, and his aide, Yozo Saito were killed by Chinese sentries near the Hung-jao military airdrome. The Chinese declared the two men had dropped from a truck and opened fire when they were challenged. The Japanese contended that the officer did not carry any weapon, hence could not have been the aggressor. The Japanese navy threatened "punitive" measures. Shanghai grew tense, as in January of 1932. Thousands of Chinese, fearing a repetition of the previous Shanghai "war," took refuge in the International settlement and the French concession.

The Chinese government, knowing that the Japanese would make use of the incident to force China to submit to her terms, quickly dispatched forces to Shanghai on August 12. At the same time the Japanese navy landed blue-jackets. The Japanese Ambassador A. Kawagoe asserted that China and Japan were drifting toward "grave events," while the Chinese foreign office announced that China intended to resist aggression at all costs.

While the situation was drifting toward an eventual clash in Shanghai, the Japanese army was reported winning in its drive toward Nankow pass. In what was considered the greatest battle fought thus far for the mastery of North China, an estimated 15,000 Japanese soldiers engaged 25,000 Chinese. By tanks, air-

planes cavalry, and armored trucks, the Japanese apparently cut through the right and left flank defenses of the 89th Chinese division under Gen. Tang En-po. Chinese communication lines along the railway from Nankow to Kalgan were taken and three separate Chinese positions along the Great Wall were subjected to relentless Japanese attacks. But the Chinese held on at Nankow Pass despite these setbacks.

At the same time Japanese concentrated 15 destroyers and five light cruisers in Shanghai's Whangpoo river, and between 500 and 1000 bluejackets had reinforced the Japanese garrison in the city. Shanghai's 3,500,000 inhabitants, 3,000,000 of them Chinese, were panic-stricken.

Then, on August 13, the second "Shanghai war" began when fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops broke out in these sections of the city. Once again, as in 1932, Japanese troops invaded Chapei (Chinese section) and once again veteran Chinese soldiers of the 87th and 88th divisions poured in from nearby Soochow and engaged the invaders. By this time 33 Japanese warships were anchored in the harbor, guns ready for action.

Within 12 hours scores of buildings in the Chinese section were in flames, the fire spreading, fanned by a strong wind.

Taking the offensive, three Chinese warplanes attempted to bomb the Japanese flagship, Idzumo, but missed by a narrow margin.

To protect Nanking, the central government closed the Yangtse river below Chingkiang for navigation. Shore forts along the points of blockade were stripped for action and foreign ships were warned to stay out of the area.

While the Shanghai undeclared war grew apace, Chinese soldiers in the north were still successfully defending the strategic Nankow Pass, a fortified mountain pass extremely difficult for invaders to

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F A R E A S T

FACTS ABOUT THE CITY THAT IS SHANGHAI

Shanghai, where a total of 275,000 Chinese and Japanese soldiers are waging the second Sino-Japanese "undeclared war" in the space of five years, is the greatest seaport in the Far East. It is an emporium to one-eighth of the human race and is the fifth largest city in the world. Its population is 3,500,000, and three million of these are Chinese.

Shanghai is really three cities in one. First of all is the International settlement, which takes up eight and two-thirds square miles of space, but in which are jammed practically all the important business houses of the metropolis, including the big foreign and native banks, the hotels, the large department stores and the factories. Here live 1,000,000 Chinese and 44,000 foreigners who represent a big portion of the 50 nationalities who crowd Shanghai.

In the International settlement 13 foreign nations maintain thirteen distinct courts of law. It is governed by a Municipal council of 14 members—five British, five Chinese, two Americans, and two Japanese. It maintains an international police force of Chinese, Russians, Japanese, and Sikhs, and has an annual budget of \$50,000,000 to spend.

The International settlement was founded upon a concept known as "extraterritoriality" (or "extrality"), which means that, although living on foreign soil, a Britisher shall be a Britisher, an American shall be an American, subject only to the laws of their own country.

Greater Shanghai is the Chinese part of this city, governed by a mayor appointed by Nanking. It covers an area of 320 square miles, and one-half of the city's 3,000,000 natives live here. Its present mayor is O. K. Yui, who suc-

ceeded Wu Te-chen less than a year ago when the latter was appointed the governor of Kwangtung province.

Third section of Shanghai is the French concession, or "Frenchtown." It is notorious for its gaming houses, opium dens, and the various forms of night-life which have been responsible both for the city's international fame and notoriety. Nevertheless, it is the best residential district of Shanghai, with its quiet streets, imposing mansions, and fine apartment houses. The concession is three square miles in size, and has a population of 479,000, of which only 1,200 are French. Its nominal head is the French Consul General.

What will happen to Shanghai now that two nations' soldiers are using it for a gigantic battlefield—one the invader, the other the defender—no one can tell. Perhaps it will be reduced to ashes, obliterating in a few weeks a world trade center which took 90 years to build.

scale. At the same time President Roosevelt conferred with Secretary of State Hull regarding the evacuation of American nationals from Shanghai and the possibility of invoking the American Neutrality act in the Far Eastern crisis. It was important that Americans be taken out of the area of conflict as soon as expedient since several of them had been killed already and all of the 3500 others were in constant danger.

And just as soon as the first contingent of 200 American women and children were put aboard the President Taft, the Chinese and Japanese were fighting in the city along a 30-mile front.

On the fringes of Hongkew, Japanese dominated section of the International settlement, Japanese marines faced waves of Chinese infantry. In the Pootung industrial area between thirty and forty thousand Chinese soldiers tried to blast the Japanese navy from the Whangpoo. Gunfire was exchanged almost point blank. Units of the Japanese army were known to be heading for the Shanghai area and would attempt to land at the Yangtze shore at Liuho. But wherever possible the Chinese were taking the offensive, desperately trying to prevent the invaders from getting a foothold on land.

At Nanking Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek summoned the American, British, French, Italian, and German ambassadors and gave them this message: "We do not intend to attack anyone, but we are determined to defend our territory at any costs."

At almost the same time Japan ordered its Embassy in Nanking closed and its consuls throughout China withdrawn. On the New York Stock exchange prices on Japanese bonds were tumbling. Japanese government $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, which early in the year were quoted at $100\frac{1}{2}$, had gone down to 77 and were to tumble still more. At Washington D. C. President Roosevelt ordered 1200 additional U. S. marines to Shanghai to aid in evacuating American nationals there.

On August 18 Chinese troops effectively blockaded the upper reaches of the Whangpoo from Japanese warship attack by seizing and scuttling six Japanese steamers off the French concession. The following day an estimated 100 Japanese planes staged what the United Press described as the "greatest aerial bombings the Orient has ever known," on every sector of the city. By now the war front had extended to more than 50 miles.

In the U. S., Secretary of State Hull announced that America would steer a "middle course" for the time being in its attitude toward the Sino-Japanese conflict. This middle course was to delay, as long as possible, the invocation of the American Neutrality act by not formally proclaiming that the conflict going on in Shanghai and North China constituted "a state of war."

While the undeclared war daily grew in intensity—Japan was reported to be concentrating 90,000 troops in North China—Chinese finance minister Dr. H. H. Kung was traveling in Europe arrang-

ing credits for arms and ammunitions from Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Czechoslovakia. Orders for machine guns were placed with the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia, aircraft in Italy, and tanks in France.

On August 19 the European powers, including Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and Germany, agreed, after a series of consultations and exchanges of information, to adopt a hands-off policy toward the Sino-Japanese conflict.

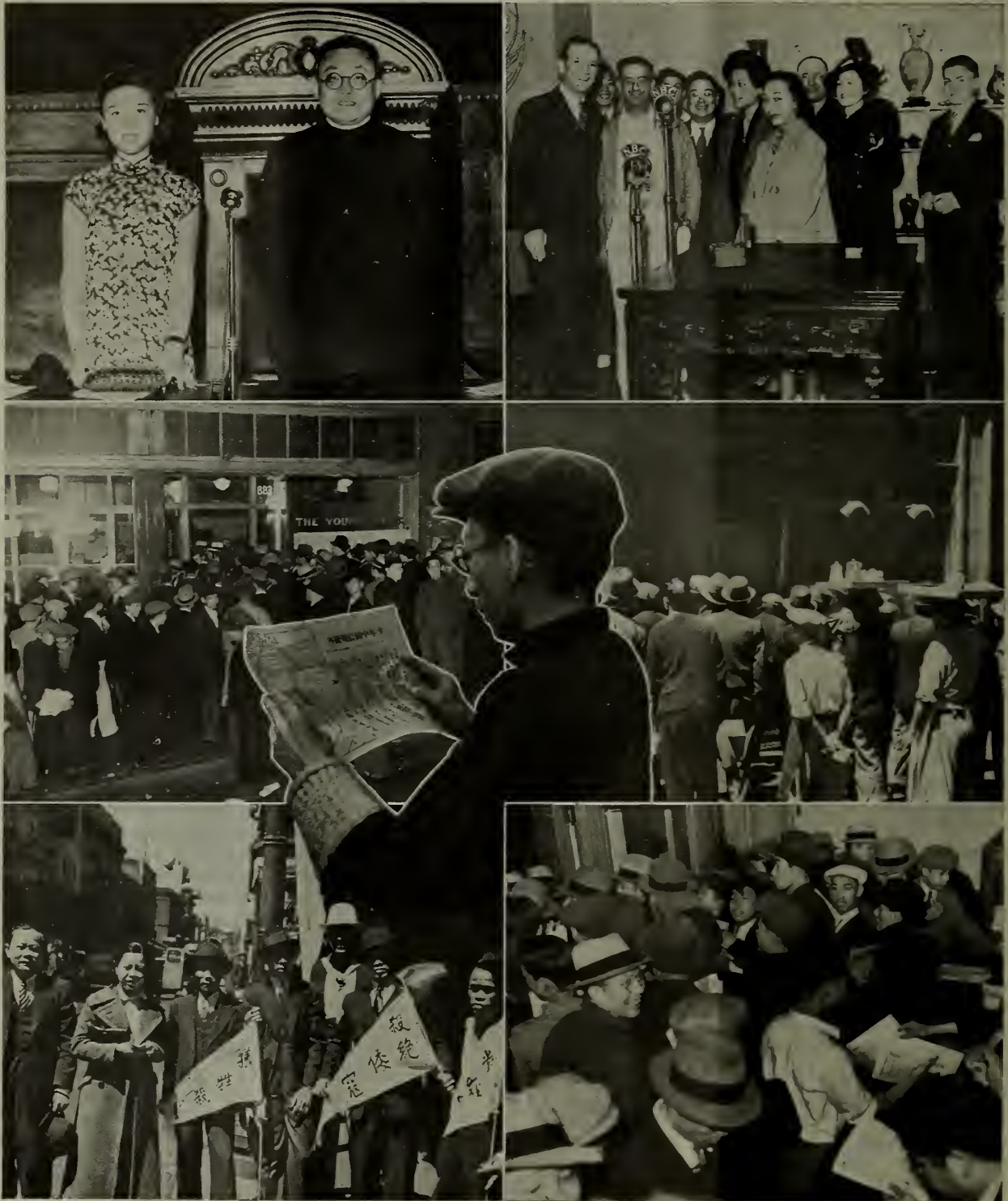
On August 21 China charged that 14 Japanese planes attempting to bomb Nanking had used poison gas bombs. The same day the U. S. cruiser Augusta, anchored off the Shanghai Bund, was shelled by Japanese navy guns, killing one sailor and wounding 18 others.

Japanese Premier Fumimaro Konoye announced no foreign intervention would be considered and that the present crisis must be settled by China and Japan alone. At the same time fresh reinforcements of Japanese troops were being rushed to Shanghai in a renewed effort to land on Chinese soil.

In the North three Chinese divisions the 84th, 88th, and 145th, were holding a major Japanese force, heavily mechanized, before Nankow pass. The latter had penetrated one-third of the 15 mile pass. Three other Chinese divisions were pressing eastward from Kalgan seeking to cut off the Japanese army from its base in Manchukuo. Eleven Chinese di-

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CHINATOWNIA



CHINATOWN READS AND TALKS ABOUT WAR

The above pictures illustrate better than words the unprecedented interest Chinatownians are taking in the present Sino-Japanese conflict in China. Top left shows Miss Loh Tsei, called China's Joan of Arc, and Dr. Heng-Chih Tao, executive member of the All China National Liberation association, at the conclusion of their addresses before 300 American people during their recent stay here. Top right shows some members of the cast and their friends in a recent N.B.C. nation-wide broadcast from the studio of Chingwah Lee in Chinatown. The Sino-Japanese conflict was touched upon during this unique program, which lasted 30 minutes. The lower left picture shows members of the Great China theatre opera troupes on Grant avenue while on their store to store solicitation of contributions for war relief. The bonners in Chinese, translated, read: Sacrifice! Kill the bondits! (meaning the Japanese invaders). The other pictures show the crowds in front of two of the Chinese papers. One group is waiting for the next edition, another is already reading it, while the lost group is jamming the newspaper office for copies.

CHINATOWNIA

LOH TSEI, JEANNE D'ARC OF CHINA

San Francisco—Chinatown during the past two months has gone patriotic with a fervor which its younger generation had never seen before. From the oldest octogenarian to the youngest school child one topic, and one topic alone, dominates their daily thoughts and conversations: the Sino-Japanese war being fought on Chinese soil. Everyone asks everyone else these same questions: "How is the war going on? Are our armies winning?"

But as if there were not enough patriotism in the heart of every Chinatownian, there came into the community a flaming symbol of the patriotic spirit of New China. It was in the person of a young, slender, attractive girl in her twenties whom, at first glance, one would mistake for just another student from China. She was a student, yes, but she was also a fervent patriot. In fact, she was so much a patriot that she had given up her studies to rally Chinese youths for the salvation of their country.

This petite Chinese girl was Miss Loh Tsei, of Shanghai, and a former student

of Tsing Hua university in Peiping. She was a student there until the rising of the student movement the latter part of 1935 (Chi. Dig., Dec. 27, 1935 - Jan. 3, 1936). This movement, nation-wide in scope, was led by students in the various colleges and universities in Peiping. It was aimed at rousing the central government to resist with military force the encroachment of the Japanese in North China. In this movement Loh Tsei was an outstanding leader in her own school.

Loh Tsei was thrust into the forefront of the movement. She knew how to lead. And she had fire, energy, youthful enthusiasm and fervor, and was prepared to sacrifice her own life. Soon she became a symbol for youthful valor, courage, and idealism.

Last year Loh Tsei went to Geneva as delegate of the All-China Student union to the World Youth congress. Then she toured France and England, and everywhere she went she talked of the aspirations and hopes of China's youths and of China's fight for freedom and democracy. Last November she arrived in the United States.

Like most Chinese patriots, Loh Tsei is

completely anti-Japanese. But she bears no hatred for the common people of Japan, only for the Japanese military whom she labels Fascist-militarists.

"Due to the persistent efforts and heroic sacrifice of youths, our movement of national liberation is steadily and rapidly growing," she declared in a recent address. "We Chinese youths have determined to fight to the end against imperialist Japan which is not only the murderer of Chinese people but the international enemy of liberty and human justice. We will fight for a free and independent China which will be a sure bulwark of world peace, freedom, and progress . . ."

At one gathering Loh Tsei talked before more than 2000 Chinatownians at a real mass meeting. She made a deep impression by her sincerity and fighting spirit. Whether the audience knew it or not, this Jeanne d'Arc of China had captured their imagination. But they did see that she was a living personification of the spirit of youth in today's China—the China that is marching (as she would have put it) toward freedom and real democracy.

CHINESE IN AMERICA SENDS FUNDS FOR CHINA WAR CHEST AND WAR RELIEF

It is almost an axiom that the most patriotic Chinese are those who are overseas, the estimated 8,000,000 who are scattered throughout the four corners of the globe. For proof they will point to the fact that it was their money and the lives of some of them who, led by Sun Yat-sen, brought about the downfall of the Manchu dynasty and established the Chinese republic just a quarter of a century ago.

Of all these overseas Celestials none consider themselves more patriotic than the 75,000 Chinese who live in the United States today. Too far away from their motherland to offer their services or their lives for the building of the New China, they invariably do the next best thing. They send home their hard earned cash whenever China faces a national crisis, as in 1931, when Japan invaded Manchuria, and again in 1932, when these same Japanese invaded Shanghai.

Since being a patriotic Chinese means also that one must hate the Japanese, the Chinese in America are rabidly anti-Japanese and are not afraid to voice their pent-up emotions. They believe, as do most of their people in China now do,

that China cannot become a united and peaceful nation until she can actually come into military grip with Japan and best her in a decisive struggle.

When the current Sino-Japanese trouble began in North China on July 7, war fever began to grip the Chinese in the various communities throughout the country, stretching from San Francisco to New York in the east, and from New Orleans to the Canadian borders in the north. From the front page of every American paper, over the radio, and most important, from the pages of the ten Chinese newspapers published in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York, they learned that the motherland was facing another crisis, perhaps her biggest one in her short existence as a republic. As the weeks passed and the Sino-Japanese conflict grew more serious hourly, the Chinese in America realized that this time it was more than a mere crisis. China was waging a life and death struggle for her existence as a nation.

To arms? That was out of the question. Money! Yes, once more they must aid the Chinese central government with financial support, as they have done so many times before.

In San Francisco, one month after the start of the North China conflict, Chinese societies and individual merchants began

to cable contributions to Nanking. On the second week of August, upon receipt of an appeal for war relief funds from the Overseas Chinese Affairs committee at Nanking, transmitted to the community through the Chinese Consulate general, the Chinese Consolidated Benovolent association (Six Companies) proceeded to set up a central organization for the collection of war relief funds. The Young China daily, local Kuomintang organ, volunteered as a contribution collection agency also.

Within three days the Six Companies set up the Chinese War Relief associa-

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CHINATOWNIA

tion. At its first meeting representatives numbering over 100 came from practically every trade guild and society in the community, whether fraternal, district, family, or social group. War fever was heightened by a fervor for solidarity and unity. For the first time in the community's history every group, faction, clique, society, association, and lodge joined hands and fraternized with each other. It provided a spectacle never before witnessed. This evidence of unity for one common purpose whipped up the community's patriotic fervor to new heights.

Within a week contributions totaling \$100,000 Chinese currency (\$30,000 U. S.) had been raised. Largest individual contribution \$50,000 (Chinese), came from Joe Shoong, head of the National Dollar stores. His employees, numbering several hundred, each pledged one month's salary as their contribution. Many employees in Chinatown stores did likewise.

Various means were devised by different organizations to raise more funds. One club, under the direction of Mrs. C. C. Huang, wife of the Consul general, made paper flowers and dispatched scores of girls to sell them in the streets and stores; one school organized a corps of 40 boys and sent them out to swell the relief funds by shining shoes. The Chinese Theater guild announced performances of Noel Coward's "Hay Fever" at the N. S. G. W. hall from September 16 to 18, and later probably also in Berkeley and Palo Alto. A local orchestra, with the cooperation of various young

people's clubs, will give a series of benefits for the same purpose.

While contributions poured in from Chinese throughout the East Bay, and not a few Americans also, the Consulate general abruptly received another notification from Nanking, this time stating that the central government was floating \$500,000,000 worth of bonds, payable in 20 years, and asking that the overseas Chinese purchase as many of them as possible. As evidence of its faith in the central government, the community responded by buying generous shares.

But communities in other states were not to be outdone by San Francisco in patriotic generosity. In San Diego, for instance, 11 hard working laundrymen belonging to one laundry contributed \$1,000 (Chinese); while in Fresno the Six Companies considered deducting 10 per cent of the wages paid all Chinese employees of Chinese business houses who are represented by the Six Companies. In Tucson and Phoenix, centers of Chinese populations in Arizona, \$5,000 (Chinese) was raised within a few days by 15 canvassers organized by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and \$10,000 more was promised.

The same thing was happening in other Chinese communities throughout the Midwest, the South, and the eastern states. In the East, New York's Chinatown served as headquarters.

In San Francisco and vicinity alone, at the end of last month, close to \$250,000 Chinese money had been raised. This sum does not include the purchases of Chinese government bonds. W. H.

THE CHINATOWNIAN

Roams Around

(This column, a regular monthly feature, is conducted by H. K. Wong, and covers the young people's activities throughout the various Chinatowns in the country with the help of a corps of CD correspondents—Editor.)

Many thanks to friends who send in news for this column. They are all very welcome, but be sure to sign your names and addresses to contributions; otherwise the news cannot be used. . . .

Here it is September and footballs fill the air; but in China there are the roars of guns and all the turmoil attending a war. . . . Have you done your duty? Did you step up to your local war refugee fund HQH with your donations? If you haven't, do so at once! . . .

Ben Ung and Alyce Wong, after "keeping company" for several years, will be married Sept. 4 at the First Baptist church in Oakland . . . and several weeks ago Maye Chung and George Young of Salinas were married at the First Methodist church there. Bridesmaid was Faye Huey of S. F. and best man was Francis Young of S. F. The bride is employed at the Salinas Drive-In market, which is owned by the bridegroom. . . . Congrats to you all! . . .

The Stockton Wolves Club Annual Labor Day dance on Sept. 5 at Eagles hall—there will be a benefit affair this time, with Ray Wong in charge. . . . Proceeds will go to the China war refugee fund. It's a patriotic gesture, so let's all help by attending. Kenny Hepper's 10-piece orchestra will play. . . . The Fresno Fay Wah club is also planning a benefit dance for the same purpose. . . . Prexy Dr. Philip Ching, the Women's auxiliary, and the Junior club are joining in this affair.

"Yippy" Yip, district manager for one of the big morning dailies, is being kept busier than ever during these War Extras days. He covers distribution for a wide area in S. F.

Conrad Fong, Art Yim, Fred K. Wong, Ben Chu, and Walt Wong were the lucky tennis players sent up to Seattle and Portland. Every time the boys started to sing in the car, Conrad, his "boy soprano" voice flitting among the high C's, sang Pagliacci or Sylvia to throw the others' masculine harmony into discord. He even threw in "The Toreador Song" for good measure. . . . Dance chairman Art Hee and committee hope to make the second annual Wah

(Continued on page 15)

Chinese Speakers And Entertainers:

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HEALTH HINTS

HEALTH HINTS

No less an authority than Chinatown's own Dr. Margaret Chung expresses herself on the most vital problem confronting the Chinese of today, namely that of *health*. This eminent and skilled physician has worked in Chinatown for the past fifteen years with remarkably successful results and is in the enviable position of knowing whereof she speaks. This colorful personality received her education in her native state of California and served on the staff of the Santa Fe hospital in Los Angeles before going to the Women and Children's hospital in Chicago. Subsequently, Dr. Chung became a criminologist for the state of Illinois and then resident physician at the Kankakee State hospital before coming to San Francisco to establish her practice.

Dr. Chung made the interesting observation in her surgical work as performed on Chinese patients that blood does not coagulate as rapidly as it should nor do open wounds heal as quickly in comparison with the general population of the whites. The doctor believes this is due to a deficiency of calcium in the Chinese diet. For this reason she recommends the use of milk for the Chinese



Dr. Margaret Chung, M. D.

adults as well as the child due to its high calcium content. Dr. Chung says, "I cannot emphasize the use of milk too much since it is ideally suited to healthful well-being." Milk may be said to be the only

properly-balanced food, well-adapted to the growing organism. Furthermore, all the different substances present are readily digestible.

Entering upon a more involved and technical discussion of the properties of milk we find that its important substances are:

(1) Calcium, which is necessary for the proper development of bones and teeth. Milk is the best and most available source of calcium. One quart of milk per day for the growing child or adult provides the necessary amount, which is one gram.

Calcium deficiency is an important factor in the development of rickets and faulty bone formation leading to various types of malformation, such as bow legs, deformed chest and skull, and knock knees.

(2) Phosphorus is another of milk's constituents. It is also necessary for bone and teeth building. Sixty per cent of our bones consists of calcium in combination with phosphate and carbonate.

(3) Vitamin A is essential for growth. Milk derivatives are the most important source of vitamin A. This prevents an infection of the eye known as neophthalmia, (Continued on page 19)

CHINESE PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS ENDORSING MILK AS THE IDEAL FOOD

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See later issues for
other endorsements.

C U L T U R E

Chingwah Lee

CHINESE INVENTIONS
AND DISCOVERIES

Numbers, 56-72: The Chinese were the first to have colleges, universities, and a national academy; the graduates wore caps and gowns; and special uniform writing paper was required at the examinations.

All the major types of educational institutions were founded in China before the Christian era, and at least one of them had a practically continuous existence down to the present. The Book of Rites, as compiled by Confucius from the writings of the Chou and pre-Chou periods, stated that the ancient established schools for villages, academies or high schools for their districts, colleges for their departments, and universities for their municipalities or provincial capitals.

The oldest university in the world is the National university or Kuo Tze Chien (School for Sons of the State). It was mentioned in the 13th Book of Chou Li, and there are indications that it existed from the very beginning of the Chou dynasty (1122 B.C.). Enrollment during the Chou period was probably limited to the sons of the nobilities or the very wealthy, and physical training was an important function of the school. The Chou Li stated that the president was to have charge of the moral education of the students, and the delivery of instructions to the Emperor on the proper governance of the country. The vice president supervised the instruction of the six arts (li, yueh, she, yu, shu, and su—or music, archery, horsemanship, writing, mathematics, and rituals), as well as to reprove the emperor for his faults.

The Kuo Tze Chien of our time was located in the northeastern angle of the Tartar city of Peking. Its campus included the Ceremonial temple, the Imperial Lecture hall (where the Emperor, in form at least, received his admonition or lecture), the library, lecture rooms for the different departments, and dormitories.

There were also a grove of cedar, symbolic of enduring fame, a court with nearly 200 granite tablets on which were carved the sacred books of the Empire, including the 13 classics, and another enclosure on which some 300 columns bear the names of some 60,000 scholars who received their doctorate degrees during the last six centuries.

The university was located at Hsi An

during the T'ang dynasty (617-906 A. D.), for the university must always be located near the national capital. Still to be found at Hsi An are the stone tablets bearing the names of graduates of the time, and also the stone classics. These stone classics at Hsi are considered superior to those at Peking because of their antiquity and because of their excellent calligraphy. Rubbings are constantly taken from them and these command a high price (Chinese Digest on Printing, Jan. 31, 1937). This carving of the classics on stone is a survival of a practice in vogue before the invention of printing, as a means of preserving the classics for future generations.

During the latter part of the Ch'ing dynasty the university had a staff of about a hundred educators. The officers included a rector, who was selected from among the chief ministers of the state, two presidents, three vice presidents, two directors of instruction (po shih), two proctors, two secretaries, and one chief librarian. Besides the teaching staff there was a body of translators and clerks.

The university had six colleges, each with two regular professors and a staff of assistant professors. During the Manchu regime there were also eight colleges for the Manchu nobility (or Bannermen), each with a staff of five professors and an enrollment of 105 governmentally supported students. This is really the West Point or Annapolis of Imperial China, for the students here were given training in military and naval affairs, colonial administration, and political science. In addition there was a school of mathematics and astronomy ("more astrological than astronomical"), and a school for foreign language (Russian). During the earlier period there was said to be a school for European studies. The university with the antiquated Imperial Astronomical college was merged to form the Tung-wan Kwan (School of Combined Learning) to include modern European languages and scientific studies in 1865. It lives on today as the National university of Peking.

The oldest university having a continuous existence in one locality is the Peh Lu Tung Ta Hsueh or White Deer Grotto university in Kiangsi province, four hundred miles up the Yangtze river. Founded in 906 A. D. as a school (government school of the Lu mountains) it received the status of a university in 960 A. D. For tradition or for beauty of

surroundings the university is without a rival. Writing in 1921, W. Reginald Wheeler describes his visit to this university as follows:

"My first visit was made after descending the Lu mountains from Kuling. The sight of the great Yangtze valley from the parapets of the Lu mountains is one of the grandest in the world. Down we go through a wooded vale—a rarity in China—and then along the level land of the valley with rice fields on both sides of the narrow stone path. Above tower the Wu Lao Fung, the "Five Old Peaks"; far beyond is the shining expanse of Poyang lake, the most celebrated of Chinese inland waters.

"As we round a bend of the stream, there appears a beautifully proportioned bridge, its stones hung with ivy and moss; beyond it rise dark pines and brilliant hard-woods, and half hidden, the graceful, upturning lines of a Chinese roof. We cross the bridge—a reminder that the Chinese knew the secret of arched masonry long before the Romans taught it to the rest of the world—and we go under a gateway inscribed 'The Happy Place of Famous Learning.' We are on the campus of the oldest university."

Within the campus are tile-roofed white buildings nestling among trees, not unlike a diminutive replica of the University of California at Berkeley. A conspicuous landmark is a cave within which one finds a Ming dynasty stone statue of a deer. It is the "mascot" of Peh Lu Tung. The university received its name from the fact that the poet Li P'o was enchanted with the spot and camped there for a while, living in the cave with his brother and a pet white deer, nicknamed Peh Lu Esquire.

The university also has shrines to Confucius and his disciples, and equally as important, a shrine to Chu Hsi or Chu Fu-tze, the great philosopher-statesman of the Sung dynasty. It was Chu Hsi who, when a prefect of Kiangsi, found the university in a state of stupor, and who brought about its revival. Later he became its president, and upon his death, he was buried in a grove within the university grounds.

Peh Lu Tung is one of the few spots in China where reforestation as outlined by Mencius was practiced, and fittingly, a forestry experimentation station and a School of Practice forestry were established in this university a decade ago. (An article on "The early Practice and

C U L T U R E

Chingwah Lee

"Decline of Reforestation in China" will appear in these columns in a later issue of the Digest.) While not the oldest university in China, Peh Lu Tung was two hundred years old when Salerno was founded in the twelfth century; it was already hoary with age and tradition when Bologna, Paris, Prague, or Oxford were in their swaddling clothes.

It is of interest to note here that scholars in ancient China wore caps and gowns as do graduates in the West today. Traditional portraits of Confucius and other scholars show them with "mortar boards" identical with those worn in the West except that they are rectangular rather than square and have tassels along the front and back edges. Graduates of Yen Ching university re-adopted these ancient caps and gowns two years ago.

Another feature similar to those of universities of the West was the requirement of students to bring to the state examinations, uniform writing paper of a prescribed size, a fore-runner of the "blue books" of our days.

The Chinese also had a National academy which served as the intellectual center of the Empire. Once every three years the government conducted a special series of tests under the supervision of His Majesty in person for graduates who had just received their doctorate. From these tests the pick of the scholars were elected to membership in the Hanlin Yuan or Imperial academy. A certain number who come very near being elected were made probate members. This "sorbonne" of China may also be traced back to the Chou dynasty for a beginning. Chou dynasty philosophers had always dreamed of an empire ruled by brains. However, it was with Wu Ti of the Han dynasty and Wang Mang of the Hsien dynasty that "brain trusts" had definite beginning.

During the Tang dynasty Emperor Tai Tsung formed a Wen Hsueh Kuan with eighteen picked scholars of the land as members. To this body he added an army of skilled scribes who were instructed to copy all the important books of the land. His successor, Hung Tsung (or Ming Huang) added a body of specialists to this academy and installed Li Tai P'o as one of its shining members. Because of the large number of scribes in this academy he gave it the poetical title "Forest of Pencils" (Hanlin), and since 740 A. D. membership in the Hanlin academy is the dream of all the scholars in dynastic China.

The Constitution of the Ch'ing dynasty Hanlin Yuan, as revealed in the

Ta Ch'ing Hui Tien or Regulations of the Ch'ing dynasty, gives us a clue as to the function of this august body. Briefly the more important points may be summarized as follows:

"There shall be two presidents, one Manchu and one Chinese. They shall supervise the composition of the dynastic histories, as well as charts, books, Imperial decrees, and literary matters in general. They shall be ex-officio vice presidents of the Bureau of Contemporary History. There shall be a class of candidates on probation (Shu-ch'i shih or Fortunate scholars), indefinite in number. These shall not be charged with any specific duty, but shall prosecute their studies in the schools attached to the academy. At the end of three years they shall be tested and those of the first three grades shall be received into full membership, while those of the last or fourth grade shall be assigned to posts in the civil service, or retained for another three years to study and be examined with the next class.

"Besides two librarians and four proof readers there shall be forty-four scribes who shall be employed in copying and translations.

"The Expositors at the Classic table shall be 16 in number. These shall be appointed by the Emperor on recommendation of the Academy, and twice a year they shall expound the classics. The daily expositors shall be above the grade of Ch'ien Tao and below that of the president, and shall be twenty-eight in number.

"Sacrificial addresses shall be drawn up by the Hanlin and submitted to the Emperor for his approval for the following occasions: Worship at the Altar of Heaven, the Ancestral temple, the Imperial cemeteries, and the Altar of Agriculture; also sacrifices to the ancient sage Confucius, and to the spirits of the mountains, the seas, and the lakes.

"The Hanlin shall respectfully prepare honorary titles for the dowager empresses and the chief concubines; prepare patents of nobility for the princes, dukes, generals, and feudal states; prepare inscriptions on State seals; and prepare posthumous titles for deceased emperors, together with monumental inscriptions and sacrificial addresses for them.

"Prescribe the number and quality of those of the Hanlin who shall attend his Majesty when the Emperor appears in public courts, during his sojourn at the Summer palace, and on his various journeys beyond the capital.

"The Hanlin shall make copy of the

best specimens of the provincial examination essays and publish them. It shall provide examinations for probate members and decide on their admission to regular membership; it shall also devise tests for the regular members and decide on their promotion."

The Academia Sinica of Republican China may be considered the modern equivalent of the Hanlin academy, and its president, Tsai Yuan-pei, may truly be considered a living link between the old and the new.

For the lucky chin-shih or doctors who have won the Hanlin membership there is still a series of eliminative tests which finally result in the selection of a shuang yuan or "Scholar Laureate." Great indeed is the honor attached to this title. He is the picked scholar of the land, "a flower which blooms but once in every three years." Provinces contend excitedly for this glorious prize, and a town having such a scholar is distinguished forever. Triumphal arches are erected at intervals all the way from Peking to his village, where he goes to pay respects to his parents and his teachers, and to worship at the ancestral shrine.

Among the chuang yuans (there never was more than a handful in the whole empire) the handsomest is called ch-hua chuang huan (the flower bearer). He substitutes for the Emperor in minor social and state functions. Many are the romances connected with the private lives of these scholar laureates—their early struggles and their rise to fame from lowly estates. It is impossible to describe the respect and the awe accorded these living sages. (Note: The characters on the marble front of the balcony of the Four Family association in Chinatown were written by a chuang yuan of the Chang family.)

Next Month: References for the above article and "The Chinese Were the First to Have a Civil Service Based on Competitive Examinations."

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SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

CHINESE SINGLE MEN

By SAMUEL D. LEE

(Third of a series of Four Articles)

The routine case history, as required by the State Relief administration, deals primarily with questions of eligibility and manipulative problems, such as health, employment, and housing. There is no attempt to obtain verbatim records, such as those found in the courts and various other agencies, which undoubtedly would be of great value to the social historian and student of human relations. Nevertheless, the fact that the immigration authorities take great pride in disregarding human errors makes it imperative that accurate records be kept. Incriminating evidence such as the use of names unknown to the immigration people might often expose innocent persons to deportation in spite of the fact that Chinese customs give most of them the right to more than one name. Although the relief agency is interested in establishing residence requirements for relief purposes, the Chinese workers are aware of the necessity of giving detailed information concerning legal entry, length of residence, and the number of visits to the homeland. This protective measure has brought forth many interesting facts which will be introduced in this article.

Statistical Analysis

In the last two articles, the writer has attempted to familiarize the reader with information concerning the early migration and settlement of the Chinese in this country. The statistical analysis of 131 single men on relief in December, 1936, presents other interesting problems and gives us some clues as to means of alleviating the plight of the unattached person. This analysis is concerned with employable persons carried by the State Relief administration and does not take into account the unemployable persons cared for by the County relief. They have been qualified for work by medical authorities but have not been assigned to the work program operated by the Federal Works Progress administration.

The age range of single men on relief varies between 20 and 78 years, with the average falling at 52.7 years. In the case of the younger men, between 20 and 35 years, serious health problems have disqualified them for an assignment to a W.P.A. construction project. Since their illness is not chronic, they have been returned for direct relief and medical care. While only 15 men are between

the ages of 20 and 35 years, 48 are over 60 years of age. Most of the older men have worked on W.P.A. at one time or another but are at present receiving direct relief because of the limitation of the Federal works program to provide sedentary work.

Unless there are special health problems to consider, the relief budget does not exceed \$20 per month. The fact that only a small majority of young persons are receiving relief seems to indicate that subsistence work is available in the community.

One of the first procedures, after a man is accepted for relief, is to send him to the Central Medical bureau for a physical examination. This medical center gives four classifications: "A," qualified for labor requiring heavy lifting; "B," qualified for ordinary labor requiring no heavy lifting; "C," qualified for sedentary work; and "D," permanently disqualified for work. It is interesting to note that in the case of Chinese men over 55 years of age, 10.9 per cent are in the "A" group, 36 per cent in the "B" group, and 53.1 per cent in the "C" classification. In the case of the "A" group, the men have not been assigned to work on W.P.A. because of technicalities barring their eligibility for an assignment.

Citizenship and Residence

Quite often the accusation is made that relief money is expended to care for people who are not the responsibilities of this country, state or county. The fact that 72 of the men are citizens seems to indicate that this statement is challengeable insofar as the Chinese are concerned. Although this is only a small majority, it is significant considering the fact that Chinese, regardless of the length of residence, are ineligible for naturalization. Of the 72 citizens, 51 were born in this country, while the others are sons and grandsons of American-born citizens.

For relief purposes, the establishment of three years state residence and one year county residence is sufficient. Since the relief load of the Chinese consists in the main of aged persons, particular interest has been devoted to a study of their residence in this country. The average single man has resided in the United States for 37.77 years. Only six of the 131 persons have been here for less than 10 years. In each of the six cases, citizenship was attained because their parents were born in this country. Of the 51 men who claim residence of 40 or more years,

40 of them have been here for more than 50 years.

San Francisco has been the home of most of the single men in spite of the great number that annually trek to the Sacramento valley or ship to Alaska for seasonal work. In many instances, single men maintain rooms in this city while they are laboring in the country. The average single man has resided in San Francisco for 26.88 years, with only 38 having moved here during the past 10 years. In only 11 instances do we find a single person living in San Francisco for less than three years, while 37 men claim to have county residence of more than 40 years.

Families in Homeland

It has been explained that the term "single man" applies to persons who are without dependents living in the country. Quite naturally these men have families living in China and have visited them as frequently as finances permit. Only 54 of the men have been able to afford a visit to the homeland since their arrival in this country. Of this number, six had made four trips or more, seven had made three trips, nine had made two trips, while 32 had returned to China but once since their first arrival.

It is usually the practice of the Chinese to take out immigration papers permitting a visit in China of less than one year. A stay of more than one year requires a certain amount of red tape; hence, only five have stayed in China for two years, one in China for three years, three for four years, two between five and 10 years and eight for ten or more years, while 35 had stayed the regulation one year. In each case where the stay had been for a period of more than one year, the trip to China was made for educational purposes by citizens of this country who were able to travel about freely without danger of losing their legal rights to return. The few who stayed for a period of more than five years went to China during their adolescent period.

Immigration laws of recent years prohibit the entry of wives of American citizens to this country. Furthermore, few Chinese consider bringing their families to this country unless they have found some measure of security in the economic world. Hence, 76 of the 131 persons have families living in China. It stands to reason that since only 54 men had returned to China to visit their families, the single man's family in the homeland

(Continued on page 19)

CHINATOWNIA

THE CHINATOWNIAN ROAMS AROUND

(Continued from page 10)

Ying masquerade dance the success it was last year. The date is Oct. 16, at the Scottish Rite hall, and there will be costumes and door prizes. . . .

Mr. and Mrs. *Lee Hong* of Portland, with their nephew and their daughters *Isabella*, *Dorothy*, and *Nancy*, enjoyed S. F.'s mild summer weather for two weeks. They like Chinatown, but "Izzie," looking ruefully at her lizzie's dented fenders, complained that the streets are too narrow. To bad, *Isabella*. . . . *Edgar Lee* of Portland was another visitor. He came down for the Pacific coast Chinese tennis tournament and took time out to break hearts in Fresno (?), Los Angeles (1), Berkeley (2), Oakland (1), and S. F. (18)!! Local friends are calling him "Casanova" Lee now. . . .

Mrs. *Thos. A. Wong* (Mamie Moe of L. A.) and Mr. and Mrs. *Raymond Wong* of Fresno (nee Ruth Moe of Portland were in S. F. for a brief visit. They showed sister *Dorothy* a nice time on the latter's visit to California. . . . Portland's enthusiastic golfer, *Louie Lee*, was also in town with Mrs. Lee (*Dorothy Poy*). How did you like our golf course, Louis? . . . *Fred Lee* of San Jose and *Salinas* returned to Montana to see his old home town. . . . Also in town were the Honorable *Wu* and Mr. and Mrs. *Jack Young* (Florence Haw of Hollywood), to see their sister, Mrs. *Annie Wong*. *Ruth Sing Chinn* of Auburn will leave that little town for L. A. Some one will pine for you, Ruth! . . .

The latest report from Portland is that *Jessie Lee* is "sweet sixteen and has never been kissed." Don't rush, fellows; this is not an invitation.

Henry Fong and *Ella Dong* of Sacto gave an engagement party recently. The merger, according to plans, will be next year. . . . ATTENTION: *Bud Low* of Monterey. Please send me your address. . . .

Chitena's Tennis Award dance was the first dance of the current season. Trophies were presented to the winners of the Coast championship by the Prexy of the club and Dr. *Theo. C. Lee*, grand sec'y of the C. A. C. A., co-sponsor of the tournament. . . . The Sacto Chinese club's tennis team of *Geo. Chan*, *Jim Gee*, *Henry Fong*, *Al Ow*, *Dave Hing*, and *Rose Mae Fong* unsuccessfully invaded Frisco for a team match, in spite of scores of fair supporters from the inland city who came to root for them. . . .



CHINESE CHRISTIAN YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE AT LAKE TAHOE

The fifth annual Conference of Christian Young People was held from August 8 to 15 at Lake Tahoe this year, and was attended by approximately 100 people. The Conference topics included Building a Christian Social Order, The Meaning of Life, Contemporary China, and the Spirit of Chinese Civilization. The top picture shows members of the faculty, snapped during their rest period. Standing are, left to right, Prof. James Muilenburg, professor of Old Testament literature at the Pacific School of Religion; Mrs. Shaa-Chang Lee; Mr. Lawton Harris, executive secretary of the East Bay Church federation, and Mrs. Harris. Seated from left to right, Mr. T. Y. Tang, Conference dean, executive secretary of the S. F. Chinese Y. M. C. A.; Dr. George Calliver, professor of philosophy, College of the Pacific; Prof. Shaa-Chang Lee, professor of Chinese history, University of Hawaii; and Dr. Charles R. Shepherd, superintendent of the Chung Mei home for boys at El Cerrita.

The lower picture shows a third of the young people who attended the Conference. They came from all parts of California, one from St. Louis, and one from Tucson, Arizona.

CHINATOWNIA

Conrad Won's heroic action saved Billy Won and Charley Foo of Marysville from drowning in the Yuba river recently when they went there for a swim and were caught in the swift current. . . . Ellen Chin came out third place in a hot contest for queen of the Monterey county fair held recently at Del Monte. She won a Philco console. . . . Connie Wu gave a hanky shower for Ruth Chin of Monterey, who left there to work in S. F.'s Chinese village. With one exception all those present were girls and matrons. Who was the privileged young man, Ruth?

Billy Leong's interpretation of popular songs on the piano is really clever. And he can compose, too. His latest efforts are three new numbers that are clicking. . . . That manly looking life-guard at Lake Olympia, near Grass Valley, is Pershing Lee. Wonder if he's the reason why so many girls flocked to the Lake for picnics?

Virginia Wah, new CD correspondent in Marysville, entered J. C. after a nice vacation in the mountains.

Majoring in music at the U. of Washington are Eunice and Regina Lee, from Singapore. These attractive girls are twins and you have to be a real good friend before you can tell them apart! The Seattle Chinese club gave a dance to the visiting tennis players from S. F. at the Chinese Tea garden, with Al Lew, George Louie, and Vincent Goon in charge. . . . 'Tis said a certain S. F. boy thinks a lot of Helen Hong, who works as assistant buyer in a large downtown Seattle department store. . . . Her sister Mary is now with the immigration service at L. A. . . .

Recent visitors to Seattle were Gim Locke of Olympia, Wash., Margaret and Dorothy Yarne of Aurora, Ore., and Mrs. Amy Chinn Koe of Astoria. . . . Lawrence Lew Kay returned to Seattle after several years' study at Lingnan U. in Canton . . . while Albert Lew vacationed at the same place. . . . Jessie Fung of Cal was another visitor to Vancouver, Seattle, and Portland. . . .

S. F. contractor Frank Yick's 14-year-old boy, Leroy, was finalist in the Chronicle Soap Box derby held recently. He finished third. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Chan (Lilly Yee) of L. A. hit S. F.'s high spots on a recent visit . . . while friends of Rose Lee, of L. A. and Mabel Mew of Bakersfield were also showing them the sights. . . .

Bam T. Lee, assisted by Jimmie Chin, is managing the new Cathay temple, way out at Hunter's point. . . . Minnie

Quock, Hattie and Nellie Lee greet the patrons there. . . . Anna Chang, who has gone a long way since her school days in S. F., is singing at the Jade palace, her voice better than ever. . . . The Chinese pagoda, managed by Ben Suen, has Mary Chin from Boston and Jane Wong from N. Y. on deck, while Larry Chan croons. . . . At the Twin dragon Gladys Yuke contraltoed over the mike and is a hit. . . .

Geo. D. Jung of Oakland got a swell sunburn on his recent trip to San Diego. Report has it that a certain gal there thought the world of him! . . . Harry Loo captains the San Diego volleyball team which plays every Sunday morning. How about a game with the S. F. Chinese Y boys? . . . Further S. D. item: cupid worked overtime at the surprise banquet given by the CYA girls for the boys at Mission beach. Forty attended and all agreed that the murmuring of the sea was a suitable background for romantic fancies. . . .

Mrs. Edward Chow is none other than Annabelle Wong, former CD N'Yawk correspondent. The wedding took place in July but was kept a dark secret till recently. They are still entertaining friends who come bearing good wishes. . . . Daniel Low of N. Y. is vacationing at L. A., his old home town. He is seen regularly in the L. A. tennis courts. . . . Geo. Leung, New Yorker who went back to Lingnan U. to study two years ago, surprised his N. Y. friends with news of his engagement to Lois Tang. When the full moon shines across the Hudson river, girls still think of him. He is that much of a heart breaker! . . . The Jeune Doc girls of N. Y. are planning their annual Moon festival to be held Sept. 17. . . . Jesse Roddy, well-liked charge D'affairs of N. Y. Chinese community activities, left for her home in Texas recently.

Court Our Lady of China, Chinese branch of the Catholic Daughters of America, celebrated their third anniversary recently with a Chinese dinner, inviting many American friends.

A benefit dance was given by the Fresno Lok Kwan club recently, and the proceeds went for local relief of their indigent countrymen. Mrs. Emilie Chin is prexy of this all-girls' club.

Happy parents are Mr. and Mrs. Quong Lee (nee Ella Dong) of Watsonville. The stork brought them a six-pound seven and one-half ounce baby girl. She was christened Virginia Dawn. To Mr. and Mrs. Milton Chin of Seattle, the stork brought a boy, Kenneth Wayne

. . . while to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chinn of the same city came a girl, Karen Gaye. . . . Congrats, you happy fathers and mothers! . . .

Jack and Sam Chinn of Castroville gave a nice picnic at Palm beach, near Watsonville, in honor of the twin sisters, Fannie and Annie Foey of Red Bluff. . . . Mrs. Lily Foon Wing was kept too, too busy preparing refreshments for the big crowd. . . .

Now, to end up with some Hollywood news from our correspondent there: Authentic details of the old Hong Kong bank located on the corner of Montgomery and California streets in S. F. are being sought in Hong Kong for Paramount's filming of "Wells Fargo." . . . Richard Loo has been cast to play an outstanding part in C. B. Mille's production, "Buccaneer." . . . Thousands of Chinese extras have been cast in the filming of "Marco Polo." . . . Chinese screen players in the "Marco Polo" picture have organized to send donations for the war refugees in China. . . . First generous contributors, besides the Chinese, included Filipinos, Hawaiians, Hindus, and Koreans. . . .

So long, folks, see you next month!

CHINESE GOLFERS END TOURNAMENT

With nearly 50 men and women golfers participating, the first summer tournament of the Chinese Golfers association of America was held on August 15 at the Ingleside golf links. It was based upon 27 holes of play, with awards given for low gross and low net scores.

Low gross honors went to B. K. Chan, who scored 79 strokes for the first 18 holes and then added 39 more strokes for the concluding nine holes to amass a total score of 118. Second place went to C. C. Wibg and third to Thomas Quan.

Low net honors were taken by the Yuke brothers of Sacramento, Ben and Andrew. Playing what was considered their best games to date, Ben and Andrew made net scores of 102 and 105 to take the first and second awards. Glenn Lym trailed third place.

In the women's division Mrs. Myron Chan emerged victorious with a low net score of 88. Mrs. Daniel Yuke came in second with 93, while Mrs. Theodore Lee, playing her first game, scored 135.

A fall tournament will be held on November 15, according to C. C. Wing, president of the club, and all Chinese golfers are invited to participate. The C. G. A. A. maintains headquarters at 485 California street, San Francisco.

THE JADE BOX

P'ing Yu

(What is the average mainlander's first impressions of Hawaii? Is it as romantic and beautiful as writers like Jack London, R. L. Stevenson, Armine Von Tempski, and travel agencies have made it out to be? Miss Alice P. Fong recently visited the islands for the first time in her life and spent six weeks there. In the following article she records some of her impressions—Editor.)

LOVE UNDER THE HAWAIIAN SKY

By ALICE P. FONG

Under the spell of a glorious Hawaiian moon, in a setting of gently waving palms and soft breezes scented with rarest perfume, one finds it easy in Honolulu to succumb to a certain indescribable feeling which may be termed tropical enchantment, love, or just plain zest for living. Coupled with the majestic blue of the Hawaiian sky one is overwhelmed with the great spirit of Eternal Goodness and the abundant aboveness and worthiness of everything. All things base and mean which are within or about him become at once petty and insignificant. Heaven's own multitudinous eyes twinkle merrily above him and the lazy cloudlets move to and fro, lulling him to harmonious thoughts of peace and tolerance.

Love under the Hawaiian sky is enchanting and all compelling. It gave to Hawaii her far-famed titles of Romantic Isles, Paradise of the Pacific, and Honeymoon Heaven—ever alluring to lovers and honeymooners throughout the world. For the seekers after romance, too, love seems to bloom quickly in the Hawaiian Garden of Eden.

Love, moreover, is the underlying theme of Hawaii's superb symphony

dedicated to inter-racial amity and unity. It is all-inclusive. It embraces many families and races. A spirit of neighborliness binds Caucasians, Orientals, and Polynesians into one brotherhood, with "malice for none and charity for all." "Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself" has remained true to the Great Teacher's command in Hawaii and has not degenerated to mean "Choose Thy Neighbor as Thyself."

Japanese and Chinese may face each other with fixed bayonets in the Chinese battle front, but they are good and peaceful neighbors in the heart of the Pacific. Haoles (whites) and Orientals live, work, and play together in mutual goodwill and cooperation. Far from exemplifying the cry, "familiarity breeds contempt," there is a free and healthy cultural exchange among the diverse races in Hawaii, bringing about a greater understanding and respect for their neighbors.

Truly love harmonizes and brings hearts together—not only between men and women, but between families, races, and nations. "Above All Nations Is Humanity," the grand motto over the gates of the University of Hawaii, daily reminds the representatives of many races who pass under the portals to join hands to bring to reality the spirit of human unity. These words impress the hearts and draw the sympathy of all students and friends of the Alma Mater—descendants of many races but all making and enjoying one common American culture.

Love in Hawaii is directed to the accomplishment of this noble end, and is championing and realizing it to a degree that is satisfactory, effective, and admir-

able. In order to bring about a more complete fulfillment of peace, equality, and fraternity among the nations of the Pacific basin, may the spirit of this Hawaiian love remain constant and the progress toward human unity continue unimpeded.

My Favorite Recipe

BOR LOR

PAI KWAK

(Pineapple Spareribs)

Sweet, sour and spicy spareribs. That should properly describe our superb Chinese dish, *bor lor pai kwak*. Pineapple with all the tang of sweetness derived from Oriental sunshine, can-preserved, and brought over from the life-teeming shores of south China to our own San Francisco.

Ladies, shall we proceed?

Cut pineapple into inch squares and sprinkle with sugar. Let stand.

Have your butcher chop the spareribs into one inch widths. Clean and cut into small pieces, season with salt, soy sauce, and a dash of sugar. Brown in peanut oil, using frying pan.

Add pineapple, cooking over low fire to allow it to absorb juice from spare-ribs. Put in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of water. Add teaspoonful of "dow fun" (bean flour) dissolved in a little cold water. Cover and allow to simmer for 5 to 10 minutes. Put in slices of green pepper. Add onions, sliced and browned if desired. Remove from pan.

Sprinkle with browned sesame seeds, and top with Chinese sliced onions and green parsely.

SPORTS

(Continued from page 18)

ERLINE LOWE

Some girls can play basketball, some excel on the cinder tracks, and a few imagine themselves tennis players. One or two are able to participate in more than one sport with some degree of success. But Chinatown is still floundering around to find someone to fill the shoes of Erline Lowe. Not that the feet of Miss Lowe are oversized, far from it. Owing to a torn tendon Erline is forced from active sport in which she is interested. It is hard to find another girl athlete who can star as a casaba tosser, gather in enough points on the track for

high point honors, and play tennis like nobody's business. She set a new record in the baseball throw in the Chitena Shangtai Olympic, is No. 1 Chinese woman tennis player on the Pacific coast, the only freshman to make the U. C. varsity tennis team, star of the Cal and Mei Wah sextet. Miss Lowe has very little to show, except she does wear a dress very well. We almost got her to a dance once but a relative came in to the rescue like the U. S. marines of old. Right now, while waiting for her ankle to regain its former suppleness and strength, Miss Lowe is teaching the St. Mary's girls the where and why for of good tennis and basketball. Oh yes, at times for amusement she'd spar with her brother Bill and give him a lesson in the

manly art of self defense. Defense is right!

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SPORTS

PETER GEE WINS P. C. TENNIS TITLE

Sunday afternoon, August 15, found one Peter Gee trying with might and main to convince another, Tahmie Chinn, that he, Peter, should be the one to take the trophy and title of the Pacific Coast Chinese Tennis championship home to Berkeley. Being an asperating sort of a fellow, Tahmie refused to be pushed around as unbecoming a defender of the crown, Mr. Chinn having carted home the cherished prize last year. The result was that Peter had to spend a three-hour session and a long five set match, during which time Peter himself was often in doubt as whether he was the conqueror or the convincee. Finally with the crockery and title safely tucked away, Mr. Gee proceeded to try and break his neck by tripping as he hurdled the net to congratulate Tahmie.

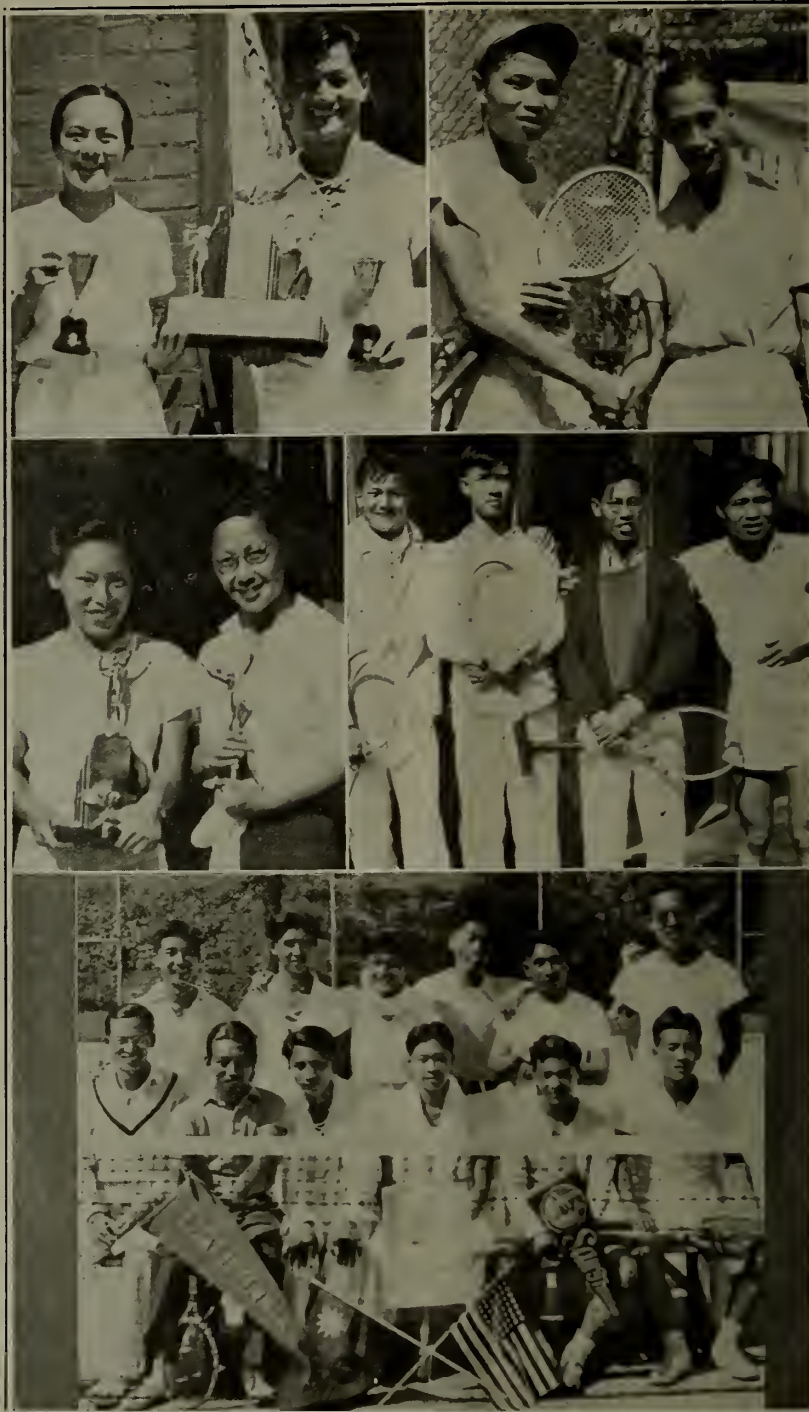
Early in the morning Willie Gee, generous to a fault, or to be exact a double fault, handed to Ben Chu and Waite Ng one mixed doubles champion all wrapped up, delivered and free of charge. With the match in his and his partner's (Jennie Chew's) hands, Gee apparently decided that he couldn't very well wear a cup as a watch charm so he gave away the match like the W.P.A. hands out Uncle Sam's dough, only with more speed.

Every once in a while Lucille Jung crept out of her defensive shell to help Hattie Hall make enough errors which, when added up, gave Miss Jung the statue and women's championship. The idea that if one puts the ball in play long enough, the other fellow is going to make a mistake sooner or later seems to present many champions with their laurels and Miss Jung certainly is well drilled in that idea.

Ben Chu and Faye Lowe decided that their names on the perpetual trophy would not be so bad, whereupon they were the only champions to repeat when they pounded out a straight set victory over Peter and Willie Gee.

FIRST CHITENA DEFEAT

The S. F. Ferry Post Office team registered the first defeat against Chitena this year when the mailmen downed the Chinese second team to the tune of seven matches to three. A return match was scheduled for August 29, at the Richmond courts, where the Chitena will pit its first team against the Postal squad.



CHINESE TENNIS CHAMPS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Top left, Wait Ng and Ben Chu, mixed doubles champions. Top right, Peter Gee, men's singles champion, with runner-up Tahmie Chinn, last year's champion. Center left, Lucille Jung, women's singles champion, with runner-up Hattie Hall. Center right, Ben Chu and Faye Lowe, who successfully defended their men's doubles championship, with runners-up Willie and Peter Gee. (Story in adjoining column.)

The lower picture shows the Chitena and Seattle tennis teams, taken at Seattle. Front row, left to right, H. K. Wang (S.F.); Fay Chong (Seattle); Fred K. Wong (S.F.); Walt Wong (S.F.); Conrad Fong (S.F.); and Art Yim (S.F.).

Back row, left to right, Hing Chin (Seattle) Eugene Wong (Seattle); Ben Chu (S.F.); Vincent Gaon (Seattle); Frank Mar (Seattle); and George Louie (Seattle). The visiting Chitnans defeated Seattle 8 to 0.

CONTINUATION PAGE

SINO-JAPANESE CRISIS AND AMERICAN NEUTRALITY ACT

(Continued from page 4)

application of the Neutrality act would be justified only if by so doing the United States could remain, actively and passively, impartial to both combatants. As Japan can manufacture her own munitions and China has to buy elsewhere, the American neutrality would indirectly but none the less effectively aid Japan in her military campaign in China. An American embargo on munitions would not injure Japan at all, but it would inflict a deadly blow on China. Besides, what the Japanese seek are raw materials which she can still procure from the United States, even though an embargo were declared. The new Neutrality act provides that trading with belligerent nations must be done on a "cash and carry" basis. Japan is the nation which possesses a merchant marine adequate to take advantage of such a provision.

It has been mentioned that if war is actually declared, China could not buy anything from the United States, aside from the Neutrality act, for the Japanese would probably blockade the entire Chinese coast. This argument is only partly true. If China can buy munitions she may see fit to run the blockade. But if her supplies of munitions should be curtailed she would be deprived of the chance of running a blockade, even at her own risk.

In short, if the United States should invoke the Neutrality act now, it would spell ruin for China. It would favor Japan, an aggressor and violator of international treaties, and it would irreparably injure China, an innocent victim of Japanese aggression.

SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT IN NORTH CHINA AND SHANGHAI

(Continued from page 7)

visions, estimated at about 150,000 men, were fighting the North China battle. Heavy rains impeded the Japanese troop movements.

On August 25, simultaneously with the arrival of 50,000 new Japanese troops in Shanghai, Japan officially announced a blockade of more than 700 miles of the China seacoast against Chinese shipping. The same day nine Japanese airplanes staged the fifth raid on China's capital, terrorizing the population for fully 30 minutes before they were repulsed by Chinese planes and anti-aircraft batteries.

The same day the Chinese central government declared martial law for all sections of the country, and death penalties were ordered for crimes such as surrendering garrison points without orders, retreating from fighting fronts, treachery, rebellion, insubordination, sabotage, rumor mongering, and harrasing the people.

Such was the situation as the third week of the Shanghai hostilities began, and the seventh week of the North China conflict dragged on.

CHINESE SINGLE MEN

(Continued from page 14)

is restricted in number. Unlike the Chinese families in America, where the average number in the family is six persons, only 13 single men have four or more children, 13 have three children, 21 have two children, and 30 have but one child. In the past, when these men were gainfully employed, they sent money to the homeland to maintain their families. During these trying economic periods, their families are being cared for by relatives living in the village.

(The concluding article will be devoted to the occupational life of the single man.)

HEALTH HINTS

(Continued from page 11)

a condition which is very prevalent among children in China. It also prevents shriveled, scaly skin. Lowered resistance to infection results from vitamin A deficiency.

Upon gleaning this informative and interesting data from the doctor we essayed one final question regarding her contemplated trip to China. Not content with having pioneered medical service in Chinatown for the past decade and a half Dr. Chung plans to volunteer her vast

knowledge of medicine and surgery to the Chinese government in the present Sino-Japanese conflict. A salute to you, Dr. Chung!

EDITORIAL NOTES

(Continued from page 3)

the leading Powers give to the Kellogg pact as an instrument for the maintenance of peace? What will the League of Nations do in preventing its Covenant from suffering another blow which may prove to be more fatal than either the Manchurian affair or the Ethiopian war? In other words, what do the Powers propose to do in preventing the logic of events in the Far East from reaching its inevitable conclusion, which would be war? The future of not only the Far Eastern countries but that of the whole world depends upon the answers to these questions."

LOCAL PHYSICIAN VOLUNTEERS SERVICE TO CHINA

San Francisco—Dr. Margaret Chung of this city, nationally known surgeon, has offered her services to her countrymen who are fighting to preserve the territorial integrity of China in the present Sino-Japanese undeclared war.

She recently communicated her intention to the Chinese central government. However, Consul-General C. C. Huang has advised her that she could render a greater service to her mother country by staying in America and raising funds with which to provide medical and hospital supplies to the thousands of wounded soldiers and war refugees in North China and Shanghai.

Dr. Chung has accepted this advice and has opened headquarters at her own office at 752 Sacramento street for this purpose. All checks may be made payable to her. Friends are planning several benefits to aid her in raising funds.

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CHINESE DIGEST



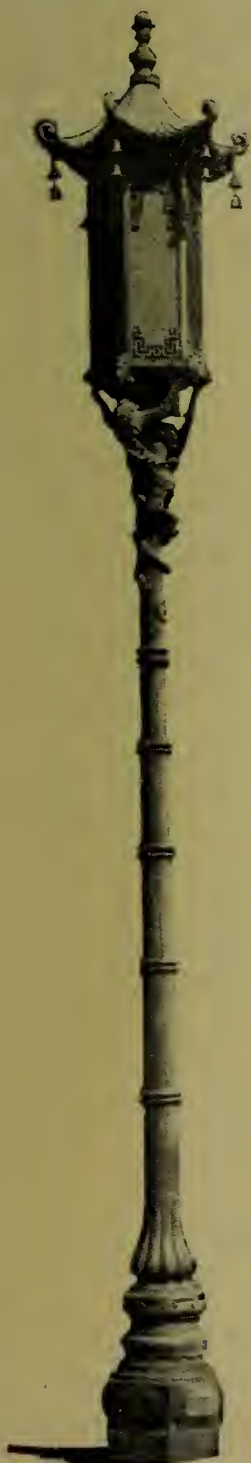
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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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Ten Cents



A VENDOR READS OF WAR ON THE FAR EASTERN FRONT

The slanting rays of the afternoon sun caught this street vendor in Chinatown absorbed in reading. He is reading the Chinese newspaper headlines to keep informed on the latest events in the Sino-Japanese "undeclared war" in China. He learns that the Japanese air raiders have just bombed several places in his native Kwangtung province, starting with the city of Canton. Although no flicker of an emotion shows on his face, yet he is deeply stirred by this news. His native hearth is in the Hsiang-shan district—also the birthplace of Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic—and, although ten thousand miles away, he thinks often and long of his rural home. Would the hated enemy dare desecrate such a famous spot? The peanut and tonic medicine vendor—for such he is—ponders on this as he reads. (Picture taken by Chinese Digest cameraman Wallace H. Fong.)

EDITORIAL

The CHINESE DIGEST is a non-profit publication devoted to the interpretation of China and Chinese culture, ancient and modern, and to the dissemination of information, data and discussion of the history, life, problems, progress and activities of the Chinese in America. The CHINESE DIGEST is the only journal of its kind in the United States.

THE UNDECLARED WAR IN CHINA

As this is written press dispatches detailing China's progress in the present Sino-Japanese conflict are not very cheerful. Of course, those whose attention have been focused on the headline stories of repeated Chinese victories in their defense of Shanghai are being assured that China is effectively resisting the Japanese invading hordes. However, those who are well-informed know that the real war between China and Japan is being fought in North China, and from that area the latest news has not been at all reassuring. From all reliable reports Japan's forces have seized most of the strategic centers and points of communication and have therefore gained a strangle hold on four northern provinces—Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi—and are striking toward Shantung.

But bad though this news is, it should not cause any dampening of our high morale. What has transpired so far in China's courageous and desperate struggle to preserve her integrity as a nation was more or less anticipated by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek when he made his July 18 statement. He said then: "But although a weak country, if unfortunately we should have reached that last limit, then there is only one thing to do—that is to throw the last ounce of energy of our nation into the struggle for national existence. . . . Let us realize . . . that once war has begun there is no looking backward, we must fight to the bitter end." The nation's leader knew that China was not yet ready to engage in a major war, but he warned the nation that should China find it absolutely necessary to resist aggression, the people must prepare for endless sacrifices and a long, bitter struggle. And even Gen. Chiang dared not make any guess as to the final outcome of such a struggle.

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CHINGWAH LEE

Three months have passed since China signified that she could no longer tolerate the invasion of another inch of her territory. Japan is in virtual control of North China. But immediate gain is not victory. It is China's plan to prolong the present conflict, hoping to exhaust Japan's man-power and her food supplies. Japan will then, perhaps, be forced to abandon her dream of conquest, and the eventual victory will be China's.

* * *

(Due to exigency of space several other editorials have been necessarily omitted from this issue.—Editor.)

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EDITORIAL

BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS ADVOCATED

Declaring that neither the League of Nations or the United States could check Japan's war of aggression on China at this time, *The Nation*, widely read liberal weekly, in an editorial recently suggested that a complete American boycott of Japanese goods would be an extremely effective way to stop Japan. Pointing out that because of the League's failure to act against Japan in 1931, against Italy in 1935 and against Germany and Italy in the Spanish conflict, has left the international peace mechanism weaker and weaker after each successive crisis, and that the U. S. alone cannot make any move to stop the present Far Eastern crisis, the Nation's editorial concluded with the following suggestion:

"It is still possible for the millions who desire peace to bring effective pressure against Japanese aggression. All that is needed is for a substantial number of persons in this country and abroad to declare that they will not support Japan's war in China by purchasing Japanese goods. This boycott should be supplemented if possible by refusal on the part of longshoremen in all countries to handle cargoes destined for or received from Japan. Given proper leadership, it is not too late to develop a non-violent technique for resisting aggression. Governments have failed; it is time for the people to take matters into their own hands."

A week later the monthly *China Today*, organ of the American Friends of the Chinese People, published in New York, openly advocated a boycott of Japanese goods. "No economic aid to the Japanese war-makers!" it editorialized. "This is the stand of thousands of Americans who look with abhorrence upon the ruthlessness of the undeclared war against the Chinese people."

"Japanese industry supplies the wherewithal for the planes, bombs, machines of slaughter. If we refuse to be customers of the Japanese war-makers we can deliver a heavy blow to their plans."

The editorial then went on to give a list of Japanese made goods which should be boycotted by consumers'

organizations, trade unions and League of Women Shoppers everywhere. The list, originally prepared by the American League Against War and Fascism, catalogued the following Japanese products:

China, porcelain, earthenware, and stoneware—household, kitchen, and table.

Glassware—bowls, vases, novelty articles, cooking ware, mirrors.

Christmas tree ornaments of glass.

Electric light bulbs.

Metal articles—book-ends, bowls, vases, pencil sharpeners, etc.

Dolls and mechanical toys.

Matches—with stained, dyed or colored stems.

Smokers' articles—ash trays, cigarette boxes.

Tooth brushes.

Tennis rackets—for children and beginners.

Copying paper.

Paper products—carnival and party novelties, note books, napkins, etc.

Combs—of cellulose compound.

Works of art—prints, pictures, antique jewelry, statuary, carvings, etc.

Tuna fish, crab meat, crab sauce and paste—canned.

Pineapples—preserved or prepared.

Tea—especially green tea and some black.

Cotton goods—such as shirtings and hose.

Table and bureau covers, center pieces, scarfs, napkins, and doilies.

Handkerchiefs and mufflers.

Rugs—cotton rag, chenille, imitation oriental.

Floor coverings—grass and rice straw.

Silk—clothing, kimonos, shawls, pajamas, etc.

Silk cloth—grey goods, pongees, Fuji cloth, tussah silk.

(Raw silk—a major import—is used only by manufacturers.)

Rubber-soled footwear with fabric uppers.

Coney and rabbit furs—used in women's coats and fur hats.

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F A R E A S T

DR. HU SHIH VIEWS THE PRESENT CRISIS

[A resume of a speech delivered by China's intellectual leader, philosopher, and dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Peking National University, at the Great China Theater, San Francisco, Sept. 26, 1937. This English translation is approved by Dr. Hu.—L. P. L.]

A year ago last summer I was here to attend the Yosemite Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. I said at that time political unity was 85 per cent an accomplished fact in China, but some of you did not believe me then, but I am here to say that political unity is 100 per cent an accomplished fact in China today. There is unity in the government, unity of the military, and unity of the people. The advisory council to the Supreme War Council at Nanking is represented by all political parties and creeds. The membership of that body I do not know fully, but I do know that all factions and cliques formerly opposed to the central government are united for the purpose of national salvation. When I was in Hankow I saw Hsu Chien, Lo Wen-kan, Li Chi-sum, Chiang Kwang-nai and Chen Ming-shu all taking the same boat to Nanking. At Hongkong I read about Fang Chen-wu's also going to Nanking. This is an illustration of 100 per cent political unity.

In previous wars we read of General Sung Cheh-yuan's troops fighting at Hsifengkou pass or the 19th Route army defending Shanghai, but today throughout the six weeks of war, we heard no mention of personal names or army divisions because the military is unified under one government and takes orders from the military council at Nanking. From the standpoint of the people all the way from Nanking to Hankow, from Hankow to Hongkong, and among the overseas Chinese from Manila to Honolulu, and from Honolulu to San Francisco, I see unity and all past differences subordinated to national salvation.

Out of the present crisis in China there is a painful realization that the Chinese people are going through a "New Experience." I was at Nanking for forty days and I witnessed over 30 air raids by the Japanese on the capital of China which destroyed the Central university, the auditorium of the National People's congress, cultural centers, and educational institutions. I witnessed discipline, organization, and the readiness of the populace to render service to the stricken.



Dr. Hu Shih

During an air raid the people were calm, able bodied men responded instantly for patrol duty in uniforms, and able bodied women cared for the injured and dying. Out in the front, the soldiers would rather die defending their territories than to surrender them to the invaders. At Nankow the soldiers were mangled by tanks but refused to retreat in face of superior armaments of the Japanese. At Paoshan, near Shanghai, the troops defending that city were killed in their entirety rather than to surrender to the foe. The people and the soldiers are going through a New Experience of painful disciplining in meeting the present crisis.

In the analysis of the present crisis, I am not a prophet so I do not presume to make any predictions, but in my humble opinion, three factors are involved, (1) how long can Japan fight, (2) how long can China resist, (3) will there be any major change in the present international situation?

In answer to the first question, let us not be too optimistic. The optimist view is that Japan will soon be bankrupt economically, or that the army is prepared for an anticipated war with Soviet Russia and they will not waste their men on China, or that a revolution may break out soon in Japan. The answer to the optimist is that in time of war, when there is no money, money can be squeezed from somewhere. The example of Germany which was able to squeeze enough money to finance herself, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria during the World War illustrates that a nation can find money

where there is no money in case of a war. Japan can find money to prolong her war in China. The war machine of Japan, although prepared for war against Soviet Russia, is being used in full force against China today. Japan cannot lose face in the Far East and she will spare neither the army nor the navy to fight China. As for a revolution in Japan, this is only possible if there is a demoralized militia or police system, and at the present there is no sign of disintegration of the militia or the police within Japan. So a more objective observer would not likely expect an early breakdown of Japan.

Taking the third factor next, will there be any major change in the international situation? Or will there be intervention on the part of a third power or powers? It is again too optimistic to expect armed assistance from any third party. The United States is committed to a neutral position, Great Britain has her troubles in the Mediterranean, and Soviet Russia has to watch the west, which is more threatening than the east at the present. If we are to dream, then we might expect a third nation to come to the immediate help of China. Such help could hardly be expected in the present international situation.

In the final analysis, we must return to ourselves: how long can we resist? That depends upon three factors, (1) our manpower, (2) our financial resources, (3) our supply of ammunition. We have a population of 450,000,000 people to draw from, while Japan has less than 100,000,000, so our manpower is four times as much. Besides, our army is drawn from the surplus population of the country while in Japan every soldier is a conscript from normal professional life in business or industry. Secondly, our

(Continued on p. 5, col. 3)

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F A R E A S T

HUMANITARIANISM OR BARBARISM

By TSU PAN

"In his book "Challenge Behind the Face of Japan," Mr. Upton Close devoted a lengthy chapter lauding the "humanitarianism" of the Japanese people. Acts of God, according to the well known writer, have played a large part in making Japanese history and shaping the Japanese mind. The frequent occurrence of earthquake, flood, hurricane, and fire have confronted the life of the Japanese people, and have induced Japan to thoroughly institutionalize the care of human sufferings. Added to this natural cause, it is explained, the Japanese sects of Buddhism lay special emphasis on charitable works and evangelical movements. Such teachings are said to have implanted deeply in Japan a consciousness of brotherhood and social responsibility. For concrete example, Mr. Close pointed out that the Japanese Red Cross society has the largest membership and support per capita of population.

Mr. Close is one of the few Americans who have really delved into the study of the Japanese people and presented the world with an interpretation of what is "behind" the hereto vaguely described Island Empire.

The soundness of Mr. Close's analysis is beyond doubt, and we make no pretense to challenge Mr. Close's judgment. What we fail to understand is that how the Japanese people, if intrinsically "humanitarian," can fail to see the incongruity of their own barbarous actions.

Now the world is fully aware of the fact that the present Japanese military campaign in China is characterized by ruthlessness. Their aircrafts have indiscriminately and systematically bombed Peiping, Tientsin, Paoting, Shanghai, Nanking, Hangchow, Nanchang, Hankow, Canton, and innumerable other cities in China. Wherever they visited, they have left the cities in ruins and brought death to thousands of innocent and defenseless non-combatants. For an inkling of the misery brought forth by the Japanese soldiers, one does not have to go too far. Just drop in your nearby motion picture house, you will find the current news reels grinding out the gruesome display of tragedies manufactured by the Japanese "humanitarians."

The Japanese often dropped bombs in localities situated many miles away from theaters of hostilities. These could

achieve no military object whatsoever. From the newspaper dispatches in the past few weeks, we find that schools, churches, mission centers, hospitals, historical places, and humanitarian institutions have been destroyed by Japanese air raids. Among these were the destructions of Nankai university at Tientsin, Chinan university at Chenyu, Tungchi university at Woosung, Shanghai Baptist university at Shanghai, National Central university at Nanking, Sun Yat-Sen university at Canton, and many other cities of higher learning. Many American owned churches and missionary properties have encountered the same fate, among which, according to the latest report, was the destruction of the American Seventh-day Adventist mission at Waichow.

The Japanese airmen seem to take delight in shooting and bombing defenseless non-combatants. For exhibit A, one may easily cite the case of His Excellency Sir Hugh Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China. One afternoon (August 28 to be exact) a Japanese bomb landed on the heavily crowded quarters of Nantao in Shanghai where no Chinese troop was in sight and no anti-aircraft defense had been placed. Six hundred refugees immediately burst into flying limbs and fragments. In the following few days, the Japanese repeated the same type of killing in the Southern railway station in Shanghai, in the village of Woosung, and in many other places, taking a toll of few hundred lives at each crack. On September 9, Japanese planes spotted a refugee train pulling out from Sungkiang. Down went their bombs. Five passenger coaches were immediately wrecked and seven hundred Chinese refugees killed. Huangsha is a tiny islet on the mouth of Yangtze river. It has a small fishing population of about five hundred. To make this place a temporary landing field for the Japanese air force the Japanese annihilated all the inhabitants.

The irony becomes complete when one considers that the Japanese are ardent supporters of the Red Cross movement. The headquarters of the Red Cross Society of China announced that "on August 8, Japanese aeroplanes bombed the Chenju Red Cross hospital, destroying the hospital buildings, killing stretcher-bearers and wounding convalescents and

physicians. On August 19 Japanese planes bombed the Nanziang Red Cross ambulance corps. On August 23, the First Ambulance corps, while working in Lotien, was stopped by the Japanese soldiers, the Red Cross insignia torn off, its personnel insulted, maltreated, then fired at, killing one doctor and two nurses. Other Red Cross ambulances working in the front reported that Japanese planes deliberately and repeatedly bombed and ma-

(Continued on p. 19, col. 1)

DR. HU SHIH VIEWS CRISIS

(Continued from p. 4, col. 3)

financial position is sound. As an illustration, when the government ordered the evacuation of Nanking, \$7,000,000 was drawn from one bank in one day and because of the soundness of the new currency policy, there was no disturbance to the functions of the banks. Furthermore the credit loans to the Chinese government by the foreign powers proved the stability of the Chinese financial system. Finally, the factor most vital to China is the sources of ammunitions. China can manufacture her own light ammunitions such as ammunitions for rifles and machine guns, but must depend upon foreign sources for heavy ammunitions and airplanes. If the sources of ammunitions could be kept open, you can count on China for a prolonged resistance to Japanese aggression.

In conclusion, of all these three determining factors for the duration of the war the one factor that we can truly rely upon is our own ability to hold out as long as we can. The longer we fight on the more chances will there be for Japanese exhaustion and for new international developments in our favor.

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F A R E A S T

SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT IN NORTH CHINA AND SHANGHAI: Third Month

Following is the day by day resume of the highlights of the present "undeclared war" between China and Japan, covering the period from August 26 to September 7. This resume continues the one given in these pages in our previous issue. Lack of space in this issue prevents the resume from covering a longer period.

As the third week of the Shanghai conflict began, with increasing casualties on both sides, U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull issued a new formal statement, on American policy toward the Far Eastern crisis. This statement more stronger in tone than the one the U. S. Secretary of State had issued on July 16, embodied three significant steps: (1) Applied his 14 points declaration for world peace of July 16 directly to the undeclared war in China; (2) Asserted special American interest which "go far beyond merely the immediate question protection of the nationals and interest of the United States; (3) Linked the 9-Power Pact and the Kellogg Pact with his own 14-point statement, thereby, in a qualified sense, invoking these documents against the parties in the conflict.

At almost the same time the Chinese central government announced through its embassy in London that China had approved the recent British proposal that the warring Sino-Japanese armies withdraw from the Shanghai area. The approval, however, was conditioned on the acceptance of the British plan by Japan.

On August 26 an Anglo-Japanese crisis was suddenly precipitated when Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, while motor-ing from Nanking to Shanghai, was seriously wounded by aerial bullets from a Japanese plane. It later transpired that this attack was aimed at the person of Chiang Kai-Shek.

In North China an estimated 110,000 Japanese soldiers were locked in battle—the 7th week of conflict in this area—with 300,000 Chinese troops along the Peiping-Suiyuan, the Peiping-Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow-Nanking rail-ways, all important strategic points. Rain slowed up the Japanese advance. The Chinese held on southwest of Peiping, south of Tientsin and at Nankow Pass.

And while strong British representa-tion was being made on Japan as a conse-quence of the wounding of the British

Ambassador, China executed 18 Chinese, including three women, who were con-victed of espionage "on behalf of the enemy."

On August 27 General Pai Chung-Hsi, commanding the Shanghai operations, made plans to order a general withdrawal of Chinese troops 35 miles west of the city.

Japanese planes again bombed Nan-king and left in its merciless wake the shattered bodies of 150 civilians. In North China Japanese troops were of-ficially reported to be closing in on the Chinese at Nankow Pass, while east of Kalgan, gateway to Inner Mongolia, Japanese soldiers began a flanking assault to capture the city. China officially ac-cused the Japanese military of using poison gas in their attack on Nankow Pass on August 24 and 25.

Although the fierce fighting in Shang-hai continued to attract the world's at-tention, the real Sino-Japanese conflict was being waged in the north. Here, the Chinese forces were apparently losing ground as Nanking officially confirmed the report that the Japanese after more than two weeks fighting had occupied the Kalgan and Nankow Passes along the Great Wall.

On August 28 Shanghai's cable con-nection with the outside world was broken by airplane bombing. This damage was repaired in several days, to be disrupted again shortly.

On the same day 16 Japanese planes, without warning, carried the Shanghai war into Nantao, old native section of the city and strewed death and destruc-tion through its narrow, crowded streets, killing at least 200 civilians.

While this ruthless slaughtering of innocent non-combatants went on, China indicated that she was still willing to talk peace. Through C. T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador to U. S., China informed U. S. Secretary of State Hull that she was "as ready as ever to settle whatever differences she may have with Japan" by pacific means and in accordance with international law.

Japanese planes carried their air raids along several of China's coastal cities and into the interior. Nanking, Hangchow, and Nanchang in Kiangsi province were successively bombed, as were Swatow and other points in South China. Contrary to Japanese claims, little of these bomb-ings had any military objectives. In real-ity the Japanese were aiming at wanton destruction of properties and the de-

moralization of the Chinese masses.

On August 30 the American Dollar Liner President Hoover was bombed four times by Chinese airplanes whose pilots mistook it for a Japanese transport, as it was between two Japanese warships. The Chinese government immediately made apology for this mishap and promised full redress.

Then, delivering a surprise to the world and a decided shock to Japan, Nanking announced that China had signed a non-aggression pact with Russia. Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui declared that the pact was signed on August 21 and carried no military clauses. The treaty stated that (1) Both parties condemn re-course to war; (2) In the event of aggres-sion against either signatory by a third power, both China and Russia pledge themselves not to assist the aggressor; (3) There is to be no modification of right or obligations imposed by earlier treaties between the signatories; (4) The treaty shall be effective for five years from Au-gust 21, 1937.

Immediately Japan, through an em-bassy spokesman asserted that the treaty contained secret clauses which provides, among other things, that Russia shall furnish China with arms for its war with Japan, and added that 20 Russian air pilots had been fighting on the Chinese front for weeks. The spokesman char-acterized the treaty as "a definite hand-shake with communism."

On August 31 Japanese source reported
(Continued on p. 18, col. 3)



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F A R E A S T

VIEWS AND OPINIONS
on the Sino-Japanese ConflictDo the Japanese
People Want War?—

"In the six years that have followed the Manchurian incident, a big change has taken place in the attitude of the Japanese people toward war. A careful observer will notice that the people in general are not over-enthusiastic about war, despite the government's propaganda. . . . There is a certain air of calmness, even a slight apathy, existing today. Mr. Hugh Byas, the Tokyo correspondent of the N. Y. Times, . . . wrote as follows on July 16:

"This correspondent, who has spoken Japanese since his childhood, spent three hours riding Tokyo street cars with his ears open. He heard nothing said about North China or war. Passing barracks, military colleges and such places, he saw no signs of unusual activity."

"Three weeks later he wrote: 'Except for a swelling stream of voluntary contributions to war funds, warlike signs almost disappeared here.' To those who are familiar with the excitable nature of the Japanese, this certainly is a strange sight. ". . . the Japanese people of today are not as violently patriotic as they were 30 years ago. Indeed, they have changed even in the last six years."—O. Kobashi, in Amerasia.

* * *

Chinese Nationalism
and Anti-Nipponism—

"Chinese nationalism, patriotism, and anti-Nipponism are synonymous terms. In a sense this war is a war around Chinese nationalism and what Japan is going to do about it. Japan must crush this Chinese nationalism unless her dream of empire is to vanish.

" . . . strong racial hatred against the Japanese guarantees on the Chinese side the finest fighting morale any nation can hope for. Every Chinese coolie knows that Japan is China's enemy. In fighting the Japanese, every Chinese soldier is a steadily advancing unit. Whatever the Chinese lack, and however they may be subjected by force, they have racial pride, a consciousness of a great cultural past.

"The Sino-Japanese conflict will be . . . one of slow attrition . . . until both Japan and China are ready to talk peace and the conflict is ended by third-party mediation on a stalemate basis. . . . If

this war ends in a stalemate the virtual victory will be China's."—Lin Yutang in the N. Y. Times Magazine.

* * *

An Effective
Weapon—

"If the powers will not act in their own behalf, they are even less likely to support collective action on moral grounds. We must find a new technique which does not depend upon the support of a timid foreign-office bureaucracy.

"It is still possible for the millions who desire peace to bring effective pressure against Japanese aggression. All that is needed is for a substantial number of persons in this country and abroad to declare that they will not support Japan's war in China by purchasing Japanese goods. This boycott should be supplemented if possible by refusal on the part of longshoremen in all countries to handle cargoes destined for or received from Japan. Given proper leadership, it is not too late to develop a non-violent technique for resisting aggression. Governments have failed; it is time for the people to take matters into their own hands."—Editorial in the Nation.

* * *

Stopping Japanese
Aggression—

"Immediate, concerted action by the democratic powers can stop Japanese aggression, nothing else can. China is putting up magnificent resistance. But how-

ever great a fight China may be ready to make, this alone is not enough to stop Japan, nor to keep this section of the world war isolated.

"Japan has violated the Nine-Power Treaty for the preservation of China's territorial integrity, which was initiated by the United States. Why should not the U. S. insist on its enforcement? There is also the Kellogg Pact, "outlawing war as an instrument of national policy," initiated by the United States. Why should not its signatory nations be called upon to give this pact meaning . . . ?"—Editorial in Soviet Russia Today.

* * *

America and the Sino-
Japanese Conflict—

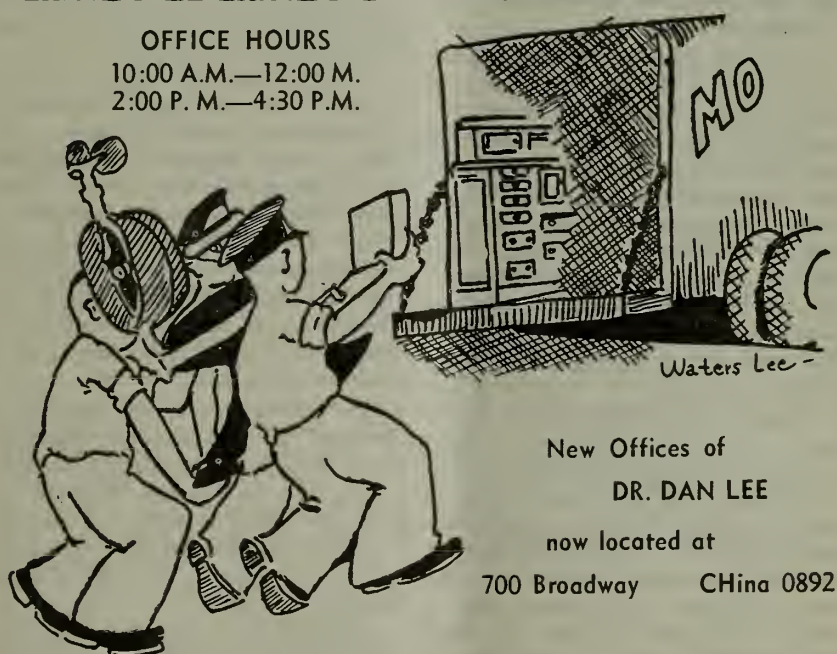
"The greatest hope of the Japanese militarists is that they may meet with no hindrance, moral or material, from other nations. Their bloody conquest can best go forward if its meets with no effective protest. They are especially concerned that China shall receive no means of defense from overseas while Japan, by bottling up the Chinese ports, may continue to add to her already immense accumulations of war supplies. It is vitally to their interest that the other signatories of the Kellogg and Nine-Power Treaties shall not take active steps to compel respect for Japan's obligations.

"A positive policy of peace requires that the United States shall work actively
(Continued on p. 19, col. 1)

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REVIEWS AND COMMENTS

THE NORTH CHINA PROBLEM

[By Shushi Hsu, Ph.D., 112 pp., appendices. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai. No. 1 of a Series of Political and Economic Studies Prepared under the Auspices of the Council of International Affairs, Nanking, China.]

This monograph, published a short time before the present hostilities between Japan and China started on July 7, serves to give admirable background information, from the Chinese point of view, regarding what has come to be known in international diplomacy and the press as the North China problem. In six short chapters and in non-technical language the author deals with the beginning of Japanese aggression into North China with the attack on Jehol, through the Hopei-Chahar and Inner Mongolia phases, both military and diplomatic, down to the conditions prevailing in the early part of 1937. It is an objective and factual account, highly condensed for quick reading and reference.

On February 21, 1933, Japan launched a general attack on the province of Jehol on the false pretext of securing "to the Manchurian administration all territory that should fall under its control." The invasion was well timed, as the Chinese central government was still actively prosecuting its campaign to suppress the Chinese communists, and the local forces charged with the defense of Jehol were completely demoralized. Within 10 days Jehol was lost.

As was expected, the Japanese did not stop at Jehol. In the latter part of March they proceeded to invade the neighboring province of Chahar. By the 22nd of May they had so maneuvered their armies that they had reached Tungchow, 12 miles east of Peiping. The Chinese government, still adhering "steadfastly to its policy of ending hostilities," sent the late Gen. Huang Fu north to handle the situation. As a result there was concluded on May 31, the famous Tanku truce which was completely advantageous to the Japanese and detrimental to China's territorial integrity, as its most important consideration called for a demilitarized zone "extending south from the Great Wall to a line drawn roughly parallel to the Peiping-Suiyuan and Peiping-Liaoning railways at a distance of about a dozen miles to the east and north respectively from the Wall near Nankow to the sea near Lutai, in which zone a Chinese police force "not

hostile to Japanese feelings' was to be allowed."

Having accomplished one objective the Japanese proceeded to lay plans for another—establishment of communications and economic agencies, permission to lease lands and residence for troops. By the threat of further military measures, Japan won her demands one after another.

In May, 1935, the Japanese were again on the march, this time for control of Hopei and Chahar. In the middle of May a band of Jehol irregulars operating against the Japanese were forced to escape into the demilitarized zone. The Japanese followed and fresh troubles brewed. Still bent on a policy of peaceful settlement China made every effort to avoid hostilities. New Japanese demands were presented, aimed at clearing North China of so-called Anti-Japanese elements, both military and civil.

While these demands were being drawn other divisions of Japanese soldiers were invading Chahar. As a result of these Japanese operations in Hopei and Chahar the North China authorities concluded the so-called Ho-Umetsu Agreement on May 29, and the Chin-Doihara Agreement about a month later. "The harvest reaped by the Japanese in May, 1935, amounted altogether to the extension of the demilitarized zone into Chahar, the withdrawal from Hopei of troops that were considered unfriendly toward Japan, and the dissolution of organizations in both provinces which were similarly considered."

Having eliminated forces the Japanese military considered as inimical to Sino-Japanese friendly relations, a new plan for the subjugation of North China was thought up. This was the promotion of so-called autonomy movements in Hopei and Chahar, using pro-Japanese elements, among whom was Yin Ju-keng, who had been appointed by the Chinese government as administrator of the demilitarized zone. He became a willing tool of the Japanese.

In November, 1935, the Japanese engineered several autonomy demonstrations in Tientsin and Peiping. Working closely with the Japanese army, the Japanese Foreign office announced that "favorable consideration would be given to a request of assistance from the autonomy movement, if made."

The Japanese had planned for a Hopei-Chahar autonomy government, but their plans went awry when the leaders of the

Chahar group refused to go the full length with them. As a result, the Japanese were content with establishing the Anti-Communist Autonomus government of East Hopei, using Yin Ju-keng as their puppet. So far as they were concerned, the Japanese considered they had established a special position in North China, and began to discuss measures for its defense and exploitation. For defense there was the Japanese army, and for exploitation they would attempt to control economic enterprises and the smuggling of Japanese made goods into China.

By diplomatic intrigue, the Japanese were also trying to bring Inner Mongolia under their nominal control by giving military assistance to Prince Teh, who was trying to effect an autonomy government there with himself at the head. In November, 1936, Prince Teh thought the time was ripe and began hostilities, but his attempt failed when Chinese government forces captured Pailinmiao, the key to Japanese expansion into the great northwest. With this territory under Chinese control, "the Japanese dream of the conquest of the western part of Inner Mongolia and, through that, of Chinese Central Asia vanished into nothingness at least for the time."

The last two chapters of Dr. Hsu's monograph deal with Sino-Japanese diplomacy during the past three years and have several important documents. Chapter V takes up the Japanese "Hands Off China" declaration of April 17, 1934, China's answer to that declaration and the reactions of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy. Statements of Great Britain and the U. S. pertaining to the so-called autonomy movements in North China are also given.

Chapter VI details the numerous attempts made by China through diplomatic means to settle Sino-Japanese issues on the principle of equality, reciprocity, and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Time after time China had taken the lead to seek a rapprochement with Japan on outstanding Sino-Japanese issues, and time and again these efforts came to nought, and the documentary reasons therefor are set forth. The famous Hirota three principles are balanced against China's policy of self-determination as enunciated by Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek at the Fifth National congress and the Second Plenary session of the Fifth Kuo-

(Continued on p. 19, col. 1)

C U L T U R E

Chingwah Lee

NUMBERS 71—75: THE CHINESE AWARDED ACADEMIC DEGREES AND CUM LAUDE TITLES; SHE REPLACED HEREDITARY FEUDAL POWER WITH A CIVIL SERVICE BASED ON COMPETITIVE STATE EXAMINATIONS; SHE EVOLVED AN AUDIENCIA OR CONTROL YUAN; AND APPLIED THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-RESIDENCY TO HER OFFICIALS.

The evolution of the unique Chinese Civil Service system which is the basis of existing systems in all modern countries, was a steady growth which had a very early beginning. The legendary heroruler Shun (2200 B. C.) is said to have held periodic examinations of his officials every three years, resulting in promotion for the ablest and dismissal for the unworthy. Once every five years there was also an inquisition into the merits and defects of each post. This feature, not unlike the Audiencia system of Imperial Spain, was adopted in some manners by all succeeding dynasties, and found its way even into the constitution of the present Republican government, the Control Yuan, a supervisory body having charge of auditing and impeachment. It is an orderly mechanism for "shake-ups."

During the early part of the Chou dynasty (about 1115 B. C.) we find examinations for both officials and candidates to consist of tests in the six arts—music, archery, charioteering, writing, mathematics, and rituals. Confucius insisted that a successful government evolved around the selection of able scholars to serve the state, and this was advocated by nearly all Chou dynasty philosophers. One school emphasized "honest officials," giving them great freedom of action; another (notably the Legalists), a rigid system of check and balance with limited action.

Wu Ti of the Han dynasty, following Shih Huang Ti of the Chin dynasty, maintained a school for the training of officials. Character reference by the district magistrate was required of applicants for the examination, special emphasis being placed on hsiao and lien (filial piety and integrity), and this practice, not unlike the senatorial appointment, was readopted by the Mings. Besides the six arts, familiarity with one or more of the following subjects was added during the Han dynasty: civil law, military science, agriculture, geography, and administration of revenue. Clearly these were subjects asked of prospective of-

ficials. The examination of this period, including as it did agility tests and a wide variety of subjects, represented the most balanced of examinations in dynastic China. In later periods a distinction was made between tests of skill for military mandarins and academic knowledge for the civil officials.

During the Sui dynasty (589-618 A. D.) Emperor Yang Chien laid the foundation for the civil service and created the Chin Shih degree. By the time of the T'angs three degrees were awarded through examinations which were competitive in that only a given percentage of the entries were allowed to pass. Since the Sung dynasty only those who won the doctorate were awarded with governmental posts. Reforms toward practical examinations were advocated at this time by Wang An Shih. The system broke down during the Mongol period but was restored by the Mings. The three degrees were similar, but more difficult to secure, than the bachelor, the master, and the doctor degree of the West:

1. Hsiu ts'ai—Flowering Talents.
2. Chu jen—Promoted Man or Master.
3. Chin shih—One-who-has-arrived or Entered Scholar.

The examination for the first degree is held in the chief city (hsien) of each district once in three years, but upon auspicious occasions, such as the birth of a royal heir, imperial marriage, or victory in war, an extra examination as en k'o is bestowed. They are conducted by a literary chancellor (Hsiao Yuan) whose jurisdiction extends over the districts of an entire province. In each district he has a sub-chancellor who renders trial examinations a month in advance of the regular one in order to have the students trained and in readiness for actual examination.

The trial examination is held under the supervision of a chi-hien with the aid of a chief literary officer called hioh-ching (Corrector of Learning) or kiao yu (Teacher of the Command). The one who wants to take the examination goes to the district city and rents accommodations, for about two weeks, carrying with him belongings, stationery, food, and cooking equipment. He pays a registration fee and records not only his name, but those of his father and grandfather, this being required to discourage fraudulent entries.

On the first day of the examination two themes for easy composition are given out at daybreak. By 10 o'clock the stamp of the examiner is affixed to the last word, to prevent late addition, and

the papers collected by monitors. At 11 o'clock in the morning a poetical theme is given out and the time for this varies from mid-night to daybreak of the next day, depending on local custom. Themes of poetry are invariably taken from the Book of Odes or Shu King while the themes for essays are from the Four Books or the Five Classics. On the fourth day the "boards are hung" announcing the successful candidates. This amounts to half the entries, the remaining half being eliminated.

On the fifth day a similar examination is arranged for the successful half, and these are now seated according to their newly acquired rank. On the seventh day the result is announced, again eliminating half the number. The third session is given a few days later, but from now on luncheon is furnished by the government.

The fourth session covers a wider range of subjects and also requires the writing of difficult poems, such as the "eight legs" (abolished during the Kuang Hsu reform period) or the "antithetical couplets." The number of successful candidates again is reduced by one-half. The final examination occurs a day later. Besides prose and poems the candidates must also be able to reproduce any portion of the "Sacred Edicts." The nearest American equivalent to this document is the American Creed, the Oath of Allegiance, and the Declaration of Independence combined. Incidentally, the handwriting on this is preserved for checking with future examinations. This is the last session and the winners vary from 20 to 30 in number, but it is only "Subject A" and those who failed to pass are not disqualified from the regular examination.

(Continued in a subsequent issue)

店飯央中

Chinatown's

Newest Cafe for
Fine Cooking

Open 11 A.M. to 4 A.M.

Chung Yong Restaurant

732 Jackson Street
Between Grant and Stockton

CHina 1950 San Francisco

CHINATOWNIA



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華美旅
AMERICA



WAR RELIEF ACTIVITIES IN CHINATOWN

The series of pictures on the left give a cross-section of San Francisco Chinatown's activities during the past month as the community girdles itself to raise more and more funds for refugee relief and in making medical supplies for the wounded and the sick in China's war-torn areas. Picture No. 1 shows the banner stretched across the portals of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (Six Companies) proclaiming the headquarters where all refugee relief funds are turned in. Nos. 2 and 7 show Chinatownians being stopped on the streets by refugee relief solicitors and asked to contribute their shares. No. 3 shows Dr. Kalfred Dip Lum, Kuomintang executive member recently arrived in San Francisco, making a talk before several hundred people at an open-air mass meeting commemorating the 6th anniversary of Japan's seizure of Manchuria. No. 4 shows a trio of relief fund solicitors taking a few minutes respite in Portsmouth Square and counting their receipts. No. 5 reveals a number of the "shoeshiners' brigade" (see details elsewhere in this issue) earning a nickel for war relief. No. 6 shows a banner hung conspicuously in front of a cangee and noodle cafe proclaiming the fact that the proceeds of three days' sale will be donated entirely to war relief, while picture No. 10 shows a newly opened restaurant announcing that their first day's receipt will be given for the same purpose. (The day's receipt was close to one hundred dollars.) Nos. 8 and 9 picture two groups of Chinatown housewives making bandages to be sent to the Shanghai war zone. These groups are organized under the name of the Chinese Medical Relief Committee and sponsored by the Chinese American Citizens' Alliance. The names of the group in picture No. 9, from left to right are: Mrs. May Chan, Mrs. Lim, Mrs. Robert F. Lym, Mrs. Alfred Soo Hoo, Mrs. Lim Foan, Mrs. C. C. Wing, Mrs. James Hall, and Mrs. Ho.

THE JADE BOX

P'ing Yu

FOR PRESTIGE AND FACE

For prestige, face, or honor, men have been sentimentally whipped into making and tolerating war. Whether in single combat or in groups, they have gone forth to war to die a glorious death, so they thought, but death nevertheless. And, paradoxically, man actually can be made to believe that to die is more beautiful than to live.

But women know better. For to them empty glory can neither fill empty hearts nor replace hollow hopes. The world torn and bleeding from the barbarity of war is but the pulling on the heartstrings of women everywhere. Relatively speaking, women actually die piecemeal as they watch their sons taken from them to be slaughtered. Mothers suffer from the mutilations and bleeding of their sons' bodies, which are but parcels of their own flesh and precious blood. This insufferable agony and horrible dying bit by bit has always been women's lot to face—a form of death which men will never be capable of experiencing.

For this reason, men never knew that women have always longed for peace. But now men are coming to see the futility

of war because it is bad economics. War is wasteful and destructive. It doesn't pay, as it were, so men are ready to organize for the preservation of peace. Even the idea that war is neither right nor reasonable is rapidly gaining favor with them. In spite of war bombs and planes raining death everywhere, tremendous forces are at work to influence public opinion to make effective healthy conditions of peace. Accordingly, men in high places and men of wisdom are being very helpful in that they are actually keeping calm and cool in the face of much emotional recklessness and mass hysteria. This situation presages world sanity, and I daresay it can go a long way in controlling war as unwarranted sentiment can make war. In this regard the world appears hopeful to me. You may call this wishful thinking, but I am betting on sane thinking to win peace. The reason is simple, for there is really no reason for war.

Our women of Chinatown are doing their share in helping China and the world to win peace. In the face of much madness and unbridled sentiment they are showing their restraint and much of it is reflected in our own people. Unlike the

last time when war raged in China there has been no attack or animosity of any kind against the Japanese people here. There has been no thought of revenge or retaliation. Our one thought has been the relief of the victims of the terroristic acts of the Japanese madmen. The women of our community are to be complimented. Many hours have been spent by them in the making of flowers and lapel coins for money, in making bandages and in mending of old clothes to send across the sea to alleviate suffering.

Foremost of these women to be commended is Dr. Margaret Chung who has through her winning personality won much sympathy and generous contributions for the purchase of medical supplies to send to the war zone. Others deserving praise are the leaders of the Chinese Y.W.C.A. and the members of the Square and Circle club. The former group is asking other women of the community to work unitedly and tangibly with women of the world to banish war from the face of the earth, and the latter has initiated a campaign urging the women of Chinatown to minimize the use of silk in the hope of crippling Japan's economy.

(Continued on p. 19, col. 1)

VOTE YES ON NO. 1

Subway Rapid Transit Bonds

November 2

Saves travel time for everybody

Means 5-cent fare and free transfers

Means 4,000 new jobs and more business for everyone

Endorsed by

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

Junior Chamber of Commerce

Building Trades Council

Rapid Transit Committee

Chinese Trade and Travel Association

HEALTH HINTS

CHINESE NURSERY SCHOOL: THE FOOD ASPECT

Surrounded by 26 tiny future citizens ranging from the ages of two and one-half to four years this writer interviewed Miss Marjorie Samples, the youthful and enthusiastic head teacher of the Chinese Nursery school which has its headquarters in the Chinese Y. W. C. A. The more technical aspects of the school, such as its inception and subsequent founding, having been discussed at length in an earlier issue (Chinese Digest Feb. 28, 1936), I visited the nursery with the primary object of obtaining data on the types of meals that are served daily to the children. We were interested in ascertaining how Chinatown tots take to the "western" diet which varies so widely from their native Chinese meals. Miss Samples submitted several weekly menus for our perusal. These menus are planned by the teachers and nurse-in-charge and represent the ultimate in health-giving foods. A few herewith were picked at random:

1

Creamed eggs on toast
Buttered carrots Milk
Spinach Sliced peaches and cream

2

Baked sweet potato
Buttered string beans
Cottage cheese on shredded lettuce
Bread and butter
Milk Seedless grapes

3

Liver casserole with
Carrots, peas, and potatoes in a cream
sauce
Celery and apple salad
Buttered crackers Milk
Jello with seedless grapes and bananas

4

Salmon patties Dry toast
Creamed potatoes Milk
Celery strips Jello

In referring to these sample meals, one notes the abundant use of milk and milk-products. These are even more necessary to the Chinese child than the American because, in addition to their nutritional value, they supply the much-needed calcium, phosphorus, and Vitamin A elements to systems which have never had adequate amounts given them. Chinese foods consist more of meats and starches and less of vegetables. This leads to excessive acidity, which is present to a greater extent in the Chinese than in any

other race. A direct consequence of this is evidenced in Miss Samples' observation that eczema (skin rash) is the major affliction of the children admitted to the nursery school. Next in order is poor teeth. Both conditions indicate poorly-balanced diets and need for minerals present in green vegetables, fruit, and the wholesome products of milk.

It is interesting to note that the children themselves have learned at their tender ages to adjust themselves to non-acid meals and to reject acidulous foods.

The teachers in the nursery school follow up their beneficial work by educating parents to feed their children the proper foods essential to their healthful growth when they are at home or away from the supervision of Miss Samples or her able assistants, Mrs. Mildred Tomsik and Miss Rose Giacomazzi.

The Chinese nursery school has been in existence since April, 1934. It has never wavered in its three and one-half years in its endeavor to assist the pre-school children of families whose incomes are limited, where both parents must work in order to make ends meet. It is truly a worthwhile phase of the Works Progress Administration.

CHINESE PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS ENDORSING MILK AS THE IDEAL FOOD

ALICE AH TYE, D.D.S.
San Francisco

DAVID K. CHANG, M.D.
716 Pacific St.

A. B. CHINN, M.D.
755 Clay St.

HELEN T. CHINN, M.D.
755 Clay St.

HENRY D. CHEU, M.D.
869 Washington St.

MARGARET CHUNG, M.D.
752 Sacramento St.

COLLIN H. DONG, M.D.
949 Stockton

JAMES H. HALL, M.D.
848 Jackson St.

ALFRED F. JUE, D.D.S.
619 Kearny St.

S. L. H. LAMB, M.D.
243 Jaice St.

CHANG W. LEE, D.D.S.
San Francisco

DAN LEE, D.D.S.
San Francisco

THEODORE C. LEE, D.D.S.
843 Clay St.

CHIN Y. LOW, M.D.
750 Grant Ave.

FRANK T. PARK, D.D.S.
25 Taylor St.

K. C. WONG, D.D.S.
823 Grant Ave.

ROSE GOONG-WONG, M.D.
823 Grant Ave.

J. T. YEE, D.D.S.
640 Broadway

CHINATOWNIA

council; Chinese Theater guild; Chinese Catholic Young Men's association; and Boy Scout troop No. 3.

The Federation is maintaining temporary headquarters at the Chinese Sportsmen's club, 758 Sacramento street. Tickets for the November 6 dance may be secured by writing to that address. Out of town youth organizations will be invited to attend this coming affair.

KOREANS IN U. S., CUBA, AND MEXICO TO AID CHINA

San Francisco—More than 2,500 Koreans in the United States, Mexico, and Cuba have organized themselves to help the sick and the wounded in China's war zones through a refugee relief campaign.

According to C. S. Shynn, editor of the New Korea, weekly organ of the Korean National association, published here, his

people in this country, though small in number, have pledged to aid the Chinese people in their present fight for liberation and national independence. The sympathy of the people in Korea are all for China in the present Sino-Japanese conflict, but because they are being ruled by the iron hand of Japan they cannot aid China in any way.

However, the overseas Koreans in America have freedom of action, said Mr. Shynn, and they will utilize that freedom to help in China's cause. Through the Korean National association, which has branches wherever a sizable group of Koreans are found, it is hoped that at least several thousand dollars U. S. money may be raised in a short time and sent to China for refugee relief.

Mr. Shynn revealed that many able bodied Koreans in China have volunteered their services to the Chinese government as soldiers.

WHAT INITIATIVE ORDINANCE PROPOSITION NO. 8 EMBODIES

The anti-picketing ordinance is meant to be an effective check upon violence and public disorder, by making picketing, which provokes and encourages violence, unlawful. It is NOT directed against legitimate union activities and organizations.

All law abiding citizens with the prosperity of San Francisco at heart should espouse the passage of the ordinance by voting "YES" at the polls on November 2nd. It is not the interests of the worker and the employer that are chiefly involved in San Francisco today. The very future, the progress and prosperity of the city itself are at stake. Our harbor will become a port forgotten by ships; and industries, and business will continue to lose ground to other Pacific Coast cities; no new business or new industry may be expected to locate in San Francisco, unless San Francisco reestablishes maintenance of law and order and assures to all its citizens peace and security in carrying on the normal functions of organized society. . . . Vote "YES" on Proposition No. 8. . . . Election November 2nd. . . . Advt.

CARD OF THANKS

QUON—We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to all those who so kindly assisted and for the words of sympathy and beautiful floral offerings extended at the death of our beloved mother.

Mr. George Quon
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Quon
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Quon
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Quon

Mr. Wallace Quon
Miss Virginia Quon
Mr. and Mrs. Dong Lin
Mr. and Mrs. Dong Wah

PEACE AT HOME

PREVENT PICKETING

END

Violence, Disorder,
Assaults, Injuries,
Intimidation, Loss
of Wages, Break-
down of Law and
Order

For the Security and Welfare
of
SAN FRANCISCO

VOTE YES ON No. 8

Anti Picketing Ordinance Election Nov. 2

Committee "For" Anti-Picketing Ordinance

ROOM 1821

111 Sutter St.

CHINATOWNIA

CHINESE IN U. S. CONTINUE FUND-RAISING FOR CHINA REFUGEE RELIEF

Throughout the last half of August and the first half of September the citizens of every Chinese community in America continued to pour in money for medical and refugee relief for their suffering brethren in China who had been caught in the maelstrom of the Sino-Japanese undeclared war. The funds coming in from direct contributions were just as heavy as the money taken in from the sale of hand-made flowers and benefit shows of various kinds, from Chinese operas to dances.

In less than three weeks the Chinese Six Companies in San Francisco, head organization of the community, had filled its war relief quota of \$1,000,000 (Chinese) from direct contributions. When the huge fund was duly audited and dispatched to China through the Bank of Canton, the various committees huddled around the long assembly table in the Six Companies' headquarters to devise other means to raise additional funds. Never in the history of this organization has so much midnight oil been burned as the community leaders gathered their forces together to back up their home government. The shade of Sun Yat-Sen, arch-patriot, and founder of the Chinese republic, who once before had whipped up the patriotic fervor of the older generation of this Chinatown, seemed to hover over the community, exerting his undying power and his influence from that other land which divides the living and the dead. "Well done! my countrymen!" one seemed to hear him say.

Meanwhile other organizations were hard at work to supplement the Six Companies' efforts. A medical relief committee was set up by the Native Sons' organization to make bandages and other medical supplies desperately needed at the war zone. A thousand dollars' worth of antitoxins was swiftly dispatched to China via the Philippine clipper, followed by a shipment of bandages and antiseptics by a Dollar liner.

A woman's organization obtained slightly over one thousand dollars through selling hand-made paper flowers in the streets. Dr. Margaret Chung sponsored a benefit vaudeville show to raise expenses for a gigantic benefit performance to be announced later.

Patriotism in the community was kept up by street broadcast of the latest war



CHINA STATION

Above is the interior of the San Francisco Chinatown post office—only one of its kind in the country—which serves the community's 16,000 population. Established only seven years ago after much difficulty in convincing the post office department of its advisability, it has now become an essential part of the community, as necessary as its own telephone exchange. China Station will be inspected by hundreds of postmasters when the National Association of Postmasters holds its convention here on October 19, 20, and 21. It is reported that Postmaster General Jim Farley will also visit this station.

Chino Station is managed by a staff of three Chinese, Jue S. Kim, Leland Kim Lou, and Lawrence Leong. It is located at 753 Clay street, opposite the west side of Portsmouth Square.

news and by mass meetings. On Sept. 18, commemorating the anniversary of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, a mass meeting was held in which the chief speaker was Dr. Kalfred Dip Lum, Hawaiian born Chinese who is now a member of an executive committee of the Kuomintang. Recently returned from China, Dr. Lum gave a resume of the events leading up to the present conflict between China and Japan. On Sept. 26 Dr. Hu Shih, China's famed leader of the literary renaissance, also just arrived from China, spoke to several hundred Chinatownians and told them how China is fighting to preserve the nation.

War relief activities of other Chinese communities were also many and diverse in nature. A few of them reported were:

The handful of Chinese in Colon, Panama, raised \$10,800. Many women pawned their jewelry for contributions.

Twenty-three-year-old Jim Lee of Colusa, California, a trained flyer, was reported to have drawn out his life savings from his bank and returned to China to join the government air corps.

The Chinese in New England, most of whom are in Boston, raised approximately \$150,000 (Chinese).

In Portland the China Relief committee, a federation of all Chinese clubs in that city, will sponsor a bazaar and carnival called "A Night in Cathay" on Oct. 15 and 16 for refugee relief. The Portland Chinese contributed \$30,000 U. S. money previously.

In Seattle, it was reported, \$40,000 U. S. money was raised from the Chinese in the State of Washington. Of this, \$229 was from the sale of flowers in Seattle's Chinatown, while the Chinese Women's club contributed \$6,700. This city, although without a Chinese newspaper of its own, is being kept informed of the Sino-Japanese war through mimeographed sheets prepared by the community's leading organization.

Altogether, by the latter part of September, more than two million dollars Chinese currency has been contributed for medical and refugee relief by the 75,000 Chinese in the United States. And plans are being made to raise more within the next few months.

CHINATOWNIA

THE CHINATOWNIAN

Roams Around

Patriotism for the Motherland reached a new peak in America among us overseas Chinese. Here and everywhere, older folks are continuing with their efforts to raise more money. A fine example is Seattle, which has a Chinese colony of approximately 2,000 and has raised over \$100,000.

Stockton's small Chinese community swelled the fund with its \$120,000. . . . Good work! Young Chinese everywhere are also pitching in wholeheartedly to promote affairs to raise more money for the defense of our Homeland. . . . One of the most aggressive organizations in S. F. is the newly formed Federation of Chinese clubs, composed of over 30 prominent young people's organizations. . . . Its main purpose is to raise more money for war relief. . . . Chairman *Jack Chow* announced a gigantic benefit dance on Nov. 6 at the Scottish Rite auditorium. A dragon dance and entertainment galore will fill the program. . . . Another dance, which will be for the Medical Relief fund is *Wah Ying's* annual masquerade ball on Oct. 16 at the same place. . . . Charming *Blossom Ah Tye* of Stockton will be featured in a tap number. . . . The Portland Chinese Girls club added a nice sum of money to the War fund at the conclusion of its successful benefit dance. . . . The benefit skating party by the Chinese Aviation club will be on Oct. 30. . . . Another Portland young Chinese's project is a fashion show, "A Night in Cathay." . . . It will be heavenly to feast our eyes upon such beauties as *Madeline Chin*, *Pearl and Jessie Lee*, *Mrs. Benjamin Lee*, *Pearl Jean Wong* and many, many others—modeling to the soft dreamy melodies of old Cathay. Where would be a better spot to vacation than Portland on Oct. 15 and 16? . . . Sacramento's young Chinese are also hard at work on plans for a benefit dance there during November. . . . The younger set of Tucson, Arizona, and the C. G. A. of Seattle are also planning for similar fund events. . . . The Chinese Patriotic League's benefit dance will be at the Y. W. C. A. on Oct. 2, with music donated by Chinatown Knights. . . . The Chinese Student club of Commerce high school changed their semi-annual Bulldog dance to a benefit dance and it was well attended. All

these events are for a fine cause, folks, so if you can, attend each and every one of them!!!

All dressed in their native costumes, *Violet Wong*, *Mary Fong*, *Annie Tom*, *Helen Leong*, *May Ginn*, *Frances Wong*, *Alice Young*, *Emily Jung*, *Mary Lum*, *Ruby Leong*, *Clara Chan*, *May Fung*, *Mary Chan*, and *Franche Lee* did their part selling tickets at Dreamland auditorium on a fight nite for the *Dr. Margaret Chung* benefit show for medical war relief. After an appeal by *Chas. P. Low* the crowd bought about 200 tickets. . . . Incidentally, the show was a huge success. *Li Tei Ming* captivated the audience with her songs and personality, while the Square and Circle girls put on a nice dance number. The show was grand and lasted from midnight to 4 a. m. But nobody went to sleep. . . .

New York's young people also have an enthusiastic patriotic club—the Young People's League, composed of the Chinese A. C. the Edserbros club, the Jeune-Doc club and the Ging Hawk club. Their first fund-raising affair was a boat ride which drew over 1200 people and netted over \$5,500. . . . The Chinese Women's Patriotic League and the Jeune-Doc girls sold "flowers" (ribbon on a pin) in N. Y. Chinatown. . . .

A genial driver of a soda pop wagon who rejoiced with us over the recent Chinese victories in war-torn Shanghai parked his truck on Grant avenue and invited all the youngsters to help themselves. . . . Thanks, Mister! . . . Arthur Yee (Bobo to his pals), his face deeply tanned by his native Marysville sun and wearing a fancy shirt and tie, drove all around L. A. trying to locate Broadway street. Unable to find the street after a long search, he drew up to the curb and asked a hayseedy looking gent loitering there for the direction. The gent stared hard at him for a moment and exclaimed, "Oh, you want to find the other Filipino boys, huh?" . . . Bobo got raving mad!! . . . *Rupert Fong* and *Jack and Peter Chow* of Vancouver, B. C., recently visited Seattle and Portland. The Seattle girls think they are dashing and the Portlanders think they are grand!! Ah, to be in their shoes!! . . . The S. F. Chinese Tennis club gave an award party at the N. S. G. S. hall for its members. Chitena Block "C's" were awarded to members of the first, second, and women's teams. . . . Chinatown is going to lose one of its most versatile athletes when *George Jo-Jo Chinn*

makes tracks for Yuma, Arizona, where a fine position awaits him—lotta luck, Georgie! . . . *Richard Wong* of S. F. is an intern in the L. A. County hospital. He is preparing for his M. D. degree in January. . . . Ork leader *Jan Garber* announced one nite on his radio program, "I want to dedicate the next number to my good friend, *Fred Ong* of Marysville." . . . Nice to have a friend like him, Fred. Ask him to play for our War Refugee Fund dance. . . . Bet that will pack any hall!! . . . *Ruby "Ah Low"* Fung reluctantly left our fair city to make her home in Seattle with her father, *Fung S. Ming*, who is in the immigration service there. Don't sigh too much for deah ole Cal, Ruby, your new friends up there, *Ellen and Helen Eng* will help you pass the long hours away. . . . When *Dr. and Mrs. Henry Woo* (formerly *Bessie Kai-Kee*) arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria for their honeymoon, a Chinese national standard was hoisted on the flagpole. It seems that they were not the only "distinguished" guests registered—A Chinese government official was also staying there. . . . *Helen Lum* of Bakersfield loves football. . . . And that's why one certain tall and handsome football star clicked so smoothly with her on her last visit to town. . . . Her sister, *Pauline* was in town for two weeks' stay and hit all the gay nite spots of the city. . . . Bakersfield's *Al Lum*, *Henry Wong*, *Sam Lum*, *Bill Ko*, *Bill Lee*, *Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ching* (Ruth Leong), and a great crowd from the Bay Region, Sacramento, and L. A. enjoyed the Stockton Wolves Club's benefit dance on Labor day. . . . This hard working club turned in a huge sum of money to the war relief fund. . . . The Bakersfield Mei Lan club elected *Edith Lum*, prexy;

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672 Jackson St. China 1921

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HALMER WONG

PETER LEW

CHINATOWNIA

Bessie Sue, secretary; and Edna Jung, social chairman for the coming term. . . . Mary Sue, former prexy and present treasurer of the club enjoyed a brief but delightful visit here recently. . . . She thrilled at the "sky-ride" over the Golden Gate bridge and left a certain boy just dreaming of romance in the air. . . . Lanky Jack Look is now with a large wholesale paper concern. He sells paper by the roll, by the box, and by the sheet!! . . . Seattle's Mabel Locke, all-around girl athlete who stars on the baseball diamond and basketball court, is looking for new fields to conquer. She has taken up tennis by the correspondence method with a certain young S. F. netster. . . . The score is Love one!! . . . Sue Wong, popular young lady of Portland is going to New York for an indefinite stay. . . . Dr. William Poy, on the staff of the Hackett Medical hospital returned for a visit to his home town, Portland, with his godmother, Dr. Loa. . . . Scores of Portlanders went up to Seattle for the inter-city tennis match. They were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Dan Goon and their sons, Vincent and Clifton at an elaborate house party with dance ork, sweets an' everythin'. . . . Marjorie Koe and Edward Leong of S. F. visited the Pacific Northwest and took in all of Seattle's most exclusive nite clubs. . . . Mayme Jeanne Locke and her mother and brothers, Edward and William, arrived in Seattle after a year's visit in China. . . . Beau Brummel Art Yim wore out two pairs of shoes and bit off all his fingernails while waiting for the 6:40 train to pull in from Portland. Did the "Moon Festival" have anything to do with your anxiety, Art? . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Chong (the former Ruby Fung of S. F.) recently completed their beautiful new summer home in Honolulu. . . . Mr. Chong is an artist on the staff of the Honolulu Advertiser. Now baby Jacqueline will have the whole yard to play in, eh, Ruby? . . . Amy Leong, prominent in Y. W. C. A. and The Business Girl League's activities operates her own beauty shop on the Island. . . . Mrs. Archibald Mark (Nora Wong) is instructress of econ. at the U. of Hawaii. . . . Howard Ah Tye, former grid star known as "the Chinese Humming Bird" in the heyday of his football career is now flitting hither and thither on the tennis courts. . . . Philip Nibb and Walter Lee drove down from Victoria B. C. to bask in the radiance of our California sunshine. . . . Peter Lee showed Frisco to an out of

town gal . . . from the air!! . . . Sparkling Pearl Lee of Portland and Frank and Helen Hong of Seattle were other Northerners in our state . . . Did you all enjoy your stay??? . . . Leah Hing of Portland crashed in an airplane accident at Seattle. . . .

May Don, cashier in one of Tucson's larger grocery stores and Lawrence Lee were entertained by Henry Lee and Bob Tom, on their recent trip to California. . . . Frances Jung, former San Mateo J. C. net star is now attending San Jose State. She is majoring in Ph. Ed. and is a junior. . . . Whenever Rose "Pinky" Woo (R. W.) is flustered, she blushes genuinely to a beautiful crimson. This is indeed rare, 'cuz nowadays a gal is embarrassed when she blushes whereas an ol' fashioned maid blushed only when she was embarrassed!! . . . Francis Young is now in business for himself. He is running his own dry cleaning office. . . . Dr. Raymond L. Ng of Oakland now has a modern office on this side of the bay, at Kung On Co., . . . May Lee, one of the most popular girls in Burlingame is attending San Mateo J. C. . . . Jane and Ruth Lee of San Mateo welcomed their sisters, Mrs. George Toy (Mary Lee) of Bakersfield and Mrs. William Chinn (Merice Lee) of L. A. to the old home town for a vacation. . . . Edwin Luke, brother of Keye Luke of the movies has a nice job with the Hollywood Reporter. . . . Louie Fay was a recent visitor to Watsonville. "Whooshee" this time? . . . Donald De Bock was a two-year letterman in tennis at Hollywood before going to U. C. L. A. where he played in the freshman team. He is at present taking up mine engineering at L. A. J. C. . . . and a star on the L. A. Chinese Tennis Club team. . . . John Low of Coolidge, Arizona, has been vacationing in S. F. as did Nui Bo Tang of Phoenix. . . . Romeos from up and down this state of ours are going right after the Cheung sisters of Grass Valley. . . . Competition is keen, and no wonder, you'd join in the rush too, if you've seen one of their pictures!! . . . New members Grace Wong, Elaine Chinn, Pansy Leong, Vera Lee, Pearl Mew, May Lum, and Rubye Foo were initiated into the Square and Circle in an evening of fun and gayety. . . . 'Twas midnite, I heard a buzzing sound . . . and lo! Gilbert Ong astride one of those new fangled motorized scooters dashing between two cars on Grant avenue. . . . His nose was plenty red, so I imagine it must be the cold breeze. . . . Some of the mem-

bers of the "786" club of Oakland with Eva Jue as prexy, Dorothy Quan, Edythe Jan, Dorothy Chew, Vivian Jung, May Lew, Anne Wong, and Laura Lum recently gave a party in honor of Katherine Eng of Texas. . . . S'funny but why did you gals pick S. F. to do your celebrating in????!! . . . Well, be seein' ya. . . . H. K. WONG.

SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

(Continued from p. 6)

that one of their famous generals, Gen. Shegeo Fujii, and a Manchukuan general, Gen. Chang Chia-Yu, who were directing operations against Chinese troops northwest of Peiping, had been killed by their own men, mutinying to fight against Japan.

On the first day of September China sent a note to the League of Nations advisory committee on China, detailing the course of the present Sino-Japanese conflict, accusing Japan of refusal to settle issues by negotiation, or deliberate aggression on China and violation of treaties. This note was considered as a preliminary step to China's formal appeal to the League a few days hence.

Meanwhile Japan's "major offensive" in Shanghai, announced days before, was not making any headway. On 3 points along an irregular front of 1000 miles the Chinese launched savage counter attacks on Japanese troops, fighting their way back into the Pootung area and staging a furious attack at Woosung, river port at the mouth of the Whangpoo. Chinese casualties resulting from the Woosung fight totaled more than 5,000 within 48 hours.

Throughout the week the Japanese lost grounds at Shanghai. Fighting with inspired hatred, with fury and with des-

(Continued on p. 19, col. 2)

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CONTINUATION PAGE

HUMANITARIANISM OR BARBARISM

(Continued from p. 5, col. 3)

chine-gunned their vehicles in spite of their flags and insignia."

The insignia of the Red Cross is internationally recognized as the emblem of mercy. Civilized nations have all learned to respect this emblem so as to mitigate the sufferings of warfare. The failure of the Japanese to observe such rules shows that the Japanese people have not only disregarded international laws and conventions but have also grossly violated the principles of human decency.

In short, their cruelty is shocking. Their atrocities are abhorrent. Japanese "humanitarianism" is a farce. And the world should put a stop to such barbarism!

Since the writing of this article, the United Press has released its tabulation of the total number of Chinese non-combatants killed by Japanese air raids in Shanghai, Canton, and other cities in central China, as amounting to 7,150. Three thousand Chinese civilians were killed in Canton in one day.—Tsu Pan.

AMERICA AND THE CONFLICT

(Continued from page 7)

for a Pacific Pact which shall embrace all powers willing to join together to establish lasting conditions of peace in the Pacific area. Such a pact, binding the signatories to take effective measures to penalize aggression, will be the best possible assurance that Japan's invasion of China will not usher in a new world war."

—R. A. Howell, in *China Today*.

JADE BOX

(Continued from p. 12, col. 3)

conomic ability and staying the hands of her militarists.

I think this is a praiseworthy example of women everywhere who are wholeheartedly for the cause of sane thinking and intelligent restraint for the winning and preservation of peace. But are our prestige-seeking and face-saving men ready to help them?

THE NORTH CHINA PROBLEM

(Continued from p. 8, col. 3)

mintang conclave and on various occasions afterward.

What will come next? the author asks in conclusion. Only the Japanese can answer, he declared. The Chinese position is a clear one.

SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

(Continued from 18, col. 3)

peration, Chinese soldiers charged in the face of artillery and cannon fire, driving back not only Japanese forces attempting to land, but causing Japanese warships to get out of range of heavy artillery and machine gun fire. Even the Japanese airplanes which continually seek out Chinese military concentrations for bombing, failed to drive them out of their positions.

So desperate was the Japanese position that a spokesman for Admiral Hasegawa, commander of the Japanese third battle fleet, announced that "the imperial navy may have to change its attitude and attack Chinese civilian areas." Within 48 hours of this announcement the Chinese had hurled back Japan's "big push," killing hundreds of Japanese troops, broke their lines in five places and put to flight eight Japanese transports. Japan's only effective retaliation was to extend the naval blockade to all of China's coast of 2,150 miles to the South China seas.

In North China, however, the Japanese were gaining grounds. Having seized Nankow Pass and Kalgan, the Japanese forces were operating in a triangle to capture all strategic positions in Chahar and northern Shansi—from Machang southward to Tientsin, thence westward to points near Paoting, thence northward into Chahar province, and finally thrusting into northern Shansi. Machang was

the next immediate objective.

The Japanese navy extended the war to South China when several of their warships shelled Sanwei, Houmen, and Makung in Kwangtung province, not far from Hongkong. Shelled also were Swatow and Amoy. Japanese planes revisited Nanking and other interior towns, bombed and killed civilians without warning.

At the end of the first week in September Japan opened a combined land, aerial, and naval bombardment in Shanghai in another major effort to drive back the Chinese. Under cover of the bombardment 15,000 Japanese troops managed to land along the lower Whangpoo.

For 48 hours the battle raged. Japanese guns hammered at Chapei, Kiangwan, the North Railway Station and the Yangtzepoo sector, killing non-combatants everywhere. One-fourth of Shanghai was in flames, but the Chinese lines stood fast.

As the week ended—third month of the present crisis—the Japanese military position was virtually unchanged from that of a month before, in spite of its "major offensive." Japan had 60,000 troops and half her navy in operation at Shanghai, with 50 troop ships and 60,000 additional men hovering off the mouth of the Yangtze. On the other side, China had 14 full strength divisions totaling 200,000 men. Six of these divisions are fully armed and equipped and were in the front lines while the others were held in reserve.

H.W.L.

For Industrious Youth

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CHINESE DIGEST



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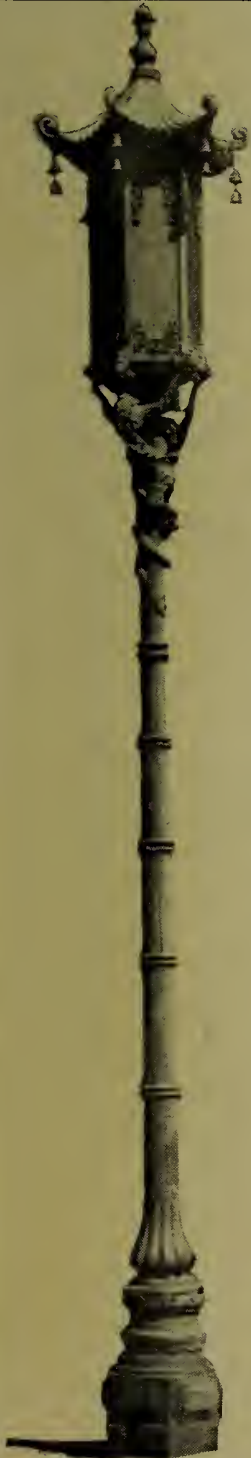
November, 1937

Ten Cents



CLOTHING FOR WAR REFUGEES IN CHINA

While S. F. Chinatown's male citizens were concentrating their efforts on raising money for war relief in China, its hundreds of women folks had not been idle. They too had raised many thousands of dollars, but instead of dispatching the funds to China, they used them to purchase material to be made into clothing for the men, women, and children in the war zones, human beings who face a cruel winter. During the past month some 6000 flannel jackets of double construction were made by these women during the spare hours after work in the various garment factories in the community. The above picture shows Miss Floro Chon, one of these women workers surveying a jacket. The little boy in the right hand corner was a member of the picket squad which picketed the Japanese bazaars recently.



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LIM P. LEE	Sociological Data
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H. K. WONG	Columnist

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THOMAS W. CHINN

CHINGWAH LEE

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A LETTER FROM CHINA

The following letter was received recently from a friend in Shanghai. It tells something of the wholehearted support the millions of overseas Chinese are rendering to China in her present crisis by their financial contributions. Indirectly it is also an appeal to the Chinese abroad to continue that support, even at a great sacrifice, until China has fought off her enemy.

The writer of the letter graduated not long ago from the New York university and had but recently returned to China. At present he is serving on the staff of the official Central News Agency in Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.

SIR:

In peace time remittances from our people abroad go a long way to offset our unfavorable balance of trade. In war time these remittances will undoubtedly increase manifold. No statistics are available as to the amounts remitted by overseas Chinese for war purposes in the

Shanghai crisis of 1932; yet we can safely say the sum swelled to many millions.

Our people in far-off lands have the fullest appreciation of their duty toward their motherland. They fully realize they share the fate of our national destiny with their comrades at home. The fact that they so faithfully followed our late leader, Dr. Sun, and contributed so liberally toward the revolutionary movement, constitutes a glorious page in the history of our country.

Just as they have never forgotten their duty toward the motherland in the past, so they will not fail her in the present crisis. Reports are now pouring in that large sums of money have been raised by our people in the Straits Settlement, in the Philippines, in the Americas, etc., for the defense of our nation against Japanese invasion. During my recent sojourn in America I have, happily, witnessed how spontaneously and unselfishly our people contributed for a national cause, even until their resources were exhausted.

Everywhere the same condition exists. Take, for instance, our people in the city of New York. We have about 10,000 Chinese in the various boroughs of that city. Majority of them work in restaurants and laundries. Comparatively speaking their earnings are meager. In 1932, they were hard hit by the depression. Many of them had difficulties to make ends meet. Yet their voluntary contributions amounted to, I was reliably informed, more than \$100,000 gold.

What is true of our people who have migrated abroad is no less true of our sea-faring men who sail the distant waters. They are always among the first to offer their hard-earned dollars to our nation when a crisis, such as the one in 1932, and such as the present one, confronts our country. On my home-bound trip from America, I had the honor of assisting the Chinese crew raise a fund for the aid of our refugees and wounded soldiers on the Charhar-Peiping-Tientsin fronts. We raised a total of over

(Continued on page 19)

F A R E A S T

THE SINO-JAPANESE
CONFLICT

Following is the day by day resume of the highlights, both military and diplomatic, of the present "undeclared war" between China and Japan; covering the period from Sept. 8 to Oct. 10. This resume was begun in our August issue.

On the third day of Japan's "big push" against the Chinese defenders at Shanghai, the latter's line of defense held fast despite furious and constant Japanese aerial assaults. Japan rejected a British-French-U. S. demand to withdraw her warships and troops from the immediate vicinity of the International Settlement. At the same time an American consular report stated that Japanese planes had bombed the south China city of Swatow.

In the midst of Japan's major Shanghai offensive, news was released that China's communist army of 100,000 veteran troops had thrown away its red banners and had pledged its unswerving loyalty to the Central government. Incorporated into the Eighth Route army, and under the leadership of Chu Teh, these troops were reported to have been dispatched immediately to North China to meet the Japanese advance there. This momentous news filled the nation with a new hope.

On Sept. 10 the first report that cholera had broken out in Shanghai came from a Japanese source, which stated that 20 Japanese soldiers had already died of this dreaded disease and 80 more were in a dangerous condition. This epidemic was to spread throughout the coast of China in several weeks, taking its toll of hundreds of lives.

Meanwhile United Press dispatches indicated that the Japanese forces in North China were meeting stonewall Chinese defenses all along the Tientsin-Nanking railroad and the Peiping-Hankow railroad. Along the Peiping-Suiyuan railway, however, Japanese troops continued to roll forward. On Sept. 11 the Japanese captured Machang, another strategic point 32 miles south of Tientsin, after a series of bombings which reduced the town to ruins. The seizures of Machang was the most important success announced by the Japanese military after it had been stalled in North China for several weeks.

As the Chinese defenders in Shanghai prepared for a strategic retreat to its second line of defense, China, through V. K. Wellington Koo, Ambassador to France, made its first international diplomatic move when it formally filed an appeal to the League of Nations against Japan's invasion. China invoked Articles X, XI, and XVII of the League covenant. (Article X provides the League shall preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and political independence of League members. Article XI declares any threat of war is a matter of concern to the League and that the League shall take action to safeguard peace. Article XVII provides that a non-member (in this case Japan) which is in dispute with a member shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League. Should the non-member refuse a League invitation to discuss the dispute, then, under paragraph three, sanctions may be invoked. (Article XVII had never been invoked before). China also demanded that the International Advisory committee on Sino-Japanese conflicts be summoned to "resume its labors." (This committee of 23 was created in 1931 at the time of Japan's Manchurian invasion,

and, under a resolution of the League assembly, the U. S. was given a membership even though it was not a member.) Dr. Koo in his appeal declared that "The Japanese forces invading Chinese territory show utter disregard for the rules of international law. The law of morality gives place to violence and anarchy. . . . Civilization and the security of the world is in the balance." The Chinese diplomat never once mentioned the word "war" in his appeal, since in doing so he might have forced the U. S. to invoke its Neutrality law.

Abruptly, on Sept. 14, Pres. Roosevelt issued an order prohibiting government-owned merchant ships from transporting arms and ammunitions to Japan or China and warned all other vessels flying the U. S. flag that they carry war cargoes at their own risk. The Neutrality act, it said, remained in status quo with the question of invocation on a 24-hour basis. The harmful effect of this order to China was more psychological than actual, but Japan was pleased, while China filed a protest to the U. S. government. A Chinese embassy spokesman in Washington declared that President Roosevelt's action "may be neutrality but it certainly is not impartiality. A complete embargo would be fairer, for it would halt all shipments either to Japan or China."

On Sept. 15 Japan, through Eiji Amau, her Minister to Switzerland, made known that her nation would ignore all attempts by the League of Nations to intervene in any way in the Sino-Japanese conflict. But the League proceeded to revive the Advisory committee of 23 as a first step in studying the Sino-Japanese undeclared war.

On Sept. 18, anniversary of Japan's invasion into Manchuria, millions of Chinese stood silent for two minutes at noon and took an oath: "To support the government, to support our leaders, to sacrifice all, and to resist the common enemy to the bitter end."

At Shanghai Chinese resistance effectively held the Japanese invaders in check, while in North China the Chinese troops were preparing to defend Poating, next major objective of the Japanese army. Nanking, suffered its eleventh Japanese air raid which lasted an hour and a half, but little damage was done. The U. S. lodged a strong protest to Japan against the Nanking bombing.

But Japan continued its merciless bombing of Chinese cities and slaughtering thousands of civilians. Two thousand civilians in Canton were killed and wounded in two days of heavy bombings, while more than a dozen other cities throughout eastern and central China were also visited by Japanese airmen, leaving countless dead in their wake. Nanking was again bombed, this time for 7 hours, with 80 Japanese planes taking part.

As the wanton and ruthless slaughtering of Chinese civilians in scores of Chinese towns and cities by Japanese airmen went on without ceasing, Dr. Wellington Koo at Geneva demanded that the League condemn these acts. He said: "If it (the League) cannot prevent the ruthless slaughter of men, women, and children and wanton destruction of property by illegal and inhuman methods of aerial bombardment, it can at least make clear where its own sentiments are in order to reinforce the universal demand of a civilized world for the immediate abandonment of such practices."

The League's Advisory committee of 23 immediately prepared a strongly worded resolution which denounced Japan. The resolu-

tion asserted: "The advisory committee, taking into urgent consideration the question of aerial bombardment by Japanese aircraft of open towns in China, expresses its profound distress at the loss of life caused to innocent civilians, including great numbers of women and children, as result of such bombardment, and declares no excuse can be made for such acts, which have aroused horror and indignation throughout the world, and solemnly condemns them."

When the resolution was introduced to the League assembly a day later, the 52 nations represented unanimously adopted it.

As September ended the Japanese "big push" in Shanghai had definitely bogged down for the time being. General Pai Tsung-hsi, one of China's most brilliant military strategists, was appointed commander of all Chinese armies in North China.

On Oct. 1 Japan officially made known in a statement of policy that she would brook no interference with her present actions in China, that she considered her course justified, that Japan would fight until China altered her alleged anti-Japanese policy, and that Japan rejected unqualifiedly any third-party effort to mediate at this stage of hostilities.

Three days after this announcement the Japanese Trade commission decreed that 300 commodities must be prohibited or reduced to a minimum to conserve the nation's financial strength for the Sino-Japanese conflict. After three months of intense warfare on China Japan's finance was cracking under the strain.

On the same date Great Britain's representative at Geneva proposed before a League subcommittee that signatories of the Nine-Power treaty be convened in connection with the war in the Far East. The international diplomatic machinery, which had become apparently moribund in the eyes of the world because of previous failures to act in the Japanese invasion of Manchuria and the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, was slowly coming to life again under the impetus of a potential second world war. (The nations that signed the Nine-Power treaty, which attempted to guarantee China's territorial and political integrity, were the United States, Belgium, Britain, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugal. The treaty was signed at Washington, February 6, 1922, following a naval conference of the major powers. Three of the nine powers—United States, Italy, Japan—are not in the League.)

The Nine-Power meeting was scheduled for Oct. 30, to be held in Brussels. This date was later changed to Nov. 3 due to an unforeseen internal political fiasco in Belgium. China insisted that the Nine-Power conference was not to be the only action taken in this Far Eastern crisis. The Chinese representative demanded that the League must also recognize its obligation to act, especially on Article XVIII of the Covenant which China had invoked against Japan.

Then, while the League approached the Sino-Japanese problem cautiously, the U. S. brought the full force of its moral influence to bear on international relations. In a speech on Oct. 5 which was interpreted as the abandonment by the U. S. of its traditionally isolationist attitude toward the problems of other nations, President Roosevelt charted America on a vigorous foreign policy pledged to stand firmly for international peace against those

(Continued on p. 19)

F A R E A S T

WHAT ARE THEY TRYING TO SAY?

By TSU PAN

In a pamphlet entitled "What Japan Is Fighting For?" the Japanese Association of America and the Japanese Association of San Francisco have painstakingly worked out a few points in an attempt to justify Japanese military actions in China. With ambiguous phraseology, the pamphlet points out how Japan acquired various rights from China due to the "chaos" in that country, how the rights of the Japanese were "imperiled" by the foreign policy of China, how the "Fascists" and "Communists" are directing the anti-Japanese campaign, how China provoked the present hostilities, and how sincere is Japan's desire to localize the issue and to restore peaceful relations between China and Japan.

To be a publicist for the Japanese government is really a difficult job. Now, with Japanese soldiers rampaging in the fields of China and Japanese bombs taking daily tolls of countless Chinese civilians, the task of the Japanese publicists becomes increasingly difficult. Their dilemma can easily be appreciated. But in this little pamphlet, the Japanese publicists have so distorted the facts that it even ceases to be funny!

A school child can tell today that the real issue in the Far East is Japan's desire for territorial expansion. But the Japanese try to explain that their actions in China are for the legitimate protection of the life and properties of their nationals, and that Japan's intention is to preserve peace. Is the military occupation of Chinese territories the necessary means of protecting Japanese nationals? Are ruthless killings and wanton destructions the correct way of preserving peace? It is all too simple. To dispute the few arguments cited in the pamphlet, one can easily gather sufficient materials to make several books. Only a few words are necessary here to show the incongruity of the Japanese.

The Japanese mention the Boxer uprising of 1900 to show that there was anti-foreign sentiment in China. That was silly. In any nation's history, one can always pick up some episode to show that people do not always like foreigners. Was it anti-foreignism in Japan that brought Commodore Perry's forceful opening of Japan? As a result of the Boxers' uprising, the Japanese said, extraterritoriality came into being, and the

existence of extraterritoriality in China today shows "China has not yet attained a state of organized national control." Japan had extraterritoriality before, and the Japanese are still cheering the abolition of this humiliation. It has been China's national aspiration also to abolish the unequal treaties in the past score of years. But Japan repeatedly blocked its realization. Japan insisted on the privileges of extraterritoriality on the ground that China was still unable to protect foreigners' lives and properties. But Germany gave up its extraterritoriality long ago, and German interests in China are best protected today. Is China an organized nation? Well, China is a member of the League of Nations. Is Japan a member, too? Japan may claim herself to be a power, but in the opinion of the world, she is already thrown out of the pale of respectable nations by virtue of her aggressive actions in China.

Warlords and banditry constitute chaos in China, the Japanese claim. But it has long been proven that Japan has always aided the so-called warlords and bandits in China in order to keep China weak and disorganized. Without elaborating on this point, it may be mentioned that Dr. Wellington Koo, in his Memoranda to the Lytton commission, has proved to the satisfaction of the commission that the Japanese have repeatedly smuggled ammunition into China for the warlords and bandits under the protection of extraterritorial rights. Even Japanese premier Terauchi admitted in the Japanese Diet that the Japanese are in the habit of supplying arms to the bandits in Manchuria.

The Japanese declare that the foreign policy of the Nanking government has imperiled foreigners' rights. The Nanking government, ever since its establishment, has been striving for the abolition of unequal treaties. All China wants is national equality, and she has been trying for years to abolish the antiquated unequal treaties derogatory to China's sovereignty. Friendly nations have sympathized with China in her aspiration and have gradually made rendition of rights and concessions back to China. But the Japanese not only insist on holding their so-called rights, but have tried to impose additional ones upon China. In spite of this, China did not change her friendly attitude toward Japan. Even in 1935, when Japan occupied Manchuria and Jehol, set up a demilitarized zone, spon-

sored a puppet "autonomous regime," and forced China to oust many loyal government officials displeasing to the Japanese, the Chinese government was still friendly enough to issue a national decree enjoining all Chinese to be friendly with the Japanese. No nation in history has ever done such an amicable thing as China did to Japan under these circumstances. What more could China have done to please Japan.

The Japanese brand China as a fascistic country. The joke is on Japan. While the Japanese have no proof of the alleged "blue shirt" organization in China, there is every evidence to show the existence of the Japanese "Black Dragon Society" which has usurped the power of the Japanese government by its abhorrent methods of assassination. The Black Dragon society is a military organization, the purpose of which can be seen from its declaration: "We must skillfully avail ourselves of the world's general trend of affairs, bring to realization our great imperial policy." Who is the power behind the Japanese government, Hirohito, the Japanese people, or the Japanese military clique? Fascism in Japan is an undeniable fact, but fascism is unknown in China.

Communism in China now is just as non-existent as fascism. The Chinese soviet Republic has been dissolved. The Chinese Red army has been disbanded, and the disbanded soldiers of this army have been disciplined and incorporated into the Eighth Route army of the Central government. Even if there were communists in China as in former years, it was none but China's business. The Japanese claim that due to its geographical propinquity, Japan wants to create a buffer state between Soviet Russia and Japan. If so, Japan should restore Manchuria and even Korea back to China, so that Japan shall be farther away from Russia, and shall be insulated by the Japan Sea against the contagion of Communism.

I have three precious things which I hold fast and prize. The first is gentleness; the second is frugality; the third is humility, which keeps me from putting myself before others. Be gentle, and you can be bold; be frugal, and you can be liberal; avoid putting yourself before others, and you can become a leader among men.—Lao Tzu.

F A R E A S T

A JAPANESE SOLDIER WRITES TO HIS CHINESE FRIENDS

A frequent question asked by the people these days is: "Do the Japanese people want war with China?" From many Japanese sources have come the answer: No. And examples of this sentiment have appeared occasionally in the American press and periodicals.

The following purports to be a letter written by a Japanese soldier now in the front, to several of his old Chinese schoolmates in China. This soldier had formed friendships with these Chinese youths years ago while the latter were studying in Japan. Now, on being sent to the battle field to take part in a war of aggression in which his heart rebels, he hastened to dispatch a letter to his Chinese friends, expressing some of his feelings on the present Sino-Japanese conflict. It is a warm and sincere document and expresses sentiments typical of thousands of the citizens of the Island Empire.

This letter recently appeared in the Chinese Times, native language daily published in San Francisco. A reader of the Chinese Digest contributes the following free translation in English, which has been slightly edited.

To My Old Chinese Schoolmates in China:

Greetings:

Much confusions have transpired in the world since you and I bid farewell from our study windows. The blundering action and suicidal policies pursued by Tokyo toward China have resulted in great sufferings for us, the masses of the Japanese people, and not infrequently have drawn heavy sighs from our lips.

I am now a member of the Japanese expeditionary forces in China. Throughout the long weary trip on the stuffy train, my thoughts shifted from the scene of my weeping mother and wife who saw me off, to you, my Chinese friends in China. Thinking thus, I feel it imperative to immediately write you this letter and unburden to you my honest opinions regarding the present situation.

What are the possible good purposes behind this military adventure against China. After the most thorough and careful consideration, I can only say—there are absolutely none.

First, the invasion of China brings absolutely no benefits nor improvement to the livelihood of the Japanese masses.

We conquered Manchuria more than

six years ago, and during these years Japan has been faced with international isolation and economic blockade, resulting in growing unrest and insecurity within the country itself. Internal crises are deepening. Taxation increases. Prices of daily necessities hit the sky limit. Merchants do not feel any sense of peace while about their business and the farmers do not feel any peace while at their plowing. The hungry masses are being driven silently toward deeper poverty and eventual starvation, while the god of War waxes stronger daily. I have always wondered about this fact: that although Japan has been one of the five great Powers since the World War, the standard of living of the Japanese masses has never been raised from their semi-starvation level. What good is it for Japan to become a Power so far as the people are concerned? We do not care to strengthen and expand that Japan of a handful of militarists, politicians, and capitalists, while at the same time impoverishing the Japanese masses. We did not want to grab Manchuria. We desire even less to invade China proper.

Second, the Chinese have never been the enemy of the Japanese. The theory that "should China progress, Japan will become weak; that should Japan progress, China will become weak; that the two nations cannot co-exist as equals; and that Japan must extend its lifelines into China proper," is not only false but lacks historical basis. During the Chinese dynasties of T'ang, Sung, Yuan, and the early part of Ch'ing, when China experienced great national progress, the development and growth of Japan was not hindered. Only after the Industrial revolution, when the technological civilization of Europe and America found its way into the Orient, did Japan begin to feel endangered and hemmed in. After carefully studying the history of Asia we find that, instead of China's being a traditional enemy of Japan, Japan has been

greatly benefited by China's art, literature, and other cultural developments. Japan, in fact owes its present culture and civilization to China. Since this is the case, one would think that Japan should be grateful to China. Why should she repay good with evil? Why this attempt to sever the friendly relationship between two great, neighboring peoples?

No matter from what angle I look at the present situation, I can but resolutely oppose this invasion of China by the Japanese Imperialists. After a long weary train ride, burning and harassed by many conflicting emotions and thoughts, I am unable to express my feelings in a coherent whole. However, I have pledged myself to do my utmost to educate the Japanese soldiers and the general masses and convince them of the criminal character and useless purpose of the present invasion, hoping by doing that to give a life-saving chance for the next generation of the Japanese people.

On the other hand, I sincerely hope that the soldiers and the people of your honorable country will all rise as one, militantly resist this invasion and stop the advance of Japanese Imperialism, which must inevitably lead the masses of both China and Japan into disaster. My limitless feelings cannot be expressed into this short piece of paper.

Farewell!

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F A R E A S T



SOME PICTURES FROM THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR FRONTS

The above pictures, recently received from China, give some ideas of the ravages of warfare and some of the military activities connected with the Sino-Japanese undeclared war now in its fourth month. Picture No. 1 shows Red Cross workers removing bodies of the dead in front of the Sincere Co. after this Shanghai department store was bombed. No. 2 shows the crowd in front of the Sincere Co.; 3 pictures the Japanese cremating their soldiers killed in battle; 4 shows the charred remains of a Japanese plane shot down while raiding Hankow; 5 is an exhibition of Japanese ammunition and military equipment captured by Chinese soldiers; while 6 is the motor

of a Japanese plane brought down in Nanking. Picture No. 7 shows a Japanese airman who had been captured by the Chinese, signing a document testifying to his good treatment at the hands of his captors. No. 8 is the Shanghai Civic Center before it was destroyed by Japanese bombers; 9 depicts Chinese soldiers wearing gas masks; 10 shows a Chinese anti-aircraft gun in action; 11 is a Chinese traapper giving a bugle call; 12 is Lt. La-yee Ching, a Central government air fighter who shot down four enemy planes in one air duel. The 13th and last picture shows members of the Chinese anti-aircraft unit taking the range of Japanese planes.

CHINA SEES IT THROUGH

By H. J. TIMPERLEY

From the standpoint of the neutral foreign observer in China perhaps the most significant thing about the present Sino-Japanese crisis is the quiet, unquestioning acceptance by everybody, from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek downwards, of the idea that China's fate is in the balance and sacrifice must be the order of the day.

In Nanking it became evident early in July that, failing some kind of third-party intervention, only statesmanship of the highest order on both sides would prevent a head-on collision between the two nations. It is within the writer's personal knowledge that prodigious efforts to bring about a fundamental settlement by negotiation were made and when the history of the past two or three months comes to be written people may be surprised to find to what extent government leaders on both sides were prepared to go in the endeavor to head off a disastrous conflict. Circumstances such as the unfortunate Hungjao incident have combined to close the door to diplomacy, however, and it is difficult for the most optimistic observer now to foresee anything but a bitter and bloody struggle.

A struggle for what? If one is to take at their face value the pronouncements of Prince Konoye and other Japanese spokesmen the conclusion is inescapable that the issue at stake is whether China is to be bludgeoned into a state of servile acquiescence to Japan's aspirations or not. It is clear that under Chiang Kai-shek's leadership the Nanking Government, having fully counted the cost, is determined grimly to resist to the utmost of its power. It seems equally clear—and I have been reinforced in this view since my arrival in Shanghai from Nanking a fortnight ago—that the Chinese people as a whole are solidly behind their government in its determination to make the invader pay as dearly as possible for every inch of Chinese territory gained.

During the past couple of weeks I have been going into the question of the extent to which the ordinary Chinese citizen is affected by, and is responding to, the present crisis. To make a thorough investigation it would be necessary, of course, to travel widely through the interior of the country but this is manifestly impossible under present conditions and one has had perforce to content himself with such first-hand observations as it might be possible to make in Nanking and Shanghai, supplemented by inter-

(Continued on p. 18, col. 2)

U. S. LABOR FAVORS JAPAN BOYCOTT

Following the example of British labor and heartened by President Roosevelt's recent Chicago speech calling for the "quarantine" of militarily aggressive nations, both the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization recently voted overwhelmingly in favor of a complete boycott of Japanese goods in this country.

The A. F. L. at their fifty-seventh convention in Denver passed a unanimous resolution in favor of a Japanese boycott. William Green, A. F. L. president, said that a boycott was necessary if other measures of maintaining peace failed. He believed that Americans would favor such a boycott on the grounds that every purchase increases the funds available to "the Japanese warlords."

At a conference of leaders of the C. I. O. in Atlantic City, Harry Bridges, west coast organizer for the National Maritime union, a C. I. O. affiliate introduced a resolution for a Japanese boycott. Declaring that members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union, which he heads on the Pacific coast, have repeatedly condemned aggressor nations, Mr. Bridges said: "In the current Sino-Japanese conflict it is the sentiment of our membership that an economic boycott be imposed on all Japanese goods even though it means loss of work for our members."

The resolution was passed. Thus the two powerful factions of the American labor movement lent their influence on

(Continued on p. 15, col. 2)

WAR AFFECTS FINANCES OF CHINESE STUDENTS IN U. S.

Scores of the 2,162 Chinese students studying in this country are without financial support as a result of the present Sino-Japanese conflict. The disruption of communication in the Far East has halted funds for these students which come regularly in normal times from their families and provincial governments in China.

Investigation made by Y. E. Hsiao, general secretary of the Chinese Students Christian association, New York, revealed provincial students from war-torn Hopei and Suiyuan provinces are the most hard hit. The Tsing Hua indemnity students whose regular allowances, depending on the customs receipts, will be seriously affected later. Similar plights are being faced by private students.

In an effort to remedy this situation a Loan Fund committee to aid Chinese students has been organized, according to the C. S. C. A. general secretary. At Columbia university, where many of the Chinese students are already without living expenses, another committee has been set up to seek contributions to aid the needy students. Delays on tuition payments have been granted by Columbia and other universities.

At the University of California in Berkeley, California, several students from China whose funds have also been halted by the war are being cared for at International house, it has been reported.

What misery they shall suffer who talk of the evil in others.—Mencius.

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MME CHIANG KAI-SHEK— FIRST LADY OF CHINA

Gripping the imagination of the whole world today is the marvelous way China has enlisted the will and the determination of her 430 million people to fight as a unit to preserve her sovereignty. It is a unique chapter in the history of mankind to have a quarter of the world's population all moving in one direction while the rest of the world looks on closely and breathlessly. Unquestionably, the one man who is supreme in the gigantic task of welding the many Chinese provinces into a united nation is Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. He is China's No. 1 hero and easily one of the world's foremost men of destiny. We know that many factors go to make up a great man, but to me the two greatest factors are the women closest to him—his mother and his wife.

To his mother Chiang Kai-shek attributes his love for China, and he is doing his utmost now to carry out her wish to make China great. To his American-trained wife and right hand woman he owes a great deal for what he has done towards this end. By many, Mme. Chiang has been acclaimed not only as his brains but is rapidly being acknowledged as the brains of China—the woman behind the scenes! Be that as it may, we must admit that her political influence at the moment cannot be overestimated. And, being a curious woman, I would give anything—even a new fall outfit—just to have a look at her.

Born as Soong Mei-Ling of the illustrious Christian Soongs of Shanghai, she is the youngest of three famous sisters, the other two being Mme. H. H. Kung, and Mme. Sun Yat-Sen. The Soongs, incidentally, are a family not to be spoken of lightly due to their tremendous influence in the making of modern China. Mei-Ling is not the prettiest of the sisters but



Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek

is the most astute of mind and the outstanding wit of the family. She has a splendid appearance, characterized by that which is called class—that certain personality plus quality so dear and near to the feminine heart.

While studying in America her special subjects at school were French and music. Her gifted mind made her delight and excel in English literature and poetry writing, at the same time attaining a brilliant scholastic record at Wesley from which she graduated. And her flawless English diction can well put some of our English majors to shame!

After her graduation, Soong Mei-Ling returned to China to serve as a Y. W. C. A. secretary. After five years of persistent wooing by the then obscure general she married Chiang Kai-shek in December 1927.

Although gentle in manner, Mme. Chiang is a veritable bundle of energy, possessing great determination and drive. Realizing the eminent position which she occupies she exerts her all to help her powerful husband. So much so that she is at one with the pulse of all China's problems. In fact, she can be said to supply the electricity which moves all China's crusades—the New Life movement, the United Front movement, and many other social and political reforms.

The Generalissimo has his wife constantly at his side serving as his representative, his liaison officer, and interpreter. She compiles for him a daily digest of the world's news, and handles all his inter-

views with foreigners. In addition to her many responsibilities she still personally directs China's air force and purchases all its war planes. It is obvious, therefore, what a needless question it would be to ask how she manages to keep such a trim and youthful figure!

In imagination one may well ask of her, "Do you ever find yourself discouraged in your aims to regenerate China?" Quick as a flash this would probably be the answer to help bolster up the morale of China's womanhood in this darkest hour of China's rebirth. "At times—but I firmly believe that great persistence and self-sacrifice will win out in the end, and the regeneration of China will come—no matter what happens." Her actions long belie a nature unfettered and unafraid, but what she has to say marks her as a true statesman.

China is undergoing a renaissance vastly more significant than the one in Europe and without a doubt the day will come when the achievements of Soong Mei-Ling and Chiang Kai-shek will be fully recognized and recorded. For the present, I repeat, happy is the man who is blessed with an ideal mother before him and a good wife back of him. And, 200 million Chinese women can't go wrong with such a one as Mme. Chiang as their leader. . . . P'ING-YU.

FASHIONS FOR THE "HUDDLE" SEASON

L. M. L.

Got a football date? Are you wondering what to wear? Here's some suggestions you could "team up" with which would carry you through the goal line of chic-ness.

First, suede is the password, ladies! Suede from head to toe is no exaggerated statement but expresses exactly the position of that soft, flattering leather that is now used for suits, skirts, collars, blouses, purses, and shoes. Suede is very practical as it doesn't tear so easily when you use all your energy rooting for your favorite team.

Hand in hand with suede is plaid, which is the season's second highlight in sportswear. Wear it in conjunction with your refer coat—which to our relief will stay for another six months! Single and straight lines are favored by the coeds for their plaid costumes.

Tweed suits plus your top coat (should you have one to match) would be cor-

(Continued on p. 19, col. 1)

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CHINESE DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

(Last month the author described the evolution of the Chinese Civil Service system; in this issue he outlines the methods by which candidates receive their academic degrees and cum laude titles.)

The Bachelor Degree

The regular examination for the lowest or hsiu ts'ai degree is performed in the prefectural city (fu) before the prefect (chih-fu) and the literary chancellor, assisted by a literary magistrate (kiao shao or "Giver of Instruction"). Since scholars may come from as many as a dozen surrounding district cities, the number may be as many as 4,000. Where the city does not have a large enough examination hall the first session is held in relay.

Each candidate is required to employ a "surety" who coaches the candidate on the procedure of the examination and who guarantees at the risk of being demoted that the candidate is the person registered. The surety must be an advanced hsui ts'ai or ling sheng hsui ts'ai.

The candidates are seated "alphabetically"—that is, according to the Millenary classic (the Tien ti yuan huang). This poem has a thousand words no two of which are alike and is as well memorized by scholars as the Lord's Prayer. As the student registers, his name is placed opposite one of these words with a numerical subdivision (as tien one, tien two, tien three, etc.). Entering the examination hall the student finds the table with his Millenary character and the seat with his numerical subdivision. Later, the winners are not announced by name but by this code.

The candidates range in age from early teens to those barely able to walk. They are searched thoroughly before entering the hall, to prevent smuggling in of copied material. Those who leave the table or even move around without permission are punished and rejected from the hall.

The registration and selection of themes are arranged by the district magistrate, the sub-chancellor, and the Prefect. The examination is quite similar to the trial examination, the last session being under very strict supervision by the chancellor himself. The number who pass varies from twenty to thirty or about one per cent, although the number may be increased or decreased a little depending on the returns of the annual revenue of that region. A signal gun ends

this examination. The successful scholar escorts the chancellor to the next city where he is to hold another examination before returning home.

These happy scholars are awarded a pewter button for their hats, the button being really the equivalent of a badge. If they prefer they may buy a brass one, both being the lowest of nine grades of official buttons. The scholars are also showered with minor prizes, such as porcelain ink boxes, books, pencils, etc. They are now respected as model citizens, free from corporal punishment before any magistrate.

As soon as the candidate is known to have passed, a red paper form bearing his name is prepared and a messenger is posted off to the graduate's home. Announcement cards may also be had commercially. The essays of those who passed are sent to the Board of Rites in Peking and filed. No diploma is given, but impostors have a difficult time, for scholars have many questions which only the successful candidate can answer adequately. The hanging of the board to announce the successful scholar is called Fu-ming or "having a name in the Department."

There is also a special section in this examination for hsiu ts'ai who are not ready for the chu jen examination, for it is required that bachelors be examined once every succeeding year to show that they have not slipped in their study. At these examinations the lower fourth is considered to have failed, and must try again the following year. Ten such failures means the loss of his original title. If he succeeds he is given the title of advanced or ling sheng hsui ts'ai, and receives a small scholarship for further studies.

The ling sheng graduates who have no desire to become a chu jen are required to compete at the triennial examination for a special degree, which is that of kung-sheng. This is a similar to our LL.D. Only one such title is said to be awarded at each of these examinations, but there are four other procedures by which one might secure this title (such as a donation for building the Examination hall, distinguished deeds, etc.). The kung sheng are permitted to wear a semi-official robe, are exempt from further hsiu ts'ai examinations, are addressed by titles of respect, and better still, may be candidates to Superintendents of Instruction, a very lucrative position. The income for this office is derived from a tract of land

set aside for this office, presents of grain collected publicly twice a year, and from fees of graduates taking the examination.

The Master Degree

Once in three years the Bachelors repair to the provincial capital to engage in competition for the second or chu jen degree. The average age of these scholars was found to be thirty. The number participating is from 4,000 to 8,000. Three sessions of three days each are required, falling regularly on the 9th, the 12th and the 15th of the eighth moon throughout the empire.

Scholars take this examination in cells. They are searched before entering, and the cells are sealed with strips of paper. Those who break through because of sickness or hysteria are not permitted to continue, although no disgrace is attached to this, their names being merely "pasted out" of the list. Cheaters and those who moved about without permission are punished and forbidden from all further examinations. The strain of this examination is severe, about a hundred being dropped from the list because of sickness, mental disorders, or death before the examination is over.

The Examination hall (Kung Yuan), in the southeastern corner of Canton (now demolished) is 1,330 feet long, 583 feet wide, and covers 16 acres. A wall surrounds the entire campus, with guards at all entrances. There is a paved central avenue lined with trees. There are 36 rows of cells on each side of this passage, 60 cells to each row. Entrance to each row is through one side door only. Each cell is five feet nine inches long by three feet eight inches wide. A plank across the cell serves as a combination bed and table.

In this examination penmanship is unimportant, for the essays are copied by scribes and forwarded to the examiners with only a number affixed. This is to prevent favoritism on the part of the judges. It is interesting to note that the market sold compilations of previous examinations. The questions cover a fairly wide range of subjects, Dr. W. A. P. Martin pointing to the following as examples:

"How do the rival schools of Wang and Ching differ in respect to the exposition of the meaning and the criticism of the text of the Book of Changes?"

"The great historian Sze Ma Ch'ien prides himself on having gathered much

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CHINATOWNIA



1



2

CHINATOWNIA



"Today every one of us Chinese must fight according to our ability in order to preserve national unity and defend ourselves against aggression. We women are citizens just as much as are our men . . . our line of usefulness may be different but each must do what best can be done to contribute our share to rescue our nation from defeat and slavery.

"While during war time the men are the fighters, it is the women who bear the brunt of carrying on at the rear." These were some of the words spoken by Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek recently in Nanking to representatives of women's societies. The women of S. F. Chinatown did not hear these words, but they already knew what they could do, not for the soldiers of China, but for those who must suffer as a result of war—the common people of the land. They proceeded to make clothing.

Picture No. 1 reveals two garment cutters readying whole cloth for the women in No. 3 to make into patterns, while the girl in the center picture is already making a garment on her machine. The garment cutters and the women pattern makers are employees in the National Dollar Store factory at 720 Washington Street. Picture No. 2 shows members of the Chinese Women War Zone Refugee Relief committee making "Lucky Coins" to be sold for relief funds, while No. 4 shows a young girl reading the latest Chinese war bulletin to the older woman.

No. 5 shows a few of the boys who picketed the Japanese bazaars in Chinatown on October 10. (See story elsewhere in this issue.)

CHINATOWNIA

NEW YORK CHINATOWNIANS' REFUGEE RELIEF WORK

By SOPHIA CHU
New York Correspondent

(New York City is the home of the second largest Chinese colony in the United States. Since the beginning of Sino-Japanese hostilities the ten thousands Chinese there have been as active in raising relief funds for the Motherland as their 1,000 compatriots in San Francisco and thousands of others in numerous cities of this country. Therefore we requested our New York correspondent to write a short article describing certain outstanding fund raising activities conducted by the second generation Chinese there and the names of the organizations participating in them. Miss Chu has complied with the following article.—Editor.)

New York City, in consideration of its size, has a very small Chinatown. In fact, it can boast of a Chinese populace of but 10,000 people in Greater New York, a term which applies to the city and surrounding towns within a thirty-mile radius. But it can boast, too, of the most generous, most patriotic and most homeland-loving group of Chinese one can find anywhere. In this present drive for funds to send home to aid the refugees, especially commendable is the work of the younger group of N. Y. Chinatownians. The following is an attempt to set down what these young people have done to raise funds and the various means which they went about it.

First of all, the scope of activities has been a wide and varied one. There have been plays and concerts, boat rides, dances, street processions and demonstrations, "flower-selling," and direct solicitation of funds. The most active of the junior groups in the city are the Chinese Athletic club, the Edsbro's, the Jeune Doc society, the Chinese Students'

league, the Ging Hawk club, and the New York unit of the Boy Scouts of America. The C. A. C. is the oldest and has by far the largest membership. The C. S. L. is the only co-ed group. The other units have comparatively few members, (in most cases from twenty to twenty-five) but every one in every club has contributed money and services wholeheartedly to the cause of China. A recent federation of these clubs (all except the C. S. L.) sponsored a boat ride on Sept. 1, marking the first large benefit of this city since Sino-Japanese hostilities began. This federation is known as the Young People's league. Stage presentations to date were not sponsored by any of the younger factions, but the latter aided by acting in certain roles. Especially noteworthy was a short operatic skit with two characters; the parts were well handled by Florence Lee and Mildred Lee Tom, both J. D. S. members. Then, on the afternoon of Sept. 17, the C. S. L. led a parade and demonstration in the uptown sectors of the city. Many participated, despite a disheartening drizzle.

The evening of that same day another important benefit was held—the J. D. S. Moon festival and dance. It was a huge success—to the tune of about \$1250—because the folks were willing. The town merchants were willing to donate beautiful gifts for prizes, the bakers furnished refreshments for the dancers, and all others bought freely of the tickets. Another benefit dance was the G. H. C.'s Jack O'Lantern dance on Oct. 28. The girls featured a cake-baking contest, which was a unique feature.

Another group running hither and thither is the Student Forum, the group that publishes the Student Voice. Proceeds from their October issue are going back home to help the unfortunates in China's war-torn areas, so they are work-

ing doubly hard. They have enlisted the aid of restaurant owners in the disposal of copies and expect to sell 2,000 copies at 25 cents each by this and other means. Then there are the lecturers who go from young group to young group, infusing patriotic sentiment, and teaching the way to peace through economic boycotts. Among the most recent and most enlightening messengers were the author of "Four-hundred Million Customers"—Carl Crow—and the editor of China Today—R. A. Howell. Then there are Lin Yutang, Hu Shih, Chi Chao-Ting, and our Consul Yu. These lectures are going on with telling results today, to American and Chinese audiences alike, instilling in their minds the futility of this present conflict, and the necessity of timely intervention by foreign powers.

The above is a brief review of the relief work that has been going on among the younger patriots. But these Y. P.'s are not even stopping for breath; they go on planning and planning new ways and means of helping Mother China. If certain plans materialize, radio broadcasts, replete with dramatic depictions of Japanese-authored horrors, with talks by famous authorities on the Sino-Japanese issue, and with music and other entertainment by American and Chinese sympathizers, will be aired to solicit more contributions. The estimates of a certain big broadcast director are being seriously considered. Then stations where old clothes and medical supplies for China's homeless and sick in the war zone may be collected will be set up at regular intervals. Of course, there are those already in charge of the collection of old clothes for this purpose, but it is not enough.

And so, this refugee relief work goes on, and one can well say, after having witnessed all these activities, that New York's Chiantownians are not one whit behind in their patriotic efforts than their brethren in other parts of the United States.

(Continued from p. 8)

FASHIONS

rect to wear to the game and also for after-the-game dinner.

As to colors the season's latest are dahlia are colors. This is the name applied to shades of wine and reddish purple. Another color is October brown—the classic fall color with grass green. Another high light also is Armor green—a blue, grayish green.

坤俊劉

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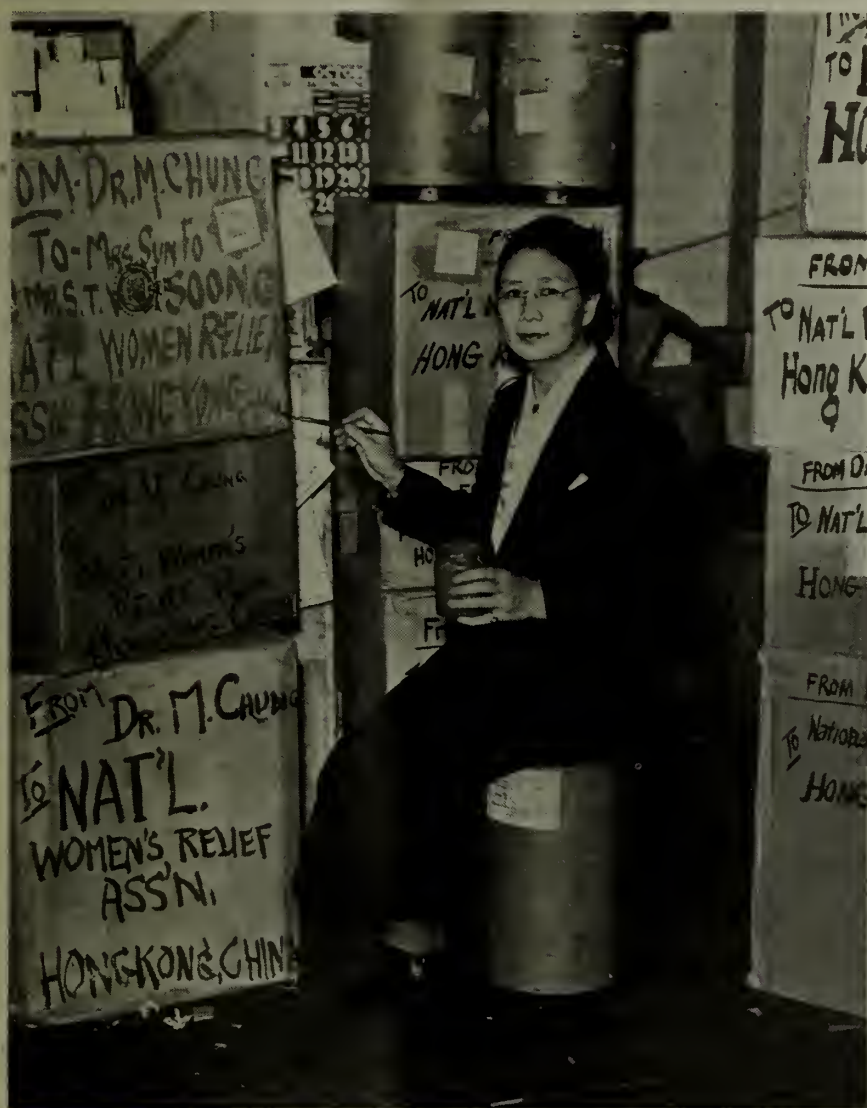
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CHINATOWNIA



Dr. Margaret Chung, M. D., personally addressing the boxes of medical supplies to be sent to China.

CHINESE PHYSICIAN SENDS MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO REFUGEES

Dr. Margaret Chung's recently successful benefit show to raise funds for medical supplies to China's war refugees grossed around \$900. After deducting expenses some \$733 clear profit was turned over to Dr. Chung's personally appointed committee. The medical supplies were purchased at wholesale prices from the Varne Drug company in San Francisco. Mr. Schwartz, president of the drug concern, was so impressed by the drive that he contributed an additional \$1000 worth of drugs.

With the shipment, Dr. Chung sent the following letter addressed to Mrs. Sun

Fo and Mrs. T. V. Soong of the National Women's Relief association: "I am very pleased to be able to send to you \$1700 worth of drugs, medical supplies, and vaccines for use of the needy in China. The funds which made this possible were obtained by a midnight benefit show in one of the local theaters. Some of the drugs were donated to us by one of the pharmaceutical houses. I hope to be able to send you more supplies from time to time."

Dr. Chung is at present speaking and conducting discussions among various civic organizations, women's clubs, and educational centers, urging all her friends and hearers to support all drives to aid

war refugees and the wounded. Dr. Chung states: "The work being done by the various Chinese organizations is worthy of the highest commendation. In my own efforts I have hoped only to reach those whom larger organizations haven't time to reach."

CHINESE NURSERY SCHOOL SENDS CALL FOR HELP

Wanted: a Turkey

Last year, through the cooperation of the Chinese Digest, the Chinese Nursery school at the Y. W. C. A. received generous gifts of colored eggs and candy at Easter-time. With the arrival of Thanksgiving came a large turkey and an order for Borden's milk. The gifts of turkey and candy were sent anonymously by a young business man in Watsonville who said that he realized how vital it is to the psychological health of the children to know that they are being cared for and that the community looks out for their welfare. The order for Borden's milk was sent by another business man who recognized how essential pure milk is to the growing child.

Miss Marjorie Samples, director of the nursery school, recently sent a letter to the Chinese Digest thanking the publication for its past efforts and expressing the hope that the Digest would again send forth an "S. O. S." for a turkey for the children's next holiday, November 25.

MODERN CHINESE BUSINESS MEN AND HEALTH

Both from a health-giving and an energy-giving standpoint, modern Chinese executives are taking milk with their meals. This was the interesting observation made in Chinatown's most frequented restaurants. "While milk is generally requested, occasionally some customers want variation," said John Kan at the Fong Fong creamery. "One of our steady customers wants his milk with just a drop of syrup in it. Elderly men often ask for hot milk as night caps."

At Mary's cafe, rendezvous for the younger set, there are occasional demands for buttermilk.

CHINATOWNIA

BADMINTON MATCH

The Chinese Badminton club will play its first interclub match of the season at 7:30 p. m., Thursday, Nov. 4, at the Chinese Y. W. C. A. Their opponents will be members of the Net 'N Feather club of the Central Y. M. C. A. The public is cordially invited to attend.

This match should be interesting, for it demonstrates two opposite types of playing. The Americans will use a hard smashing and deep lobbing back court game, while the Chinese will depend mainly on strategy, resulting in placements and the so-called "drop" or "dink" shot.

Under the leadership of Fay Bowman, the Net 'N Feather is a newly organized club which expects to go far.

The Chinese Badminton club is limited to a membership of 40. As added interest grows this quota will soon be filled. At their last meeting five new members swelled their ranks.

CHINESE SCHOOL TO BE ESTABLISHED

Philadelphia, Pa.—The local branch of the Kuomintang, the Chinese Student club and the local chapter of the Chinese American Citizens alliance are cooperating in an effort to establish a Chinese school here, specializing in the teaching of Mandarin. Such a school is badly needed here, announced the organizers, because Philadelphia's Chinese have been without a Chinese language school for over ten years.

PHILADELPHIA CHINESE CONTRIBUTE FOR RELIEF

Philadelphia, Pa.—This city, with a Chinese population of not more than 1500, helped swell the overseas Chinese refugee fund for China by more than \$5000 dollars after two public benefits recently.

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The relief fund committee held a boat ride down the Delaware river and collected \$2000.

On Oct. 10 a dragon dance was staged, and the entire Chinese population turned out for the event. Going from door to door in which bills or bags of money were hung for it to "consume," the dragon collection totaled \$3,200.

Active in helping to raise relief funds are this city's four Chinese youth organizations, the Chinese Student club, the Chinese Christian Endeavor society, the Chinese Republican club, and the local branch of the Chinese American Citizens' alliance.

CHINESE SCREEN PLAYERS ORGANIZED FOR WAR RELIEF

Los Angeles—Chinese members of the Screen Actors' guild here have recently organized a Chinese Relief Headquarters to collect funds, clothing, and medical supplies for China's war refugees.

The organization's headquarters is a 200 by 200 feet warehouse owned by Tom Gubbins, screen actors' agent, who had offered it for the organization's use. The C. R. H. is headed by Jehim F. Wong, assisted by Mrs. Daisy Lee, Victor Young, Mrs. Grace Lem, Lily Kim, Kam Wong, Sam Tong, Kam Tong, and others.

The organization has already collected and dispatched to China 21 tons of clothing and useful commodities, and intends

to collect 80 tons more. Members are rehearsing for a benefit show to be given at the Biltmore theatre sometime in November. One successful benefit show has already been presented in August.

Previously, Chinese and other oriental players and extras working in the "Marco Polo" picture set had collected \$612.50 (U. S.) for refugee relief. The total amount had already been sent to China.

MR. YEE HAD A CLOSE SHAVE

Los Angeles—At the height of the Sino-Japanese war in China, one Yee Moon had to choose Mrs. Kiyoko Miyeo's Japanese barber shop for a haircut. A group of Mrs. Miyeo's countrymen discovered this when Yee was ready to be shaved. The Japanese gathered in front of the barber shop and with many hisses suggested that a slip of Mrs. Miyeo's razor would be a service rendered her country. Yee Moon was rescued by the police who learned of his unhappy situation in time.

STUDENT RECEPTION HELD

Los Angeles—The Students' association of Southern California held its fall reception for the new and old students at International house recently. The tea was presided over by Miss Marjorie Leung, with Consul T. K. Chang as honor guest. President Eugene Choy announced that half of the money from the sale of the association's Activity Cards would either go to help students from China whose allowances have been temporarily stopped because of the Sino-Japanese war, or donated for refugee relief. B. L.

SPEAKERS' BUREAU ORGANIZED BY STUDENTS

Los Angeles—Under direction of Consul T. K. Chang of Los Angeles, a speakers' bureau has been organized by the Chinese Students' association of Southern California. Planned to acquaint the American public on the present Far Eastern situation, the bureau has already filled many requests for speakers from civic organizations, campus forums, women's clubs, peace organizations, and other groups. Members of this bureau are selected from among the Chinese students attending ten of the universities and colleges in the vicinity of Los Angeles. The present roster of volunteer speakers include Vincent Shih, Richard Shih, T. E.

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COMMUNITY VOTES FOR BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS

San Francisco—Having finished raising its initial quota of more than a million dollars Chinese money for war refugee relief in China, leaders of the community here sat around the council table in the Chinese Six Companies to ponder other measures to aid their motherland.

Inevitably, the question of boycotting of Japanese goods was raised. Without a dissenting voice, it was voted that, as of Oct. 1 the overseas Chinese in America were asked to boycott Japanese products. Of course, a general boycott was already in effect at that time, but the vote of the Chinese War Relief association served to put an official stamp on this movement.

It was ruled that the boycotting of Japanese goods would include the cessation of all intercourse of a commercial nature with the latter. Chinese stores found selling or purchasing Japanese commodities would be subject to \$500 fines; whereas individuals caught buying Japanese goods would also be fined a minimum of \$5 and up.

Meantime, the publicity committee of the war relief association had printed thousands of placards asking the general public to help halt Japan's invasion in China by refusing to purchase Japanese made products. These placards were placed in conspicuous positions in practically all Chinatown stores. This committee was also planning the publication of a pamphlet to make known the facts of the present Sino-Japanese conflict to the public.

At Sun Wah Kue, the busy cafe on Washington street, milk is in constant demand by the younger business men. This is especially noticeable at noon when young insurance agents, automobile salesmen, and junior executives ask for milk with their meals. The manager, Mr. Wong, says that these young men are among his most progressive customers.

SHINING SHOES TO AID REFUGEES

San Francisco — Recognizing their motherland's desperate need for funds for war refugees relief, Chinatown's 17,000 citizens during the past three months have devised scores of ways and means to obtain contributions with the minimum of expense and efforts, from sales of paper flowers to benefit shows and dances. However, what was considered the most clever and unusual technique was the following:

The St. Mary's Chinese language school organized 80 of its pupils into a "shoeshiners' brigade" and sent them out to shine shoes at 5 cents per person, the entire proceeds of their labor to go for the relief fund. In two months these boys turned in \$600 (U. S.)

This means that a total of 12,000 pair of shoes have been shined, and that each member of this brigade has averaged 150 pairs. And the "shoeshiners' brigade" is still continuing their patriotic work.

U. S. FAVORS BOYCOTT

(Continued from p. 7)

the side of peace in what they considered the most effective method of halting Japan's aggression in China.

In San Francisco the Maritime Federation's Bay Area district council called every trade union in the city to participate in a coming conference to discuss ways and means of boycotting Japanese goods. The conference is scheduled to be held November 7 at the Chinese Native Sons hall. In attendance at the meeting of this Maritime Federation council when this conference was voted were two Chinese. They were Ben Fee, Chinese National Salvation League member, and Sam Young, of the newly organized Chinese Workers, Mutual Aid assn.

Meantime, at Los Angeles a new organization incorporated in California as the World Peace by Boycott, Inc., was drafting plans for a "peoples' boycott" of Japanese products as a protest against Japanese aggression in China. In a statement, the organization declared the only "effective way" of halting the undeclared war in the Far East, outside of a punitive war, "is by a boycott of Japanese goods

imposed by the people of the peace-loving nations themselves."

Actively aiding the movement to boycott Japanese goods also is the San Francisco branch of the American League Against War and Fascism. Members of the organization have staged picketing demonstrations before the local Japanese consulate and the Japanese bazaars in Chinatown.

WILL KING STILL RECEIVES FAN MAIL

Will King, whose revues at the Casino theater used to be the most popular of entertainment among theater-goers in San Francisco a decade and a half ago, is still the recipient of numerous letters from fans all over California urging him to put on grease paint once more and make musical comedies the main attraction of San Francisco.

But Mr. King, whose memories include the meeting of theatrical stars from all over the country and whose private life is packed with happy incidents among the gay spots of San Francisco, is content with putting all his energy into maintaining his two worthy enterprises, the Will King's Grill and Will King's Koffee Kup, and keeping them among San Francisco's finest restaurants. During his spare time he makes it his hobby to collect unusual recipes and incorporates the best of them into his menus.

Among his successes are "Frog on a Log," "Pig in the Blanket," "Pan Club Special," and "Chicken in the Coop," to name but a few. As for delectable and healthful dishes, Mr. King advocates fruit and cottage cheese salads as well as the prodigious use of milk and milk products. As a direct result of Will King's "fine food" policy, his two restaurants are the meeting places for gourmards. Mr. King commented on his Chinese customers as being among the most cultivated and well-mannered.

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THE CHINATOWNIAN

Raams Around

By H. K. WONG

Keep Nov. 6 open for the biggest young people's affair for refugee relief of the month. We mean the Federation of Chinese Clubs' Mammoth Dragon dance, with all the trimmings, including a double dragon dance. Young people's clubs have held plenty of benefit affairs the past two months, but this is one in which more than 30 clubs have gotten together to plan, and your help is asked to make it a knockout success. . . . Incidentally, the Federation will also sponsor a benefit softball game to be played by Wa Sung . . . the date is tentatively set for Nov. 14. . . .

One of the season's best dances so far was the Cal-U. S. C. Chinese affair. Over 250 folk were there, and some of the conspicuous trojans glimpsed were Eugene Choy, Richard Sih, Marjorie Leung, Elmer Leung, Richard Tom, David Hsung, and Jansen Ho. . . . Prexy of Cal. students Frank Lim and his committee did a good job. . . .

Portland's war relief benefit, "A Nite in Cathay," Oct. 15 and 16 went over with a bang with some 4000 people in attendance. Edgar Lee exhausted himself getting everything in shape. With Eva Moe as commentator, the following gals delighted the crowd with their colorful display of Chinese gowns: (remarks after each name were copied from a spectator's program) . . . Madeline Chinn (lovely!); Mabel Lee (was she a wow!); Mrs. Fred Moe (nice!); Mrs. Dorothy Lowe (gee!); Mrs. Owen Goon (such poise!); Dorothy Moe (personality keed!); Pearl Lee (I'm speechless!); Ruby Coe (oh my, oh my!); Mrs. Charles Luck (the star??); Mildred Goon (Ah-h-h!); La Lun Chin (verara verara good!); Rosie Coe (plenty nice!); Nellie Lee (cute!); Jessie Lee (oh boy!); Dorothy Lee Hong (the sweetest modell!); Mrs. Benjamin Lee (graceful!); . . .

Warning: get your kids off the streets and clear all lanes—John Hogan Lee of San Mateo is learning how to drive! However, his coach, Skinny Lee, said he's doing fine and only missed an accident by a hair. . . . Ervin Wong, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Wong, is back in town after a stay in China. He was aboard the President Hoover in Shanghai when the ship was bombed Wilson

and Marshall Lowe, George "Lemon" Tom, Ethel Gunn, and Allwyn Chuck were visitors to Bakersfield and attended the L. A. benefit dance. The Bakersfield benefit dance also drew a large crowd The Bakersfield J. C. has four Chinese students instead of one this term. They are Rose and Lawrence Leong, Charles Lum, and Edna Jung. The latter is prexy of the Chinese Student club, while Ella Toy is the only Chinese in Bakersfield to hold a class office. . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Chan (May Louie) spent several weeks in S. F. recently with son Philip. Mr. Chan, a restaurant owner, drove out here in two and a half days. Fast driving, what? . . . Mari Young of L. A.'s Iowa basketball team also paid S. F. a brief visit. She whaled the cover off the ball when she played paddle tennis with a local netster. Now he waits anxiously for the incoming L. A. mail!

Walt Wong, sophomore at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was recently appointed assistant instructor in operative dentistry specializing in gold foil work. Walt graduated from St. Mary's College several years ago, where he was a No. 1, and No. 2 man on the college tennis team. . . . Locke's Chinese school casaba teams (105 and 125 lbs.) are practicing for the coming season. On the teams are Bill Jang, Ping Lee, Harry Jang, Richie Chan, George Jang, Walt and Wallace Owyang, Ed King, On Lee, and Ernest Chan. . . . Violet Chong and Jessie Leong, Isleton, made over 600 paper flowers to be sold for refugee fund. Peter Yee is in charge of sales with the town's Chung Wah school helping Jaye Bowen, George Won, Mr. and Mrs. John Won were Indian summer visitors to Vancouver, Seattle, and Portland Mr. and Mrs. Harold Fong of Sac'to hit the nite spots of our city on a rush trip here recently Jane Fong of Sacramento and S. F. is now in N. Y. and not expected back until next year. . . . Newly wedded Herbert Lee and bride (Helen Yee) had their friends and relatives to their new home the other weeeek

Correspondents Mollie Locke and May Sing of Seattle report that the Young Matrons' and the C. G. A. clubs there netted over \$6,000 from a benefit dance. Bill Chin and Mildred Goon captured the waltz prize. The Seattle Chinese Women's club raised more than \$7,000, too The C. G. A. and the Meteor-

ites have merged into one club. They have a basketball team captained by Mary Luke and coached by Raymond Wong. Fifteen new Chinese students entered University of Washington this term, bringing the Chinese contingent there to 40, highest ever reached. One hundred and eighteen Chinese students who recently docked at Seattle on their way to various schools in the U. S. were feted by the China club there.

The Wah Mei women's club in Berkeley, composed of both Americans and Chinese, are planning war refugee aids. It meets once a week to make bandages Mrs. Henry Poy and Mrs. Frank Chung are on the executive committee. Bernice Louie, L. A. newsgetter, wrote that the Chinese Tri-Y club raised \$350 by a skating party and turned the fund to the Chinese Patriotic society. The affair was in charge of Diana Got, assisted by Marion Chung, Edith Tom, Ada Wong, Lucille Fong, Frances and Mabel Ho. . . . Frances Wong was stand-in for Anna May Wong in the star's latest flicker, "Daughter of Shanghai." . . . Betty Chow finished at Modesto J. C. and is now enrolled at UCLA

Bill Lowe bought a trumpet for \$3, which was a swell bargain. So with his own hands he constructed a beyootiful case for it. It cost three times the price of the trumpet!

The Wah Ying masquerade ball drew a large crowd and \$1500 for the medical relief fund. Prexy Sam Choye, tuxedoed and genial, played host, and dance chairman Art Hee had things running smoothly, while Andrew Sue emceed. Pauline Wong, in the garb of a peasant woman, won the first costume prize for women, Lily Way coming in second with a Hawaiian costume, and Hattie Hall third as an Oriental dancing girl. First prize for men went to Harold Lee. He was dressed as a skeleton and what a big assortment of ribs he was! A prison outfit won William Chan the second prize. . . . Girls from the Chinese Women's Relief Committee who were there selling flowers, ribbons, and cigarettes were: Annie Chinn, Mamie Chan, Lola Choy, Mary Chan, Nellie Tom, Ethel Chinn, Nora Chan, Amy Owyang, Alice Hoo, Violet Woo, Alice Chew, and Jessie Wong. . . .

Chinatown's newest beauty shop is the Lotus Beauty parlor just opened by Hazel Chinn. . . . Emily Lee has one over at San Rafael, too. . . . Incidentally, a vote of appreciation to the Merle Nor-

CHINATOWNIA

man laboratory (beauty supplies) for donating the proceeds of its Chinatown studio sales during all the Mondays in October for the China refugee relief. A generous gesture. . . .

St. Mary's annual bazaar and dansant was held Oct. 28, 29, and 30 in their own social center and practically all Chinatown and thousands of Americans turned out to attend it. For the dancing the Chinatown Knights again donated their services, since half of the proceeds went for medical relief. . . .

Milton Chang works on the Wake Island station of the Pan-American Airways. He stays on the place for six months at a stretch. For recreation the boys swim, spear fish, hunt wild pigs and mongooses, or go crabbing. Milton drinks goat's milk, which his friends say grows hair on his chest. . . .

The Chinese Sportsmen's club's annual striped bass derby at Molinas was a grand success with five trainloads of members and friends on hand. Bee Fowler, who works for a local collection agency, made use of her training and collared a 15½ pounder and won the first grand prize, first lady's prize, and first member prize, consisting of a radio, silver set, and fishing tackle. Some of the sad-eyed judges (sad because they all drew do-nuts) were Oliver Chang, Lee Yuen, Fred Jow, Dr. D. K. Chang, Y. L. Fook, Dr. K. Q. Fong, and Dr. Jacob Yee. The last named came close to a big catch, but the clever culprit got away with his hook, line, sinker, and tackle!

The Grandview hotel is getting ready to open a Chinese penthouse on its roof garden. When it opens the Chinatown Knights will furnish the music while customers dine and dance. It will, of course, have a cocktail lounge. Manager will be Andrew Wong. . . . Because he recently passed the bar exam Willie Gingee is now a full fledged lawyer. He celebrated the event with the help of Pauline Tong. . . . Mr. and Mrs. George Jung live happily in Bakersfield, but a bold, bad robber broke in their house not long ago and stole all their valuable. . . .

Ed Gee of L. A. is now at the Service market in Bakersfield. . . . Lee Chan and Caesar Jung starred in the L. A. Chinese vs. Pasadena Majors, completing two touchdowns. Roland Got and Beale Wong are co-managers of the six-man football team, with Ted Ung as captain. . . .

Ed Woo, football star from San Fernando Hi, is taking civil engineering at L. A. J. C. So is his charming sister, Anna. So are Wonnie Lee of Oakland, Edna Lee of L. A., and Hamilton Gee, L. A.'s ranking netman. George Tong, Iowa basketball star, is now an instructor in the U. S. C. engineering school, where he graduated with honor.

Dorothy Hall celebrated her birthday last month. How old did yo'all say you is now, Dot? . . .

An unofficial correspondent in Philadelphia sends the following news tidbits—Yuen Chu and Mae Jung, very much that way toward each other, have recently announced their engagement. . . . that the local bowling fans are thinking of sending a team to N. Y. to test the skill of bowling enthusiasts there. . . . that since the Mrs. and daughter went to Hawaii Dr. Livingston Chunn has been feeling lonesome. To ameliorate the solitude the medico plays cards with friends nightly in his home. . . . The Chinese students in the U. of Pennsylvania held their annual Chinese night recently with over 200 persons in attendance, at the International house. A pretty feature of the entertainment was "March of Time" depicting the change in Chinese women's fashions from the T'ang dynasty to present-day China. Taking part in the fashion parade were Mrs. T. P. Ting, Mrs. P. W. Lam, Miss I. Chang, and Miss Pauline Kwan. . . .

Stockton's Tri C had a Hallowe'en get-together, inviting the Tau Lambda and the Dragons. . . . And Fresno, led by its Six Companies, raised \$50,000 (Chinese) for refugee relief. This was later augmented by another \$11,250 (Chinese) . . . and the Fay Wah club there, led by prexy Dr. Philip Ching is evolving plans for a benefit bazaar and dance. . . .

'Tis reported that Amy Lee will represent the Chinese Y. W. at the National Industrial council of the Y. W. C. A.

(Although we have correspondents in a dozen cities, outside news contributions from clubs and readers are welcomed, though no promise can be made that news sent in will be published. All contributions must be signed with the names and addresses of the contributors; otherwise they will not be considered. All news items intended for this column or for "Chinatownia" should be addressed to the Editor, CHINESE DIGEST.)

TWO FORMER CHINATOWN FIGURES DIE

Died in China recently: a merchant of old time Chinatown and the former president of a powerful clan association here.

Tong Bong, more widely known as Sing Fat, died in his village in Tungshan, Kwantung province, at the age of 88. Tong once operated the world famous Sing Fat bazaar at the corner of California street and Grant avenue. He sold his store six years ago and returned to his homeland for the remainder of his days.

The other man who died approximately the same time was Kwong Sil Louie, a famed scholar from Kwangtung's Toyshan district. He was called from China to be the president of the Louie, Fong and Kwong association here several years ago. After serving his term in this capacity, and also a term as chairman of the Chinese Six Companies, he returned to China. Several months ago he became ill and was taken to a Shanghai hospital, where he died recently.

STANFORD CHINESE PLAN BIG GAME DANCE

San Francisco—As the annual California-Stanford football game draws near, Chinese students at Stanford university are making final arrangements for the Big Game dance to be held at the N. S. G. W. hall here Nov. 20. Those who journey to Palo Alto to see the Big Game are invited to make use of the Chinese clubhouse, announced Will Lee, president of the Stanford Chinese club.



CHINESE DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

(Continued from p. 9)

material that was neglected by other writers. What are the sources from which he derived his information?

"The art of war arose under Huang Ti, forty-four hundred years ago. Different dynasties have since that time adopted different regulations in regard to the use of militia or standing armies, the model of raising supplies for the armies, etc. Can you state these briefly?

"Give an account of the circulating medium under different dynasties, and state how the currency of the Sung dynasty corresponds with our use of paper money at the present day?

"Is the defense of Kai Feng Fu against the Mongols the first recorded use of cannon? The Sung Dynasty had several varieties of small guns. What were their advantages?

"Chin Shao had admirable abilities for historical writings. In the San Kuo Chi he has depreciated Chu-koh Liang, and made very light of I and I, two celebrated characters. What does he say of them?"

Twenty-five days are permitted the judges to decide on the winners. When the names are released, on the tenth of the ninth moon, they are announced by a crier at midnight from a high tower before a wild and excited crowd. The next morning a printed list is on sale at all street corners. Of some 7,000 competing, 70 or 80 receive the degree, and throughout the land some 1,300 degrees are awarded. The proclamation bearing the names of the graduates is posted upon the governor's office under a salute of three guns. The governor then comes out and bows three times before the proclamation, retiring under another salute of guns.

On the appointed day the governor, commissioners, and high provincial officials banquet them in the fu-tai's palace, lesser officers aiding as servants. Of great interest to historians is the use of olive branches during this banquet as symbols of literary achievement.

Once every ten years an extra chu jen examination is held. The successful scholar still receives no office, but he is now among the chosen few. He adorns his cap with the gilded button of the next higher rank, erects a pair of lofty flagstaves before the gate of his family residence, and "hangs a shingle" over his doorway. He is now eagerly sought to grace all social functions, to give advice on local matters, and to write calligraphy, slogans, and essays for all important occasions, all being accompanied by gifts and handsome fees.

CHINA SEES IT THROUGH

(Continued from p. 7)

views with business men, missionaries, and others who are in close touch with the hinterland.

One or two striking facts have emerged from this inquiry. First of all, foreign and Chinese observers alike appear to have been struck by the uncomplaining way in which people whose homes and businesses have been destroyed are adapting themselves to desperately difficult situations. While more than one foreign business man in Shanghai has been heard to reproach the Nanking government for having plunged Shanghai into hostilities instead of tacking the Japanese in North China, there seems to be no evidence of any such feeling on the part of the Shanghai Chinese. I am told that the latter have not even shown resentment over the unfortunate bombing accidents which have caused so many Chinese casualties in the International Settlement.

Yet the Chinese people, not only in Shanghai but throughout the country, have been affected by the war to an unprecedented degree. A large section of the industrial population has been thrown out of employment, large and small businesses have been ruined, officials, teachers, and the like have suddenly been deprived of their livelihood. From Nanking, Shanghai, Soochow, and other cities in the lower Yangtze region hundreds of thousands of people, high and low, rich and poor, have returned to live with their families in the interior carrying with them the news that Japan is making war upon China. "I have never seen such grim determination among the Chinese people," one veteran missionary told me. "It is quite evident that they feel they have their backs to the wall."

It is common knowledge, or should be, that here in Shanghai Boy Scouts in their teens have been helping in hospital and refugee work, actually assisting in the evacuation of wounded from near the front line and in the gruesome but essential work of aiding in the disposal of corpses. After five weeks of this sort of thing these lads are said to be sticking it out as cheerfully and as willingly as ever.

Nor have the Chinese girls been behindhand. A couple of days ago I visited an emergency Red Cross hospital established in a Chinese dance hall off Bubbling Well road. The dance floor, where only a few months back I had whiled away more than one agreeable evening, now accommodates more than 200 wounded soldiers and civilians, including one four-year-old youngster

wounded in the stomach and leg who lay in bed with his injured father. Among the volunteer nurses attending to the patients were about a dozen dance girls, who, I was told, put in 12 hours a day, receiving only their food in return. Under the direction of Y. W. C. A., industrial girls deprived of employment by the closing down of the cotton mills have been indefatigable in helping with work among the refugees. Some of these girls have also volunteered for ambulance work at the front.

Such instances could be multiplied indefinitely. They go to show that there is now abroad in China the kind of "*c'est la guerre*" spirit which was to be found amongst civilians in Europe during the World War. Whether this determination can be kept up if, as Prince Konoye has predicted, the war extends into 1938 remains to be proved but there appears to be no doubt that at present the China people generally are carrying on in a manner which cannot but excite the admiration of the onlooker.

The pity of it is that the truth of all this seems to be hidden from the Japanese leaders, who, incredibly blind to the political developments of the past few years, seem still to labor under the tragic delusion that the Chinese government is to be considered as something apart from the Chinese people. That was true ten years ago perhaps but it is no longer the case. A cohesive process has been laboriously under way and, while personal ambition and private feud have not been entirely eliminated, a point has been reached where the Nanking government symbolizes to the Chinese people as a whole their hopes for the future. They do not think it is perfect and most of them are ready enough to criticize its manifest shortcomings. But it is their government and they are going to stand behind it in this time of crisis.

If any further stimulus to unity had been required it would have been provided by the apparently indiscriminate use of Japanese airplanes against defenseless civilians in widespread parts of the country. It escapes the comprehension how the Japanese military leaders can go on protesting that the Japanese army never, never makes war upon non-combatants while this sort of thing continues unabated. Nothing could drive the iron more deeply into the Chinese soul than the repeated bombings of refugee trains, educational institutions and undefended cities.

In Nanking I have seen the charred corpses of unfortunate civilians who were

(Continued on p. 19)

CONTINUATION PAGE

LETTER FROM CHINA

(Continued from p. 2)

\$2,000 Chinese. The sum may not seem large, but it is significant that more than \$1,000 of it was given by the crew themselves.

The generous manner in which our overseas Chinese contribute in the event of a national crisis is not simply a signification of their patriotic manifestation toward the motherland. They give not simply because they feel it is their obligation to do so as citizens of China; but also because they take it that their contributions will in some way make amends for their failure to offer their services to the country, for one reason or another, in time of war. I have been told by some of them that since they cannot go to the front themselves, the very least they can do is to give financial assistance to those who can and do. This will remind us of the hundreds of steel helmets which the Philadelphia Chinese sent to the Nineteenth Route army during 1932 Shanghai crisis. I have also been told by others in utmost honesty, and in an ultra-pragmatic manner, that every dollar will buy a few more bullets for the prosecution of the war against foreign invasion.

From experience, therefore, we can have absolute confidence that our people abroad will do all they can to help, at least financially, in the defense of our nation. We can also say, with a high degree of certainty, that they will follow our leaders at home in this tremendous task of liberating our nation from the yoke of foreign aggression.

PAUL FUNG.

SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

(Continued from p. 3)

powers which he indirectly charged had jeopardized world security. America's policy, the president said, should be to join in a concerted effort by peace-loving nations to "quarantine" warlike nations. He condemned the "international anarchy" pursued by 10 per cent of the world's population which was threatening the peace and welfare of the remaining 90 per cent. He called no countries by names, but it was evident he referred to Japan, Italy, and Germany as the 10 per cent "who are threatening a breakdown of all international law and order." He warned Americans that they, too, were not safe from nations which have become devoid of the "sense of justice and human consideration."

This speech spurred the League of Nations to adopt a positive stand against Japan. The subcommittee recommended that the nearly three-score League states consider immediately how they may go individually to the aid of China.

Within 24 hours after President Roosevelt's

speech the U. S. government formally condemned Japan as a treaty violator, thus throwing America's support behind the League's effort to halt the Sino-Japanese conflict. The U. S. stand was expressed thus:

"In the light of the unfolding developments in the Far East, the Government of the United States has been forced to the conclusion that the action of Japan in China is inconsistent with the principles which should govern the relationships between nations, and is contrary to provisions of the Nine-Power treaty of Feb. 6, 1922, regarding principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China, and those of the Kellogg-Briand pact of Aug. 27, 1928."

WHAT ARE THEY TRYING TO SAY?

(Continued from p. 4)

It is a well known fact that the Japanese have provoked hostilities in Lukou-chiao and in Shanghai. Now they say China did the provocation. It is about time that the world becomes familiar with Japanese "incidents" after their repeated use. Have these "incidents" any other meaning except as excuses for Japanese military actions?

The Japanese say that Japan wants "to localize the fighting." They did it very well by blockading China's entire coast, and by bombing towns and cities throughout the length and breadth of China. They say that the reports of Japanese killing of non-combatants are "unfounded." Many thousands of these non-combatants, including women and children, are dead. They did not die of old age!

Facts are against them, and the Japanese cannot pull wool over peoples' eyes. It has often been said that the Japanese people in the United States are engaged in the peaceful pursuit of business and that they have nothing to do with their militarists in Japan. In view of the foregoing insidious propaganda, the Japanese associations here are merely the tools of the Japanese warlords. They are the condemnable instruments of the Japanese imperialists!

CHINA SEES IT THROUGH

(Continued from p. 18)

bombed in their beds a mile or more away from the nearest military point. I have also seen the mangled bodies of Japanese aviators who flew hundreds of miles from Formosa in a 300,000 yen machine to attain this deplorable result.

When is all this madness to end? Not, one fears, until the Japanese realize that they are making war not upon a group of military leaders but upon a whole people whose unexampled forbearance has been taxed to the limit and who are determined to see this thing through no matter what the cost.

[The foregoing article is reprinted from the *China Critic*, Shanghai. H. J. Timperley is a veteran newspaper writer and at present serves as correspondent in China for the Manchester Guardian (London) and as an Advisory Editor of *Asia* magazine (New York).]

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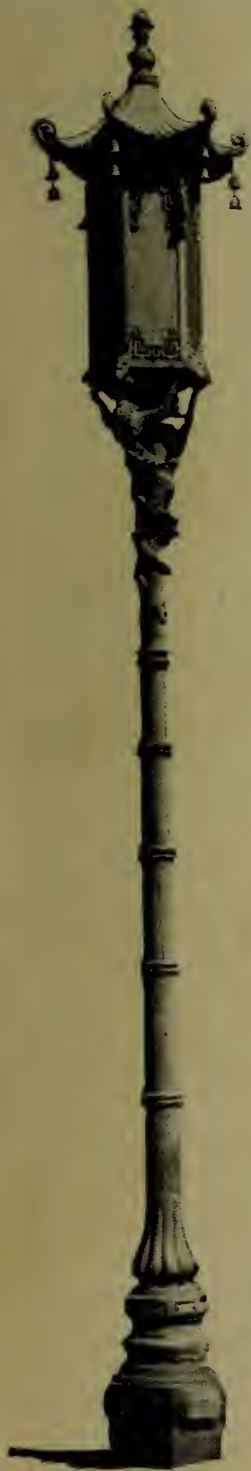
COMMENT - - SOCIAL - - SPORTS
NEWS - - CULTURE - - LITERATURE

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STATUE OF SUN YAT-SEN RECENTLY UNVEILED AT ST. MARY'S SQUARE
(See Story on Page 5)

EDITORIAL

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The CHINESE DIGEST is a non-profit publication devoted to the interpretation of China and Chinese culture, ancient and modern, and to the dissemination of information, data and discussion of the history, life, problems, progress and activities of the Chinese in America. The CHINESE DIGEST is the only journal of its kind in the United States.

MEMORIAL MONUMENT TO SUN YAT-SEN

(See story on page 5)

The young and old of the Chinese community in San Francisco have many reasons to congratulate their good fortune in having been given a memorial monument of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. As we gaze upon his statue in St. Mary's Square we feel a measure of pardonable pride in knowing that the man who almost single-handedly overthrew a dynasty, launched China on the road to democracy, and was its first president, was at one time a resident of Chinatown. Just as our countrymen in Honolulu feel justifiably proud that it was there that Sun Yat-Sen received his first education and the ideas of political freedom and equality, we in San Francisco have always gloried in the fact that the generation before us contributed more generously than any other overseas Chinese for the cause of China's revolution—a cause of which Dr. Sun was the sign and symbol.

Chinatown owes gratitude to many organizations and individuals for bringing about this Sun Yat-Sen memorial monument. First is the Downtown association, an organization of influential local American business men. Several years ago this Association, cognizant that Chinatown was one of the greatest tourist attractions of San Francisco, sought the support of Chinese merchants to help increase the community's attractiveness. It was planned to convert St. Mary's Square, located in the southwest corner of Chinatown, into a Chinese Garden, with a lotus pond, tea pavilion, native flowers and shrubs, and whatever else necessary to complete the effect of a Chinese garden as it would have been done in China.

The plan for this Chinese Garden is still in the paper stage, but the Downtown association members are hopeful that it may be realized in the not so distant future.

The putting up of a memorial statue to Sun Yat-Sen in St. Mary's Square fitted into the plan of the Association when the idea was brought to its attention. The organization en-

dorsed it heartily and helped in bringing the idea to eventual fruition.

The local headquarters of the Chinese Nationalist party (Kuomintang) sponsored the making of the statue, assuming the cost of the material. Sun Yat-Sen was the founder of the Kuomintang and it was only natural and appropriate that the overseas branch here should do all it could to see that this monument was erected and properly placed after its presentation to the city.

The third organization which made possible this memorial is the Federal Art Project of the Works Progress Administration of the U. S. government. Since the statue was to be a community possession the Federal Art Project lent its hand and furnished the entire cost of labor for the making of the statue.

And by fortuitous circumstance the famous sculptor chosen to execute this work, Beniamino Bufano, had known Sun Yat-Sen personally, had lived with the latter for several months in China in 1924, and had executed several busts of Dr. Sun at that time. When Bufano finished the statue it was not merely a reproduction in stone of Dr. Sun; through the artist's creativeness the spirit of the Chinese leader was caught and immortalized. The sculptured head showed a man with dominant characteristics of austerity and purpose. If any negative characteristics were evident they were completely overshadowed by the positive qualities of the man as seen by artist Bufano.

We repeat, then, that Chinatown should congratulate itself on possessing Sun Yat-Sen's monument. It should be proud to point to others that this is the first and only statue of a Chinese in all of San Francisco.

F A R E A S T

THE SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

(Day by day resume of the highlights of the present "undeclared war" between China and Japan, continued from last issue).

October 11—Chinese army reported retreating in South Hopeh. Chinese troops in North China were fighting rear-guard war everywhere, and many Japanese claims of victories were discounted by foreign correspondents. Twenty-five thousand new Japanese troops were poured into Tientsin to bring the strength of Japan's North China armies to 325,000.

Japanese attempt to land in Hanchow Bay near Shanghai repulsed.

October 13—Japanese navy seized Pratas island, strategic spot 165 miles southeast of Hongkong, commanding the principal sea-routes of the China sea.

Twenty-four Japanese planes again bombed Nanking. Chinese reported five of the planes were shot down.

October 14—Japanese reported capture of capital of Suiyuan but their drives into Shansi were repulsed by the Communist Eighth Route army. The war-loss in Shanghai was estimated at \$785,000,000.

October 16—Chinese claim re-capture of Yenmen pass, and trapping 50,000 Japanese troops in North Shansi.

October 17—In Shanghai Dr. Borcic, health expert of the League of Nations, and Dr. Akiba Ettinger, signed a statement to the effect that they had examined three soldiers in the Red Cross hospital in Nanking and diagnosed them as gas casualties. China charged Japan was using poison gas, and Japan counter-charged with a similar claim.

October 18—A regiment of 1,400 Chinese infantrymen, sworn to die rather than retreat, were annihilated in the Woosung Creek sector of the Shanghai front. Casualties among residents and refugees in the International settlement and French concession incident to fighting in the battle for Shanghai since August 13 was estimated at 2,106 killed and 2930 wounded—a total of 5036.

October 20—Chinese forces launched counter-offensives against the invading Japanese, scattering the latter's line of communication. In Shanghai Chinese air force made the most terrific air bombing of the Japanese forces in the war in that area to date, making a total of seven raids in one day.

October 22—Cholera was widespread in Shanghai, dropping 100 people daily in the International settlement alone. The League of Nations' Health committee, provided \$500,000 for anti-epidemic units to be sent to China without delay.

October 23—After a terrific and continuous battle both Chinese and Japanese claimed victories at Shanghai. Threat of an uprising in Manchuria caused Japan to withdraw a large number of troops from the North China front for Mukden.

October 25—Japanese forces were gaining ground in Shanghai after a smashing weekend offensive. Chinese armies were prepared to retreat to their third line of defense.

October 27—The Japanese government rejected an invitation to the Nine-Power Brussels Conference.

Japanese forces captured Chapei. The Chinese army retreated in perfect order, leaving 500 crack, German-trained troops who

had barricaded themselves in an abandoned warehouse. They held the Japanese at bay while their comrades retired to another front.

October 29—Despite strong Chinese resistance, Japanese were advancing in Shansi province; Chinese army crossed Yellow River to oppose the invaders.

October 30—Japanese shelled International settlement and French concession at Shanghai. Germany refused to attend the Nine-Power Brussels Conference Nov. 3.

November 1—Japanese forced way across Soochow Creek, west of the International settlement, blasting their way through Chinese resistance.

Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared that any action taken in the Far Eastern conflict would depend upon extent of U. S. cooperation. In Tokyo members of an unofficial "council on the current situation," including high army officials and members of both houses of Parliament, passed a resolution charging that Britain was assisting China, adding, "The Japanese cannot allow the British to continue unmolested in their present improper doings."

November 3 — Nine-Power Conference opened at Brussels, with delegates from 19 nations attending. U. S. Ambassador Norman Davis declared means would be sought to settle the Far Eastern conflict by peaceful methods, a stand supported by Britain and France. China's Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo said: "If the rampant forces of Japanese aggression in the Far East are not effectively checked and faith in the pledged word is not restored, there is every danger these forces will overrun the boundaries of China and throw the world into a general war from which no important power will be able to keep aloof for long."

Japan considered declaring war on China in order to enforce a complete blockade.

November 4—Japanese claimed victory in Shansi against the Communist Eighth Route Army.

Adolf Hitler was reported as seeking to mediate the Far Eastern conflict, and Japan was reported as willing to have this done.

November 5—As winter's first ice blocked the Amur River Japan took 20,000 troops from North China and sped them toward the great stream, frontier between the Japanese puppet-state of Manchukuo and the Russia Far Eastern provinces. Should the Soviets want to cross the ice into Manchukuo Japan was prepared to meet them with some 200,000 soldiers and 100,000 reservists, picked cavalry, artillery, and aviation units.

In North China Japanese troops had battled their way to the gate of Taiyuan, capital of Shansi.

November 6—Italy joined the German-Japan anti-communist bloc by adding its signature to the pact signed Nov. 26, 1936, by the latter two nations to defend "humanity and culture against communism." Thus the pact brought together more than 200,000,000 people of three nations and navies totaling more than 2,000,000 tons in an effort to stifle the spread of communism.

November 8—Fierce battle raged at Taiyuan. The Brussels Conference was seen as futile by observers. A renowned European correspondent, known as "Pertinax," wrote: "The conference in Brussels is so cautious, so pusillanimous, so hopeless that, in a note about to be forwarded to Tokyo to refute the argu-

ments Japan used in order to justify her decision not to send delegates, it does not even dare to mention or suggest that China has claims of her own that cannot entirely be overlooked."

A conciliatory note to Japan by the Nine-Power Conference asking her to exchange views regarding the Far Eastern conflict did not bring any immediate answer, but it was predicted that Japan would also reject this request.

November 9—After 88 days of warfare China finally withdrew to her next line of defense and left the Japanese in control of Shanghai. The new Chinese line extended from Nanzhang, 10 miles west of the Settlement, southward to Sungkiang, 17 miles southwest of Shanghai.

November 10—Japanese reported capture of Taiyuan after annihilating the Chinese garrison which was defending it.

Maxim Litvinov, Soviet foreign commissar, withdrew from the Brussels Conference over a dispute regarding membership on a proposed steering committee to negotiate with Japan. After a week's parley, the Conference was deadlocked.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC

The Japanese Foreign office in an official declaration, spurned any effort of the U. S. or the League of Nations to intervene in the Sino-Japanese war, expressed its "regret" that the U. S. and the League had taken this position, branding Japan as a treaty violator, and reiterated Japan's determination to pursue its present policy in China. This declaration was authoritatively regarded as the government's real attitude.

As if to lend further weight to Japan's defiance of the world's opinion, General Iwane Matsui, Japanese commander on the Shanghai front, made a "private but formal" declaration that a state of war existed in China. In it, Gen. Matsui said:

"The Japanese army is now prepared to use every means within its power to subdue its opponents. . . . Against those who bear arms against Japan the Japanese army will show no mercy."

On Oct. 10, twenty-sixth anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese Republic, Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek, in a nation-wide radio broadcast, warned the people to expect a long war and to be prepared for further sacrifices.

"Despite this most grave and trying hour in the history of our national emancipation, there are signs of hope and encouragement.

"Our aim and object—China's deliverance—can be realized if the people endure and sacrifice with firm determination. The courage and valor of Chinese fighting services have inflicted a serious blow to Japanese morale and also have won the admiration of friendly peoples, who are also touched by China's national solidarity after two decades of internal discord."

The words of the nation's leader reached the ears of 200,000 troops defending Shanghai and 300,000 troops fighting on several fronts in North China, and spurred them on.

The CHINESE DIGEST is an invaluable reference medium on things Chinese and the life of the Chinese in America. Preserve your copies.

F A R E A S T

PACIFISM AND PEACE

Some centuries ago, during a great famine in one of the remote provinces in China, a high court official told the emperor of the acute hunger of the peasants. Hearing this the emperor immediately said, "Tell my subjects who are suffering from lack of grain that they should satisfy their hunger by eating chicken." This of course betrays gross ignorance on the part of the theocratic ruler who throughout his life lived in complete seclusion. Today, when the fascist governments of Japan, Italy, and Germany are waging "undeclared war" and slaughtering masses of innocent civilians in the three continents of Asia, Europe, and Africa, how do the peoples of the democratic countries think? Unfortunately there are a number of pacifists such as George Lansbury in the British Isles and F. J. Libby in America who, like the Chinese emperor, would advise us to eat chicken in the midst of a devastating famine.

While peace is an actual condition desired by many people including the pacifists, pacifism must always remain an attitude peculiar to the pacifists and to them only. What is this unique mental attitude? To the pacifists every war means horror and nothing more than horror; to them every war is just the same as any other war, regardless of its real causes; and to them the best and only way of attaining peace is either non-resistance or non-interference. The essence of pacifism is inaction except for the preventing of other people from taking action. In other words, deliberately or not, the pacifists, because of their inconsistent and indiscriminate attitude towards the aggressor and defender, advocate inaction towards the war-maker, but nevertheless act themselves to prevent others from stopping the war.

Speaking over the National Broadcasting Company's network, the executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War told us on September 24th that certain newspapers were deliberately stimulating indignation against Japan by "highly colored news stories and cartoons of hate." After all, fifty-two governments represented in the League of Nations have condemned the Japanese atrocities in China, and news of an outrageous nature cannot be anything but "highly colored." As to "the cartoons of hate" they are simply registering the sensitive moral mind of humanity. By evading and ignoring realities and even blaming others for revealing the truth, how will the pacifists ever be able to prevent war? The surest way of not stopping the war is the pacifist way of turning from a concrete situation towards a purely rational wish. Nobody has ever extinguished a fire by pretending not to see it, or by running away from it.

The pacifists emphatically do not want fire, but they run away from it. The six "peace" organizations in this country are concerned with two objectives. In the words of Mrs. F. B. Boeckel, Mr. Libby's colleague, these are "restricting wars that occur to the smallest possible area, and with the prevention of war by the inauguration of a policy of peaceful change of treaties and international relations in line with changing world conditions." Sound and admirable as these aims are, the method

By CHEN HAN-SENG
Former Professor of History at National
University of Peking

advocated by her is something deplorable, perhaps it will just have the effect of defeating her own aims. "It is our earnest conviction," said Mrs. Boeckel, "that if the United States Government will apply the Neutrality Act and force the world to accept the fact that it cannot be relied upon for aid in military conflicts it will thereby exert a powerful pressure upon all nations to consider ways and means of altering the present international status quo and thereby render aggression less likely." Such a negative policy can only encourage the aggressor and render peaceful change less likely. There is reason to believe that the American neutrality is very much welcomed by the Japanese fascist-militarists, who will be more aggressive towards America after they have got a firm foot-hold on the Asiatic continent. The isolationists today are paving the way for their own defeat in the future.

The President of the Foreign Policy Association, Raymond L. Buell, in his speech in Philadelphia on October 1 said that the idea of safety in continental isolation was a "pure delusion." "Far from keeping the United States out of war, the application of the Neutrality Act would ultimately endanger our security." He knows that a mere desertion from the fire ground would not help putting out the flames and that the quicker the fire can be put out the less damage it may do. "Should Japan succeed in its present campaign in China, its next objective may be the Philippines." "Should the success of Japan in the Orient be paralleled by the success of Italy and Germany in other parts of the world, it is not at all fantastic to believe that ultimately these three dictatorships would converge upon Latin America." A true student of international relations like Dr. Buell advocates an active and positive policy to establish peace by quickly ending the present armed conflicts by bringing high pressure to bear upon the aggressor. He does not seem to have any faith in the pacifist moonshine.

Yet intelligent people like Dr. Buell may find themselves still in the minority. The majority are either totally or partially ignorant of what is really going on in Europe and Asia, or totally or partially unaware of the defects of their reasoning due perhaps to their limited information and stock of prejudices. A columnist in the New York *World-Telegram* expressed her conviction that "no moral indignation will change either the facts or the nature of the Japanese and Chinese. They would not cease hating each other, even if we went to war to save China." (Sept. 30) Without reflecting on the causes of indignation and hate this lady journalist as an ardent sympathizer of American isolationism and pacifism reasons badly but simply gives a poor excuse for her indifference. It appears that her inclination for isolation has been encouraged by Pearl Buck's article in the October issue of *Asia*, in which the author of the "Good Earth" tells in effect that in the Orient there has never been such a thing as fair play in war or distress and that the Chinese are just as cruel

as the Japanese. Such a sweeping and wrong statement is possible only when the authoress for the moment forgets her European and American history as well as the fact that till now there has been no photograph showing a Chinese soldier using a Japanese corpse for bayonet practice.

The pacifists think that indignation is an undesirable attitude which may even be considered as an attack on Japan. They seem to be in perfect agreement with what the Japanese spokesman in Geneva said to the United Press correspondent on Sept. 30: "China started the war, attacking Japan by her attitude. Japan defended herself with airplane bombs and artillery. The two countries are able to fight it out without mediation." In a recent broadcast on "Why Japan is Fighting China," the Japanese Consul General in New York, K. Wakasugi, pictured Japan as a nation who for the past fifteen years, ever since the Washington Conference, had made many sacrifices in strenuous efforts for peace. Yes, the Japanese aggressors want peace, which to them in a condition in which they exploit unmolested a vast colony on the Asiatic continent, in which 450 million civilized people will be treated like slaves. Upon his visit to Hitler the Italian fascist Mussolini also declared with the Nazi Chief that they wanted peace in Europe. They seem to be more honest than the Japanese spokesman because Ethiopia does lie in Africa, and Spain topographically may also be considered as a part of western Africa. Both the fascists and the pacifists talk about peace, but of course for different reasons. While the fascists talk about peace in order to make war, the pacifists talk about peace in order to avoid it. The question is whether the latter can succeed in the face of the former.

Inaction — non-resistance or non-interference — is an attitude for peace but an attitude that will create war or encourage the spreading of war. Peace can never be realized by mere talking and sitting by. The pacifists by their own manner and approach will surely reap what they dislike and even detest. Isn't it somewhat true that pacifism and peace are just the antithesis of each other? Regarding the present Sino-Japanese war the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, through its executive committee, has just issued a statement condemning Japan's action in China. "We urge all Christian people by prayers and speech and action to support that loyalty to a world of universal justice and goodwill to which Christians are committed by their loyalty to Christ." Militant Christians are always for action, action to support the right and to suppress the wrong. When the Council warns that our judgment must not be permitted "to induce enmity or violence against the Japanese people," it does not mean that nothing should be done to the Japanese government which at present does not represent the majority of Japanese people, who are also suffering more than ever before because of the government's policy of fascism and war.

(The foregoing article is reprinted from "China Faces Japan," an 80-page booklet just issued by the Chinese Students' Christian Association in North America, edited by Arthur A. Young.)

CHINATOWNIA

STATUE OF SUN YAT-SEN DEDICATED

(See picture on front page)

The 14-foot red granite and stainless steel statue of Sun Yat-Sen on which a famous San Francisco sculptor had worked for more than a year (Chinese Digest, May, 1937) was recently finished and placed in St. Mary's Square. The dedication ceremonies took place on Nov. 12, on the seventy-first anniversary of Dr. Sun's birth.

Thus, at almost the same time that Japan's army in Shanghai hauled down the statue of Sun Yat-Sen in that city's civic center, another one was set up in San Francisco. The great Chinese revolutionary and first president of the Chinese Republic had lived in San Francisco during his several sojourns in America, in which he enlisted the material support of the Chinese here in his effort to overthrow the Manchu dynasty. He was here the first time in 1895 and again in 1909.

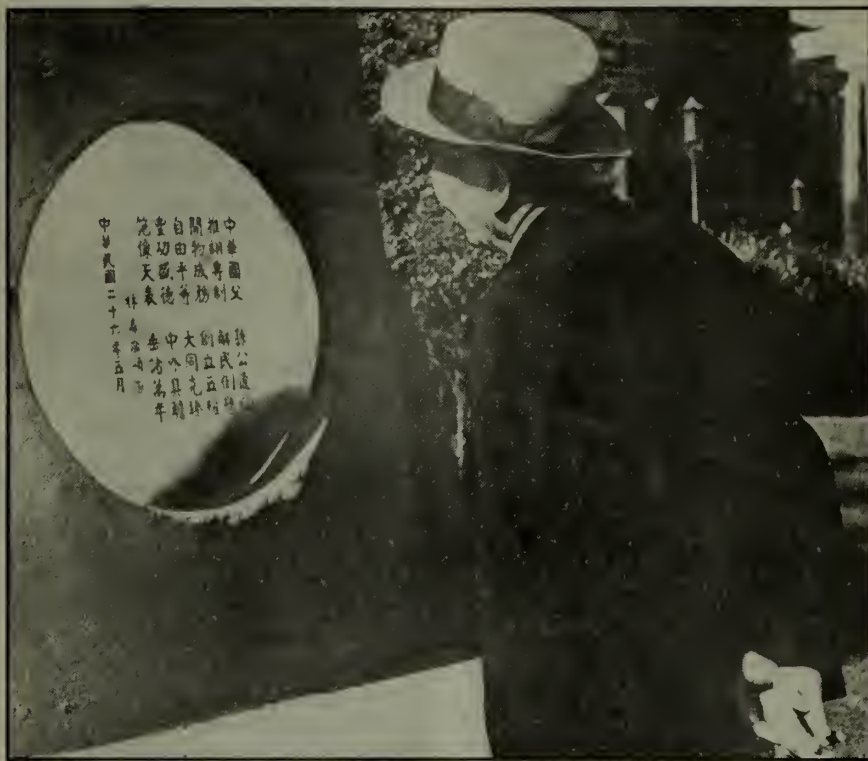
The statue is twice life-size. The head and hands are of red granite, while the rest of the body is of stainless steel, a sculptural medium which the artist, Beniamino Bufano, was one of the first to use. The figure is garbed in a long Chinese gown and vest, an attire Dr. Sun affected in his latter years. The monument stands on the highest incline of St. Mary's Square and faces toward the Golden Gate, toward the East, toward China.

In the middle of the 6-foot pedestal is a plaque containing a 48-character inscription in Chinese by the incumbent President of China, Lin Sen, penned in the Fifth Month of the 26th year of the Chinese Republic (1937). Roughly translated, it reads:

"Father of the Chinese Republic and First President; Champion of Democracy and Lover of Mankind; Proponent of Equality, Liberty, and Justice for all People, and Friendship and Peace among Nations."

The ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue were in the hands of the Down Town association. Reason for this was that for many years this organization of San Francisco business men had sought to make a Chinese garden out of St. Mary's Square, and the placing of a statue of China's greatest contemporary man of history—the first monument of any Chinese erected in this city—was the first step in this program.

Since the material cost of the monument was assumed by the local Kuomintang and the labor was furnished by art-



Inscription on the base of Dr. Sun's monument, written by Lin Sen, President of China.

ists of the Federal Works Progress Administration, representatives of both were on hand. Victor K. Kwong, in behalf of the Kuomintang, gave the statue to the city, and Dr. Geiger, representing the mayor, accepted it. Present during the ceremonies were Beniamino Bufano himself, Chinese Consul General C. C. Huang, Dr. Kalfred Dip Lum, member of the executive committee of the Chinese Nationalist party in China, Dr. Joseph Danyish of the W. P. A. art project, Chief Police William Quinn, and others. Presiding over the ceremonies was William L. Hughson, president of the Down Town association.

An estimated five thousand Chinese and Americans thronged the park for the unveiling. After the ceremonies a reception was held at the local Kuomintang headquarters, 844 Stockton street.

BIOGRAPHY: Sun Yat-Sen was born in Hsiangshan district, Kwangtung province, Nov. 12, 1866. At 13 he went to Honolulu and attended school there for five years, graduating from St. Louis high school. Upon returning to China he entered Queen's college in Hongkong. He later attended the Canton medical school, but finally finished his formal education at Hongkong medical college in 1892.

While Sun Yat-Sen was in school he had already become dissatisfied with his country's political condition, and had met several youths who were of the same mind. After China's defeat at the hands of Japan in 1894 he was fully convinced that nothing short of a revolution could save China from eventual destruction at the hands of foreign powers. He thereupon undertook secret political activities for the purpose of overthrowing the Manchus, cloaking his work under his medical practice in Macao and Canton.

In 1895 he organized an attack against the Canton Yamen, but it failed. The Manchus ordered his arrest. He then fled to Hawaii, beginning his life of exile which was to last until 1911. He proceeded to America, founded a propaganda organ in San Francisco—the Young China daily newspaper—then to England and to other parts of Europe, organizing branches of the Hing Chung Hui, which was later to become the powerful Kuomintang (Nationalist party).

On Oct. 11, 1896, Dr. Sun was kidnapped in London by agents of the Manchus and taken to the Chinese Legation. Thanks to the aid of Dr. James Cantile, whom Dr. Sun first knew when he attended the Canton medical school, his (See SUN YAT-SEN, p. 22, col. 1)

C U L T U R E

Chingwah Lee

CHINESE DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS: No. 71-75

(In the previous two articles the author described the evolution of the Chinese Civil Service system and outlined the methods by which candidates obtain their bachelor degrees. In this last installment the procedure by which candidates obtain their doctor degrees is described).

The Doctor Degree

In the spring of the following year the Masters proceed to Peking to seek the next higher degree, that of the chin shih or doctorate. This is called shang king k'ao shih. A part of the travelling expense to Peking is furnished by the provincial treasury. At the National capital is an examination hall with 10,000 cells.

The questions asked at this "Great Examination" or ta k'ao cover all of "tien wen ti li" or everything within the range of orthodox knowledge. The questions are designed to test the scope of reading and the depth of thought, and, in addition, great emphasis is placed on the literary style. Only the most profound scholars can hope to answer these questions adequately, for they presuppose the reading and even the memorizing of trainloads of books covering all periods of Chinese civilization. In the essays or poems anyone who includes unorthodox theories or who absent-mindedly includes the names of the Emperors of the existing dynasty (no scholar may write the history of a dynasty until it is over) will have the misfortune of seeing his paper thrown aside. No correction is permitted on the papers and every word must be an example of good calligraphy. Some 300 degrees are awarded at this national examination. The graduates are presented to the Emperor, and gifts are given by his Majesty. The incompetent scholars are degraded to a lower rank.

As was stated in the last issue of the Digest, those who received the doctorate were given a special series of tests, and the pick of them were elected to membership in the Hanlin or Imperial academy, a position which receives high lu (Cantonese, luk) or emolument from the national treasury. In addition some tens of marginal scholars were given probate standing among the Hanlins. No duties were assigned to this group; they simply studied there to qualify for regular membership. (Note: Examples of Hanlin and chi ti calligraphy and composi-

繡才	hsiu ts'ai	國子監	Kuo tze chien
舉人	chu jen	三及第	san chi ti
進士	chin shih	探花	t'an hua
翰林	han lin	榜眼	pong yen
三元	san yuan	狀元	chuang yuan
解元	chieh yuan	傳臚	ch'uan lu
會元	hui yuan	白鹿洞	pai lu tung
狀元	chuang yuan	通文館	tung wen kuan
	Baccalaureate		National University
	Master degree		The 3 laureates
	Doctorate		Magna cum laude
	Academician		Insigne cum laude
	The 3 highest		Summa cum laude
	Honor bachelor		Honorary mention
	Honor master		White Deer Grotto
	Honor doctor		Imperial College

Glossary of terms used. Note: Some of the above terms are not literal translations but merely the equivalents of what they would be in the West.

tion may be seen in Chinatown, in the Hu Wai Key studio and in the Chinese Digest office.)

Laudatory titles are awarded to the highest in all the examinations. These are known as the three yuans (san yuan) and the three chi tis (san chi ti). The three yuans are awarded to the highest in each of the three examinations: the chieh yuan, to the highest ranking bachelor; the hui yuan to the highest ranking master; and the chuang yuan to the highest ranking doctor.

The three chi tis are awarded to the three highest ranking scholars among the Hanlin elects: the t'an hua, the p'ong yen, and the chuang yuan (above noted), corresponding to the magna cum laude, the insigne cum laude, and the summa cum laude of the West. (As an example of Chinese humor, a popular rice congee having tripe, liver, and hog entrail in it is called "san chi ti." The chuang yuan or Scholar Laureate really has no corresponding position in the West. It is as if a Premier should also be a Senior Wrangler, a Rhode Scholar, and a Nobel Prize Winner. These bedecked officials are considered fit to marry into the royal family and hold such important posts as viceroy premiers.)

The doctors, exclusive of those who are elected to the Hanlin, are assigned to political offices by lot. They become mayors and chancellors. Promotion from then on depends on his ability as well as on how he gets along with his superiors and those he governs. A candidate may

not be assigned to a post within 200 miles of his home. This is to prevent favoritism and politics within his jurisdiction, and is similar to the "Residencia System" in that an official may not marry anyone within his territory nor conduct business there.

Whatever defects the system may have had is more than balanced by its merits. It gradually replaced hereditary feudal power at a very early date, enrolling the most capable talents within the empire to serve the state, regardless of class or family distinction. It insured uniformity of custom, language, and education. (Note: The Mandarin or official dialect is required of all officials. While the government sent out lecturers and expositors to schools in all the provinces the method of education is left almost entirely to the people themselves, the type of questions asked at the examination serving as a guide for their education.) It created a universal desire and respect for education. The chief defect of the system is the narrow scope of the questions, being limited chiefly to tests on literary achievement. Great emphasis was placed on memory, to the neglect of original thinking and reasoning. Also the scholar-officials had developed a button-wearing, orthodox-but-agnostic priestcraft exacting undue reverence from the populace. It is to be regretted that instead of being modified to fit modern conditions (as was proposed by Emperor Kuang Hsu), the system was completely abolished in 1904.

(See INVENTIONS, p. 23, col. 3)

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

THE CHINESE SINGLE MEN

By SAMUEL D. LEE

(Last of a series of four articles. The first three appeared in the July, August, and September issues.)

Many factors enter into making the problem of earning a living a difficult one for the Chinese single man. From the beginning of California history, when Kearny gloated that Chinese labor was ruining America, to the present time, there has been a certain amount of antipathy toward the Chinese. Labor organizations, until recently, have refused Chinese membership and have forced them from industries in which they were able to earn a living. Inarticulate in English speech, the Chinese single man has confined most of his employment life in fields of endeavor unwanted by the Caucasian worker. Lacking in educational preparation for technical work, they have not been able to compete in bartering their services on a basis of proficiency.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, finding a place in the economic world was not exceptionally difficult because there were still many industries which were unable to find sufficient workers. Nevertheless, most of the Chinese workers have served an apprenticeship in American households where it was possible to learn some English. After serving this period of training a number of them entered into small businesses which catered to Chinese. The following table shows the distribution of the single men according to their former occupation:

Occupation	No. of Men
Family cooks	9
Restaurant and hotel cooks	7
Camp cooks	14
Kitchen helpers	13
Waiters	4
Laundrymen	18
Laundry operators	7
Janitors	2
Small business operators	5
Store clerks (sales)	8
Garment makers	7
Chauffeurs and truck drivers.....	5
Seasonal farm laborers	12
Seasonal cannery workers	1
Seasonal fishery workers	11
Miscellaneous classification.....	8

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Under the "miscellaneous classification" can be found gold miners, broom-

makers, munition makers, and other semi-professional workers. In practically every manufacturing concern in which Chinese are found, the business is usually initiated by Chinese capital. Small business operators were men engaged in Chinese merchandising in small towns in California. Except in the case of family cooks, laundrymen, and seasonal workers, employment opportunities are very limited. These occupations still hire a great number of Chinese, but unfortunately, the men on relief have now passed the age of employability.

Employment opportunities for Chinese single men have not changed appreciably during the past year. Except in commercial firms in which it is financially profitable to employ a Chinese representative, few firms engage Chinese. The plight of the grammar and high school graduates is as serious today as it was for the uneducated of 30 or 40 years ago, especially since American families no longer employ unskilled domestics.

Chinese workers have an enviable record of stability. The Chinese single man is not much different from men who have been able to forestall application for public assistance. The following table shows the distribution of single men according to the length of their longest job.

Longest Job Held	No. of Men
Worked for less than 1 year on 1 job..	12
Worked from 1 to 2 years on 1 job....	15
Worked from 2 to 3 years on 1 job....	12
Worked from 3 to 4 years on 1 job....	13
Worked from 4 to 5 years on 1 job....	8
Worked from 5 to 10 years on 1 job....	33
Worked from 10 to 20 years on 1 job..	29
Worked over 20 years on 1 job.....	9

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While gainfully employed, the Chinese single man earned an average of \$54.61 per month, the spread ranging from a low of \$30 per month to \$150 per month. In the lower brackets of earnings quite frequently room and board was provided. From this salary, most of the men had to provide for families in China. Only when you consider the years of unemployment prior to application for relief can you appreciate how frugal the single man has been in providing for the future. In only 23 instances, single men's savings have been sufficient to provide for their needs for a period of more than one year. The following table shows the distribution of single men according to the

number of years of unemployment prior to application for relief.

No. of years unemployed	No. of Men
Less than 1 year	23
1 to 2 years	38
2 to 3 years	19
3 to 4 years	24
4 to 5 years	7
5 to 6 years	11
6 to 10 years	9

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From the general analysis of the Chinese single man, the assertion that they are on relief because of conditions beyond their control is somewhat compensated. Until some provision can be made for their permanent care after they have become unemployable due to senility, the problem of the single man will continue unsolved.

CHINESE T. B. RATE HIGH IN HAWAII

Honolulu, T.H.—The death rate of Chinese from tuberculosis in this territory is five times that of Caucasians, according to a recent survey made by the Tuberculosis association here.

The rate for the Chinese, 86 per 100,000 population from 1931 to 1937, is lower than that of Filipinos, Hawaiians, or Koreans. However, it is 10 per cent higher than that of the Japanese and nearly 500 per cent higher than that of other Caucasians.

A great man never loses the simplicity of a child.—Mencius.

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MRS. HUA-CHUEN MEI

Contributor to China's Social Welfare

(Note: This brief interview with Mrs. Hua-Chuen Mei, noted social welfare worker, pioneer Y. W. C. A. champion and active clubwoman, is a glimpse into the life of one of China's women leaders of today.)

Representative of the very finest and most distinguished volunteer workers of China, Mrs. Anna Kong Mei's history is dotted with achievements.

As founder of the Chinese Women's club of Shanghai and the Joint committee of Shanghai Women's association, two of the most influential women's groups in China, Mrs. Mei did her share in elevating the plane of Chinese womanhood. As honorary member of the Y. W. C. A. National committee and a charter member of the American Association of University women, Mrs. Mei fulfilled the religious and educational aspects in her work.

Born in Hongkong, Mrs. Mei was sent to Honolulu when six years of age, where she attended elementary and high school, graduating from the latter with high honors. She spent her freshman year in the University of California at Berkeley, then transferred to Barnard college, Columbia university, where she received her B. A. degree in 1915. She then returned to Shanghai, and has resided there since.

Immediately after her return to China, Mrs. Mei kept three objectives in view: to organize Chinese women for service to their country and their own community; to develop better international relationship through women's activities; and to prove that a married woman can successfully combine homemaking with service to her community. How she has succeeded is best shown by her latest appointment to represent and lead China's delegation to the Fourth Pan-Pacific Women's conference recently held at Vancouver. Indeed, during my interview of Mrs. Mei in her model apartments, her third objective was vividly proved as evidenced by the happy relationship between Mrs. Mei and her two delightful daughters, Julia and Betty, who were present.

Y. W. C. A. Work

Joining the National committee of the Y. W. C. A. almost immediately

upon her return to China, Mrs. Mei stayed with it as an active member for 20 years. She was chairman for seven successive years during the period of its greatest expansion, when the movement spread to all the large cities in China, and over 90 student associations were formed.

Among other committees on which Mrs. Mei served were those of public health, which inaugurated a national health campaign and baby contests (may I add here that Mrs. Mei has three children, a grown boy and two young daughters); and the Building committee, of which she was chairman, whose work resulted in the first women's building in Shanghai.

Mrs. Mei represented China at the World's Y. W. C. A. conference in 1924, making valuable contributions to the meeting. In 1925 she was elected vice-president of the World's Y. W. C. A.

The Chinese Women's Club

First formed in 1918, the Chinese Women's club has developed under the guidance of Mrs. Mei into one of the most powerful organizations composed of Chinese women. It works for the welfare of women and children, its pet charity being the establishment of free schools for underprivileged children.

Other organizations of which Mrs. Mei is a member are the Amity Lodge Ladies' Circle, the Women's Auxiliary of the Community church, Choir, and Mothers' committee; the New Life movement; the Film Censorship committee appointed by the Shanghai Municipal council; the Columbia university club; and the Child Welfare association.

Joint Committee Activities

As one of the founders, Mrs. Mei has served on the Joint committee of Shanghai Women's organizations (an international body) in various capacities ever since. From 1921-1925 she was chairman and following its reorganization in 1926 she has been on the executive committee up till last year.

During her association with this group, which represents about twenty different nationalities, she has created constructive interest in parks for the Chinese, schools for Chinese girls, the international aspects of the Joint Committee factory legislation, aroused civic consciousness for both Chinese and for-

eigners, and was the first to turn the annual Club institute towards the study of Shanghai and its problems.

She is happily married to Dr. H. C. Mei, a well-known lawyer who graduated from Columbia university and who also holds a doctor's degrees from New York university.

As one of the vice-chairmen of the Pan-Pacific Women's association, which convenes every three years, and chairman of the China Preparation committee from 1934-37, Mrs. Mei's efforts have been largely responsible for China's continued participation in the Conferences.

As woman to woman, I asked Mrs. Mei of our belief if the influence of Madame Chiang Kai-shek on the unification of China was over-estimated.

Mrs. Mei replied that Mme. Chiang may be termed General Chiang's "private Minister of Foreign Affairs," and a complement to her husband, in that she is so close to him, understanding his objectives as no one else can.

Mrs. Mei believes that Mme. Chiang's influence is really more in the "New Life Movement," a crusade which defines itself in its title. Her sincerity and untiring efforts have won her a huge following. It is through this New Life Movement that we hope to return to the Chinese virtues of Li, I, Lien, and Ch'ih to offset and raise ourselves from the indifference, ignorance, and abjectness back to a place where China really belongs, stated Mrs. Mei.

At the conclusion of this short interview, I left with a feeling that not only was it a privilege to be granted this informal chat with Mrs. Mei, but also with the realization that so many parental problems can solve themselves when a home is under the guidance of an understanding mother.

EXPERT HAIR STYLING

by Hazel Chinn

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REVIEWS AND COMMENTS

AMBITION VERSUS DUTY

SON OF HAN. By Richard LaPiere. 314 pp. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

In one respect this novel is a unique piece of fiction writing. The author is now Assistant Professor of Sociology at Stanford, but years ago, when he was a student there, he roomed with a Chinese student named Wang Cheng and the two became intimate friends. Wang had a collection of Chinese poems which had been in his family for generations. He gave LaPiere rough translations of them. The latter tried to cast them into poetic forms but the verses resisted transformation into another language. Mr. LaPiere saw a dramatic story in these poems, however, and began to toy with the idea of writing a novel around them. And "Son of Han," the story of a middle class Chinese family of the last century, came to be written.

The uniqueness of this novel is this: whereas those who have written about China in fiction have either been there at least a couple of months or many decades, the author of "Son of Han" has never even seen China. For the material and background of his story he has depended upon his Chinese student friends at Stanford. That, relying upon second hand information, Mr. LaPiere has been able to turn out a charming and credible story is to his credit as a thoroughly competent novelist. He has succeeded where others who have seen China and lived with the Chinese have failed. In his descriptive passages and his sense of the dramatic Mr. LaPiere reminds the reviewer of some of the best short Chinese stories of James W. Bennet's "Plum Blossoms and Blue Incense."

The setting of the novel is China of the middle nineteenth century, the plot concerns three generations of the Han family's male members in their efforts to attain the highest degree of Chinese scholarship, and the theme—if any was intended—is one of scholarly ambitions pitted against the age old Chinese filial custom of marrying early and fulfilling one's duty in perpetuating the family name. In this struggle ambition lost.

The Han family lives in Ta Yang somewhere in Yunnan province. They belong to the middle class, or what our radical friends call the bourgeois today,

and their greatest ambition was for the male members to win scholarly honors, for this was the road to personal achievement and official prominence.

The story opens with the birth of Han Te-lin (Forest of Righteousness), and it is his fortunes which the reader follows. Te-lin's grandfather failed to achieve the Third Degree Scholar; so did Te-lin's father. With the birth of a grandson, however, the high hopes of the family were transferred to him. Perhaps Te-lin would not stop at the First Degree Scholar, but proceed on to the Second and finally the Third Degree.

We get to know the Han family as Te-lin grows up. There was the Matriarch, imperious, hot-tempered, whom every one feared and gave way to; there was the grandfather, who died with the hope that his grandson would win the highest academic honors; Te-lin's mother, who was always in the background; his father, Han Lo, who had been frustrated in his own ambition to be a scholar; Te-lin's uncle, Han Chung, who had also failed in the examinations; the aunt, White Jade, a thoughtful and patient wife, who knew how to please everyone, including the Matriarch; and Te-lin's sister.

Te-lin began his studies of the classics as soon as he was able to hold a brush tightly. He studied hard because he had been told what his grandfather and father expected of him, and he wanted at all costs to live up to their expectations. And when he was sufficiently prepared to take his first examination he journeyed with eight thousand other students to the provincial capital at Yunnanfu. Here he had his first taste of urban life, met a distant cousin, Black Jade, and fell in love with her. However, his first emotional experience did not prevent him from passing the examination. Perhaps it even helped.

Te-lin went home as a proud Scholar of the First Order. Grandfather had died, but father was still there and his hopes were high as he prepared Te-lin for the next academic honor.

But circumstances, almost the same that had wrapped themselves around the lives of Te-lin's father and grandfather, were already conspiring to destroy the young scholar's ultimate ambition. The Matriarch could not see why men should waste their lives in poring over books and writing poetry. When a man is

of age he must marry and bring descendants into the world. It was a filial duty and cannot be shirked. The voice of ancient China spoke through the Matriarch as she insisted that Te-lin must marry as soon as possible.

The Matriarch's wish was to be frustrated for the time being, however, because the girl she had chosen for Te-lin to marry died, and Te-lin, aided by his father and uncle, got his chance to take the second examination three years later. But this time he failed—failed not because of intellectual shortcomings, but because at the moment that he was copying a poem in his examination cell, the smell of dying honeysuckle assailed his nostrils, bringing with it the memory of Black Jade. At that moment his brush slipped and a stain was made on the copying paper. And since no extra paper is given for this purpose Te-lin's hope of winning the Second Order was destroyed. Three years of preparation nullified by a blot of ink! Upon such an insignificant mistake the ambition of many years is wrecked.

Te-lin went home in disgrace this time, but determined to try again. This time the Matriarch succeeded in getting him to marry, but he studied on, though by this time life was beginning to wear him down in spite of his youth.

But Han Te-lin was never to take another examination again. Something else intervened, the effort to help his "ceremonial brother" Yu to find and punish by law the murderer of the latter's father. Te-lin postponed his examination another three years, but he knew at the last that he, too, like his father and grandfather before him, had to give up his ambition to be a Scholar of the Third Order because family responsibilities had become too numerous with the birth of his own son.

The story ends, as was inevitable, in a note of lingering sadness. The rites and rituals by which China had lived for thousands of years—the rigid family system, early marriage, the unceasing ceremonies of daily life—had conspired to make Te-lin a conformist, to submerge his personal initiative, and at last to defeat him completely. What was easily one of the most dramatic moments in the novel (which the author failed to take advantage of) was when Te-lin discovered in a flash (as Philip Carey (See *AMBITION*, p. 23, col. 1)

CHINATOWNIA

CHINA TO BE REPRESENTED IN THE 1939 EXPOSITION

Local Chinese to Create a China Garden

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—A group of public-spirited Chinese formally accepted the responsibility of creating a picturesque Chinese city in the coming 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition at Treasure Island. Before a press conference a spokesman issued the following statement for national release:

The Republic of China, bravely defending herself against foreign aggression, may not participate officially in the coming Golden Gate International Exposition, but has expressed her goodwill and her disposition to cooperate actively. Patriotic Chinese in America, representing bankers, bazaar owners, cafe operators, theatrical men, travel directors, and importers, are responding by planning for a capacious "China Garden" which will combine exhibits and concessions in the form of a little Chinese city.

Officials of the Exposition have seen fit to grant unusual privileges to this project and have reserved the largest single concession unit area for China Garden. It will be the only national concession of its kind granted, with no other competing Oriental villages or European cities.

Fully a block square, the only one with an entrance on the exhibit and the amusement side, the China Garden will be a dream spot in the forthcoming Pageantry of the Pacific.

A Bit of Picturesque China

A colorful arch or pailou welcomes visitors to a bit of old China, charmingly terraced and beautifully landscaped—a garden dotted here and there with tiny lakes, camel-back bridges astride gentle streams, pavilions overlooking flower beds, bronze statues whose turquoise patina bespeaks of centuries of fortitude to the elements. "A coromandel screen coming to life" is the phrase of Mr. Mark Daniels, noted architect of California.

Imposing tiled structures which are composites of Imperial palaces will nestle amidst fragrant pines and drooping willows. A tall pagoda, overlooking the entire ground, will have one floor each devoted to an aspect of Chinese civilization, such as jade carvings, rare paintings, ceramics, examples of Chinese inventions, textiles, literature, etc. There will also be a temple interior, authentic to the smallest detail.

Classic Drama and the Court of Fortune

For the theater lovers, exquisitely designed playhouses will give a number of

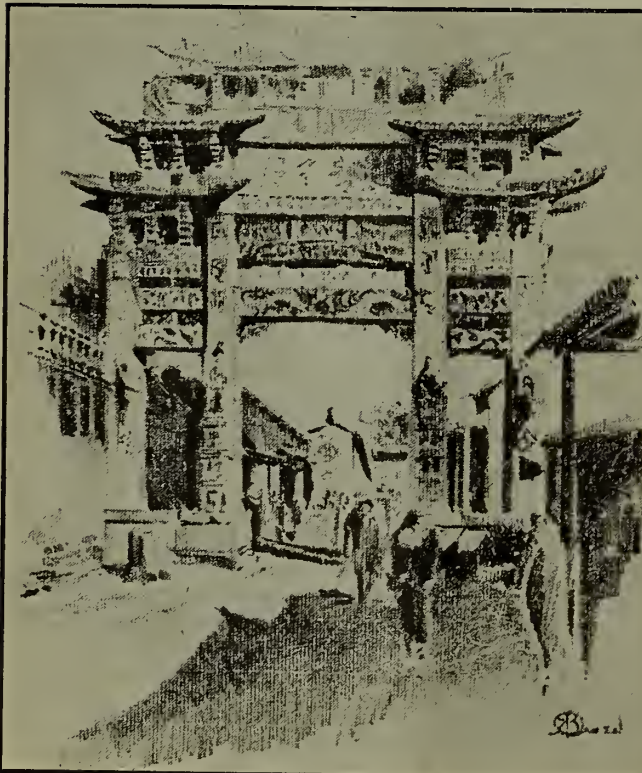
plays and spectacles which are Chinese in character. Actors and musicians from Canton will present the classic Chinese drama of old. A bevy of Chinese beauties will put on dance and song programs. A shadow puppet troupe will compete with modern talkies from a major Chinese studio.

A Court of Fortune, close to the theaters, is composed of booths and pavilions for such distinctively Chinese games of amusement as archery, wingo, bean guessing, penny rolling, turtle races, etc. In addition, there will be spectacles, exhibits, fortune telling, etc.

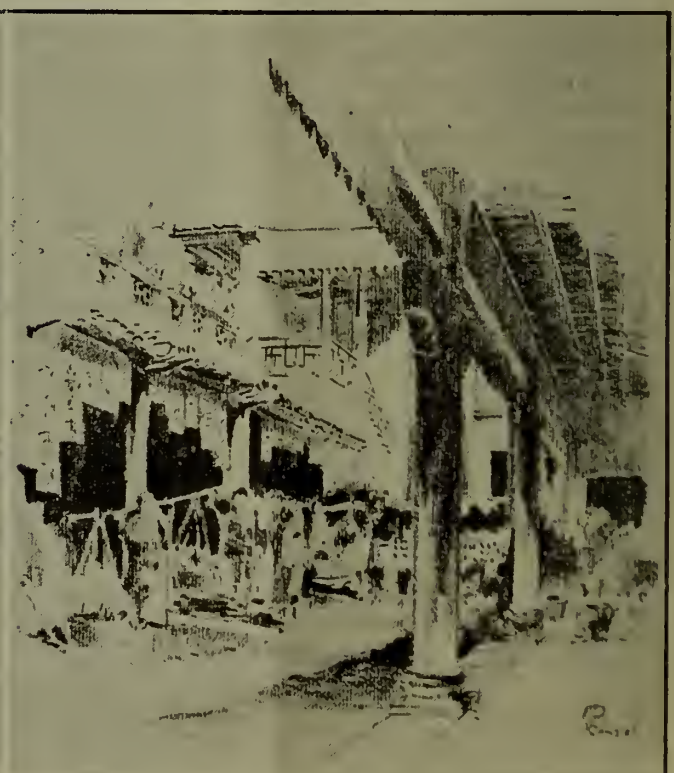
Cafes and Bazaars

A dance pavilion of gracious red lacquered columns and green tiled roof is matched by three companion edifices equally ambitious in construction. A fortune will be spent in creating a Cocktail Cafe of pure luxury. This lounge stands within call of the Court of Fortune, the Tea Pavilion, the Cafe proper, and the Dance Pavilion.

A two-storied cafe will include a spacious roof deck and a banquet hall for special occasions. The Tea Pavilion is a trim ornamental structure where one may have tea, dainties, and fountain service. There will also be a lawn for

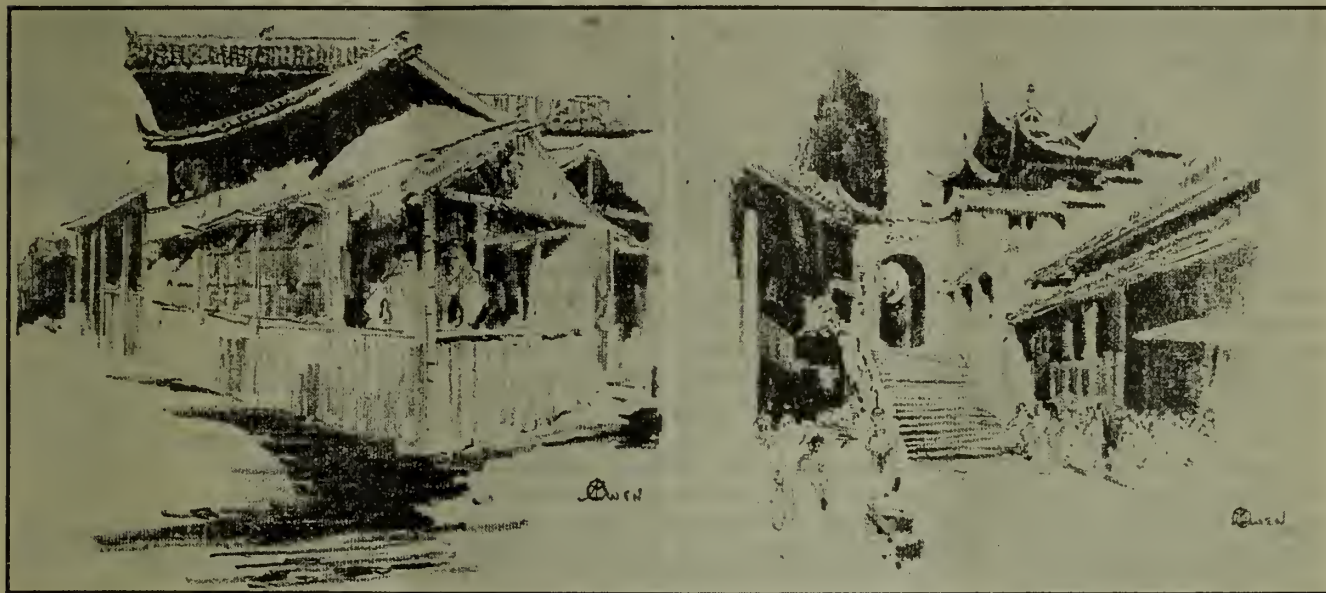


(Left) Entrance to China Garden—a Pailou.



(Right) Shops and Bazaars; Veranda of Cocktail Cafe at Right.

CHINATOWNIA



(Left) Handicraft Shop in Rustic Village Section.

(Right) Terraced Landscape; Temple in Background.

those who wish to sip tea out of doors.

Exclusive Shops and Bazaars

An arcade of dainty shops will sell such exclusive imported products as silk, rare incense and candles, fancy slippers, curios, porcelains, carvings, and souvenirs. There will be ten such shops, including a bazaar which will carry goods not covered by the exclusive shops. Only ten such shops will be erected so that all will have a chance to do a large volume of business. As these shops are small some merchants are planning to take several at a time.

A Rustic Village

A section of the ground will be converted into a unique "Good Earth Village," with many aspects of Chinese farm life in actual operation, such as the harvesting of grains, raising of transplanted vegetables, rearing of water buffalos, irrigation with picturesque water wheels, etc. This is truly an educational feature of the China Garden and constitutes one of the ten free exhibits open to the public.

A stage in an open court gives free shows daily, such as juggling, acrobatics, magic, lion dance, sword fights, etc.

The village will also include a market of rustic shops which sell such made-on-the-spot handicrafts as jewelry, lanterns, rattan work, carpentry, carvings, etc.; also a few booths to make and sell such

delicacies as "chasiu-bau" (barbequed pork buns) and sweets. These rustic shops constitute another picturesque aspect of the China Garden.

Organization of the China Garden

An organization, the Chinese Factors, is incorporated in the State of California with a capitalization of \$250,000 so that all Chinese individuals or firms may participate under one coordinated plan within the China Garden. Experts in finance, showmanship, architecture, publicity, and business management are employed by the Corporation, and subscribers are entitled to consultation.

Elaborate entertainment will be staged near the entrance to draw in visitors, estimated at from five to ten millions for the China Garden. Within the China Garden there will be additional free shows, free dancing, and ten free exhibits. Said one of the officials, "The China Garden will go down in Exposition history as the first private Chinese entry on an imposing scale. Heretofore, Chinese concessions ran under immense handicaps, lacking as they do modern cooperative organization, knowledge of Western psychology, showmanship, and central theme. We are working day and night to perfect our plan so that all participants will have a chance to earn some money. We hope that the China Garden will be a stepping stone for industrious young men and women in our community."

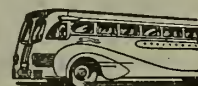
SIX COMPANIES BUILDING FINISHED

Salinas, Calif.—The Chinese population here can now boast of a Six Companies of their own. More than a year ago they started a campaign to raise funds for such a building which would also be their Chinese school. Last month the building was completed and the Chinese school was opened amidst solemn ceremonies.

It is harder to be poor without murmuring than to be rich without arrogance.—Confucius.

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GREYHOUND

CHINATOWNIA

PEACE—

A CHINATOWN SKETCH

By CONSTANCE W. CAMP

The tapering fingers of the afternoon sun, poking through the splintered slats of Ling Tong's medicine shop, etched criss-cross patterns on the cracked concrete floor.

Uneven rows of dust-covered bottles stood on the narrow shelves above the creaky old bench on which Ling sat hunched over like a half-filled sack of rice. A pair of thick-lensed spectacles, the kind he sold with the eye liquid for twenty-five cents, straddled unsteadily on the end of his flat stubby nose.

"Japanese Air Raiders Bomb Canton." The Chinese paper, clutched tightly between the knotted hands, trembled noiselessly. Canton was the big city in Ling's native province of Kwangtung . . . his home lay in a little village near the great city. The almond brown eyes, moving quickly up and down, pierced the columns of printed characters.

Surely the enemy would not dare to desecrate his native hearth, Ling thought. Yes . . . the paper said it had been done. His mind darted back to the home of his boyhood days . . . the bamboo hut in the dirty narrow alley . . . his father, a poor farmer; his mother, the patient burden bearer for a family of ten . . . little brothers and sisters, living in huts of their own now; the ducks and pigs; cats and dogs, clattering up the bunks and mud floors with their noisy broods and mangy litters. No one was left in the old hut now but his parents, Ling mused.

With the claw-like nail of his little finger, Ling scratched the thin bunch of hairs on his flabby chin. His father and mother, he figured, must be very old now . . . much too old to leave the village across the sea and come to San Francisco. Ling knew that they were proud of their firstborn and he longed to show them the shop he owned with its shelves and shelves of queer shaped bottles and boxes filled with potent liquids and powders.

An invisible veil of loneliness spread over the yellow corrugated face. Ling wondered what the old people were doing today in the little village ten thousand miles away. The bamboo hut that he had helped to build . . . so frail a strong gust of wind would topple it to the ground. If a bomb should . . . if it

already had. . . . No, he reasoned, the air raiders would pick out the big stone buildings where the government bosses lived.

"Bombs are dropping like hailstones from the sky . . . blowing into bits everything they hit." Ling shoved the glasses till they pressed tight against his bulging lids. "Innocent women and children have no chance of escape from the hellish fury of the sky raiders. Men are butchered like pigs . . . the enemy takes no prisoners . . . even defenseless villages are blasted without warning of any kind," the paper said.

The vacant stare, in the beady eyes that lay almost concealed behind thick, narrow lids, gave no sign of emotion nor interest in anything in the vicinity of the medicine shop on Grant avenue. Fluttering noisily, the paper dropped through the outspread knees of the old man onto the cracked floor.

"Hey, there, wake up, old one!" The pounding fist of a customer on the rough board counter resounded loudly through the rickety shack. "Come on, shake yourself, O sleepy son of a green dragon . . . or don't you want to sell me a box of snake powder today? Well, weasel, go on and sleep. . . . I can get better medicine for fewer pennies across the street at Suey Chop's . . . you can sleep on FOREVER for all I care. . . ."

Ling Tong, the old shriveled medicine man sat motionless . . . hunched over like a half-filled sack of rice. He had gone to sleep . . . FOREVER!

THE FIRE DRILL A SKETCH

By EARLE ENNIS

(The following humorous sketch, which may be aptly subtitled, "Or What Happened to the Chinese Laundryman's Washing," is reprinted from the S. F. Chronicle. Mr. Ennis conducts a daily column in the Chronicle under the title "Smoke Rings," and occasionally he jots down observations or little stories he has heard about the California Chinese. The title of the following piece is ours and is written in Mr. Ennis' typically leisurely style and humorous vein. We hope you will enjoy it, as we did.—Editor)

Across the roof tops we saw a wash swing on a line the other day and it recalled to us a fire drill we saw in a small California town several years ago. The town had a hand engine—one that

was pulled by a rope and pumped by sidebars on which the volunteer fire department jerked.

Once a year, on the Fourth of July, the engine was brought out and a fire drill held. This went on for years. This particular Fourth we happened to be in town, so we attended the fire drill with a camera.

As every fire chief knows, when there is a fire drill, water has to be squirted, and it has to be squirted somewhere. In a small town with stores along the main street, there aren't many merchants who are willing to have their stock soaked down to please the fire chief. But in this town, there was a solution—a Chinese laundry.

The drill was pulled off at noon. The engine maneuvered into place in front of the laundry. A lone Chinese, tilted back in a chair, smoking in the sun out front, gave a scream and ran for the inside, his slippers flapping. He knew what was coming.

The chief raised his arm, the citizens yanked on the sidebars, and a stream of water rose, struck the front of the Chinese laundry, soaked the interior, climbed, went over the upper coping and spread in a drenching fan over the roof of the laundry. As everybody knows, a Chinese always dries his clothes on the roof.

What everybody forgot was that that particular year the Fourth fell on Saturday. And when the fire drill was ended, the town wash was ruined, and there wasn't a dry shirt in the place for Sunday and church. And the women of the village rose en masse and almost lynched the unfortunate fire chief who wasn't married and therefore was not up on domestic problems.

We never see a line of clothes swinging on a roof that we don't recall that tragic Saturday.

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CHINATOWNIA

CHINESE GIRDLE FOR
SECOND RELIEF CAMPAIGN

San Francisco—Having filled its first refugee relief quota of \$1,500,000 (Chinese) two months ago, the China War Relief Association of America, organized only three months to date, launched its second relief campaign recently. The quota this time was set at \$2,000,000 Chinese, with the time limit at five months.

Signal for the launching of the second campaign was a parade through Chinatown on November 27, with 300 men and women campaign volunteers and an equal number of school pupils participating. Leading the parade were B. S. Fong, chairman of the War Relief association, Consul General Hon. C. C. Huang, and several members and officials of the Kuomintang in China, Chen You-foon, Dr. Kalfred Lum, and Liu Wei-chi. Banners and placards carried high by the marching pupils of several schools blazoned such messages as: "Voluntary Giving to Save the Nation"; "Racial Freedom and Liberty Forever!"; "Military Resistance to the End!" and so forth. The patriotic spirit of the community was well stirred by this demonstration.

The WRA hopes to fill its second quota well ahead of schedule by an intensive campaign, using to the limit the facilities of the five native language dailies published here to reach the Chinese in every part of California. Donations from Americans are welcome, announced chairman B. S. Fong. He stated that during the past two months large and small contributions from American friends had been mailed in, one giving as much as \$500.

Over 200 men volunteers, divided into a dozen divisions, are daily canvassing the community and the Bay region for contributions. Every adult working person is expected to help to the minimum extent of U. S. \$30—and more if possible—which has been set as the equivalent of \$100 Chinese, regardless of daily foreign exchange fluctuation. Six divisions of women volunteers totaling 54 persons are reaching the women population of the community. Total donations of whatever amount may be paid outright or by regular installment.

Beside this current relief campaign the WRA has appropriated a sum previously raised to purchase enough material with which to make 10,000 inner garments for the wounded soldiers in the various war (See WAR RELIEF, p. 23, col. 3)



S. F. Chinatown was treated to its first war relief fund parade when the China War Relief association launched its second relief campaign Nov. 27, with 700 marching feet. The top picture shows girls of the Chung Wah school getting ready to march in front of the Chinese Six Companies; the middle shows a few of the parade leaders. From right to left they are: B. S. Fong, chairman of the W. R. A.; Consul General C. C. Huang; Chen Yau-foon, special commissioner of Overseas Chinese Affairs; and Dr. Kalfred D. Lum, Kuomintang central executive committee member. The lower scene shows a unit of the paraders turning from Kearny up Washington street.

CHINATOWNIA

DONG KINGMAN WINS ART PRIZE

San Francisco—At the recent Oakland Art Gallery's fifth annual Exhibition of watercolors, pastels, drawings, and prints, the first prize of \$50 was awarded to a watercolor by Dong Kingman, 26-year-old San Francisco artist, whose work was adjudged the best in the collection. The winning watercolor was titled simply as "Picture No. 101." By virtue of winning this award Dong becomes the Oakland Gallery's Guest of Honor (for watercolor) for the year 1937-38 and will also hold an exhibition of his work during the year following the receipt of the award.

An industrious painter, Dong Kingman participated in two other recent exhibitions in San Francisco. His work was conspicuous in the second annual exhibition of watercolors sponsored by the S. F. Art association at the S. F. Museum of Art. At the same time his bright and some times brilliantly executed pictures also adorn the exhibition of representative work done on the Federal Art project at the M. H. de Young museum. The exhibition included watercolors, oils, murals, mosaics, and sculpture, but Dong Kingman's works helped make the watercolor division stand out.

Art critic Alfred Frankenstein of the S. F. Chronicle, after viewing both exhibitions, had nothing but praise for Dong. Wrote he: "The young San Francisco Chinese expresses a real per-

sonality in everything he does. His line is as bold and swift as Chinese lettering, but he has learned (as some of his Oriental conferees from Los Angeles unfortunately have not) that imitation of the Chinese methods in which he was trained will not do in the modern Occidental world. His style is vigorous, curative, highly simplified, but true to the San Francisco hills and docks which he paints. No one else in the show . . . splash light on paper so brilliantly.

"Dong Kingman is bold, free, and joyous as always. He paints with soaked light. He is San Francisco's A No. 1 watercolorist at the present moment."

Two years ago Dong Kingman was comparatively unknown in this city's art circles. Since then, however, his works have appeared in practically every public exhibition, big or small. Last year he won the first prize for watercolor at the S. F. Art Association's annual exhibition. (Chinese Digest, January, 1937)

FIRE RUINS WALNUT GROVE

Walnut Grove, Calif.—A fire of undetermined origin reduced to smoldering ruins about 100 buildings in the Chinese quarters of this town early in the morning of November 9. Of the several hundred Chinese fruit orchard and farm operators and laborers, four perished in the flames, burned beyond recognition.

The buildings, mostly of light frame

construction with corrugated iron roofs, collapsed in flaming ruins before fire fighters could reach the scene. A total of 500 residents, including the Chinese, were made homeless, and property damage was estimated at from \$150,000 to \$250,000.

At a mass meeting of the Chinese refugees several hours later, held at Locke, a town one mile north, the four Chinese dead were found to be: Lee Yuen Sing, 59 (Toyshan); Quock Ng, 70 (Chungshan); Lew Ling, 50, (Chungshan); and Pang Kah Siu, 50, (Toyshan).

Many of the homeless Chinese were temporarily quartered in a school building, and emergency soup kitchens were set up to feed them by the more fortunate residents of the town. Within 48 hours Chinese fraternal, district, and clan organizations in San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, and other cities sent messages of sympathy, accompanied by many contributions for their relief. Several large organizations even dispatched representatives to inquire into the situation of the destitute Chinese in order to find practical means of aiding them.

"Sociological Data" interprets for you the cultural and social changes and their meaning in the life of present-day Chinese in America.



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CHINATOWNIA

MARITIME FEDERATION CALLS BOYCOTT MEET

San Francisco—A conference to initiate a Japanese goods boycott, called under the auspices of the Maritime federation, District Council No. 2, was held November 7. The meeting was held in Chinatown, in the Chinese Native Sons' hall. Present were delegates from 33 A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions, 24 fraternal organizations, and observers from 6 other unions.

One Chinese labor group, the Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, was among the unions represented, while seven Chinese fraternal organizations also sent delegates. These included the Cathay Post of the American Legion, Chinese Aviation Mechanical Training club, Federation of Chinese clubs, Chinese Mutual Aid association, Chinese National Salvation association, Chinese Branch, Internal Worker's order, and the Youth Knowledge association.

Out of this conference was organized the United Committee for Boycott Against Japan. The Conference unanimously favored an embargo against Japanese goods, and called on all Maritime workers for cooperation to effect such a program by refusing to load or unload goods to and from Japan. Plans were discussed to call on the general public not to buy Japanese goods, especially toys and novelties during the Christmas season, and to persuade merchants not to handle any.

A permanent boycott committee was chosen, consisting of one delegate from each union, one delegate from the American League Against War and Fascism (to represent all fraternal organizations), one delegate from the Women's Auxiliaries, and one delegate to represent Chinese organizations. For the latter, choice fell on Benjamin Fee, member of the Chinese National Salvation association.

The boycott committee is now actively engaged in distributing placards calling for support of their program, and sending speakers to explain its aims to various labor and fraternal groups throughout the city. E. Clark, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union 1-10, is president of the United Committee for Boycott Against Japan.

"The Chinatownia Roams Around" gives you short, swift and sprightly pictures as to how our younger generation Chinese work and play.

ACTOR SHOT IN MYSTERY

San Francisco—One evening weeks ago Ma Kim Nung, 29, a leading player in the Mandarin theater Cantonese group, walked out of Trenton place, where he resided, down Jackson, presumably going to the theater for the evening's performance to come in an hour.

As he neared narrow James alley suddenly a gun barked, spitting flame. Ma Kim Nung stopped in his tracks, spun, and fell to the sidewalk, a bullet in his back. The mysterious assailant threw his gun in the alley and vanished into the night.

When the Chinatown squad arrived the wounded actor was quickly carried to the Harbor Emergency Hospital. A .32 caliber revolver, the same with which the actor was shot, was found in the alley, one chamber empty. Several bystanders witnessed the shooting but none could identify the assailant.

At the hospital two actresses from his troupe visited Ma as soon as they heard he had been shot. Neither of them, Wong San Suet Mui and Fong Shuet Har, could shed any light on the mysterious shooting. And the wounded actor, questioned by authorities regarding possible enemies, said he had none. "I cannot conscientiously say who shot me at this time," was all he would vouchsafe.

Ma Kim Nung came to the Mandarin theater less than a year ago from China, and has been playing regularly here ever since.

SILK STOCKINGS

New York—Many girls in Chinatown here are wearing cotton instead of silk stockings, and also rayon and lisle products. It's all a part of the "Boycott Japanese Goods" movement which is going so strong that the boys have resolved not to speak to girls who continue to wear silk products.—S. C.

SEASON'S

GREETINGS

To my many good friends
of the Chinese Community

ANGELO J. ROSSI

Mayor of San Francisco

HAWAIIAN CHINESE START ENGLISH WEEKLY

Honolulu, T.H.—The Hawaiian Chinese Journal, a weekly newspaper in English but edited and managed by Hawaiian born Chinese, made its initial appearance here November 12, coincident with the seventy-first birthday of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, founder of the Chinese Republic and himself a resident of Honolulu for many years when he was a boy. It is believed to be the first newspaper of its kind among the Chinese here.

The first issue of the journal contained 12 pages. The layout is that of a regular daily newspaper, but without headlines. Each page carries 5 columns and the size of the page is approximately 11½ by 16 inches. The editor is William Lee, and Chock Lun is manager. The latter is publisher of the bilingual Hawaiian Chinese Annual of the Overseas Penman club of Honolulu.

On the masthead of the Hawaiian Chinese Journal appears this subtitle: "The Voice of 27,000 Chinese." In its introductory editorial it declared its general purpose. Excerpts: "The Chinese community, 27,000 strong, needs a voice, a paper that will speak for us. We need a paper that will present our beliefs and wishes before the larger Hawaiian community."

"The Chinese community also needs a paper that will stand for the best ideals of the group. One that will boost worthy community projects and will sound a warning against forces that work against the best interests of the group."

"This community voice must be English. Out of the 27,657 Chinese in Hawaii, only 4,411 are aliens. All the others, 23,246, were born in Hawaii and read English more naturally and more fluently. The voice of the Chinese in Hawaii must be English."

The first number of the Hawaiian Chinese Journal carried five editorials, 36 Hawaiian Chinese news items, a short biographical sketch of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, one Sino-Japanese war item, and two columns called "Wee Lee See," and "Seen in Chinatown."

CHINESE UNEMPLOYED

San Francisco—It has been estimated that about 700 Chinese in this city handed in their names to the National Unemployment census conducted Nov. 15 to 20.

CHINATOWNIA

HEALTH DEPT. TAKES ACTION TO VACATE CONDEMNED CHINATOWN BUILDING

San Francisco—Last month scores of Chinatown families living at 730 Jackson street, in the midst of the Chinese community, scurried to find new homes to move to. Reason was: on July 6, after many previous postponements, a condemnation hearing on this particular tenement building was held before Dr. J. C. Geiger, city public health director. At that time it was decided that the owner of this building was to be given 90 days in which to make necessary improvements so that the place might meet the minimum requirements of the housing laws. (See Chinese Digest, August, 1937, p. 3.)

The ninety-day period was up in October, but no action was taken to improve the building. Thereupon, last month the Department of Public Health waited no longer, took action, and ordered that all tenants at 730 Jackson must vacate by December 6.

The condemnation of this building is the health department's first move to effect better housing in Chinatown by forcing the tenants to vacate unless its owner makes the needed improvements

to comply with health and housing laws. At least four other tenement buildings in the Chinese community have also been condemned, but whether the tenants in those places will be ordered to vacate or not is not known. Housing congestion in Chinatown and reluctance of building operators outside of the community to rent their places to Chinese have created a complicated housing problem. Social and welfare workers in the community are watching the health department's future course of action in regard to the problem with great interest.

Meantime the city is agitating for a share of the Federal housing authority funds with which to start low-cost housing projects here for low income families. It was thought that the correction of poor housing in San Francisco cannot be accomplished without federal government aid.

According to Homer P. Thyle, the health department's chief housing inspector, low-cost housing would solve many health and sanitary problems as well as over-crowding in Chinatown and also remove the community's desire to shift quarters to other areas in the city.

"Low-cost housing in Chinatown," said Mr. Thyle, "would not only mean clearance of one of the areas nearest ap-

proaching a San Francisco 'slum,' . . . it would remove the necessity for enlargement of the Chinese quarter.

"Overcrowding, and the filth resulting, is forcing the Chinese to move, to expand their limited area. Low-cost housing, following clearance of the present structures, would end overcrowding, remove the filth and with it the impulse to shift quarters."

In Mr. Thyle's opinion, low-cost housing is inevitable in Chinatown. How it will come about, however, is still a question.

24-YEAR-OLD CHINESE ADMITTED TO BAR

San Francisco—With the sponsorship of John L. McNab, local attorney and Republican leader, William J. Gintjee, 24, of Alameda, was admitted to the Federal bar recently, thus adding to the rank of a growing list of practicing Chinese lawyers in the country. The youth was sworn in before Federal Judge Roche. He is a graduate of the Oakland law college.

Upon admittance to the bar, Gintjee joined McNab's staff. The latter is well known to the Chinese community because he is official legal adviser to the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (Six Companies) here.

QUALITY WILL ALWAYS

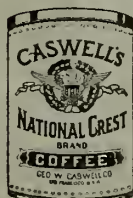
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CHINATOWNIA

N. Y. ART CLUB STARTS PAINTING CLASS

New York City—The Chinese Art club, 175 Canal street, which has sponsored many cultural and art activities among the Chinese here, has recently embarked on another activity which promises to bring out art talent and appreciation of Chinese art among Chinese and Americans alike.

This new activity is the engagement of Miss Yee Ching-chih, professor of Chinese painting at the Shanghai Art college. As instructor of Chinese art, Miss Yee has started a class in Chinese painting at the art club's studios. Classes are being held three times a week, and a limited number of American students may be enrolled.

The Chinese Art club, in announcing this class, said, "This is the first time that such an opportunity to study Chinese art under an experienced native teacher . . . has ever been made possible in New York."

This organization is now in its third year of existence and is about the most active one of its kind in the country. Last June it sponsored the first Chinese children's art exhibition in America which attracted wide attention among American educators and art critics (*CHINESE DIGEST* for July, 1937, p. 13). The club has an annual membership exhibition, sponsors native plays, and opens its studios for cultural gatherings of all kinds. Its present president is Moowee Tiam.

If one strive to treat others as he would be treated by them, he shall not fail to come near the perfect life.—Mencius.

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NEWS FROM ELECTRIC SHADOW LAND

By FRANK TANG

Hollywood Correspondent

After finishing "Daughter of Shanghai," Anna May Wong's next starring vehicle will probably be a story tentatively entitled "Dangerous to Handle," which is taken from the stage play "On the Spot." The versatile Akim Tamiroff will support Miss Wong.

In "Daughter of Shanghai" Miss Wong had as supporting players Philip Ahn (remember for a dandy piece of action in Shirley Temple's "Stowaway"? and Chingwah Lee (Good Earth).

Incidentally, publicity releases from Hollywood always mis-labels Philip Ahn as a Chinese. He is a Korean and his father is an active political agitator working for the freedom of Korea. Unfortunately he was caught by the Japanese some time ago and is now in prison.

"Shanghai Deadline," a first novel by LaSalle Gilman, an active American newspaperman in China, is being prepared for Hollywood production. The story is cast against a background of

CHINESE PLAY COMING TO S. F.

San Francisco—Chinese dramatist S. I. Hsiung's English adaptation of "Lady Precious Stream," the famous play of China which has had extended runs in London and New York, will be the first play of the New Year to open at the Curran theater. The date is set for January 3. The costumes for this play were designed by Mei Lan-Fang, China's greatest actor, and are valued at \$25,000.

Shanghai newspaperman life, with a phlegmatic Chinese news reporter thrown in for good measure. This part may be played by Keye Luke. If so, he ought to make a hit or something out of it.

Speaking of Keye Luke, here's something Hollywood reporter Paul Harrison recently told about him: Keye usually has his lunches at the press table of his studio restaurant. One day he came in after a week's absence from the studio and someone asked where he had been.

Keye glanced furtively around him and then whispered: "I'm a fugitive from a Chan gang!"

"The Adventures of Marco Polo," starring Gary Cooper, was unsatisfactory to Samuel Goldwyn after he had previewed it. And now there are talks of doing retakes.

It is being rumored that M.G.M. may do a sequel of the "Good Earth."

Anna May Wong's sister, Liu Heung (Fragrant Willow) had a nice job in Shanghai when the present Sino-Japanese tussle broke all over the place. Now she's back and living with Anna May for the time being.

NURSERY CHILDREN GET TURKEY

In the last issue of the Chinese Digest an SOS was sent out in behalf of the Chinese Nursery school for a nice, fat turkey so that the nursery youngsters might celebrate Thanksgiving as everybody else would be doing on that day.

The nursery did not have to wait long for a Good Samaritan to answer their call. In fact, two Samaritans responded. Mr. David Chung of Watsonville, who had donated a trukey to the nursery the year before, came to the rescue again. Another donor from Menlo park, who prefers to remain anonymous, likewise answered the turkey call. For good measure he also donated some walnuts.

To these two donors, who helped to make the nursery school youngsters' Thanksgiving a real cause for heartfelt thankfulness, all appreciation from the Chinese Digest and gratitude from the Chinese Nursery for two good deeds of the year.

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CHINATOWNIA

AH POK, HERMIT OF THE HILLS

Marysville, Calif.—One day last month Ah Pok—nobody seemed to know his honorable clan name, an aged celestial who has seen some 85 summers, came down to Marysville from his hills in the La Porte country to attend to a very personal matter. It was said that this was Ah Pok's first journey out of the mountains in twenty-one years, and even then he would not have left his home if he did not have a bad carbuncle and needed treatment. So he came down to Marysville, this old Chinese miner, with his hat worn at the wrong angle, his antique pipe, and a child's smile on his wrinkled, weather-beaten face.

Ah Pok the miner came to town with the local mail contractor. When he saw a locomotive at Honcut he gaped at it as though he had never seen such an iron snorting monster in his life. Perhaps he hadn't, though this was not quite probable.

Anyway, of certainty he never saw a motion picture. So an old friend named Lee Sing took him to his first picture show, though both of them together did not know enough English to follow the dialogue.

But when newsreels of the Sino-Japanese war in Shanghai were shown, Ah Pok didn't need any knowledge of English to tell him what *that* was all about. Ah Pok at his age was the mildest of men, but when he saw what the Japanese were doing to his countrymen, when he saw the bodies of Chinese men and women bombed and mangled and torn to so many pieces, they almost had to tie

him. He not only got violent but also verbally vituperative.

"To hell with Japs," Ah Pok told his mail contractor friend the next day.

When Ah Pok came to California no one knows. If you ask him or any old Chinese who knows him all the answer you get is, "Oh, many, many decades." Possibly he may have come here in the early sixties, or even the fifties.

This celestial of La Porte hasn't much of a memory now. He has almost forgotten his native tongue since he has no countrymen living near him in the hills. His English is poor, but like a Cantonese in any part of the world, Ah Pok just knows enough of this alien language to comprehend others and to make himself understood. His use of English grammar is absolutely unessential.

Ah Pok used to have a partner but he died years ago. At that time Bill Pike, Terry Riley, and other friends of the two miners gave Ah Pok's partner a big funeral. Ah Pok was so pleased with it that he delegated Pike to do the same honors for him when his appointed time comes.

But so far Ah Pok's spirit shows no sign of being the least weary of the world. After three days at Marysville he went back to his hills, where everything is more peaceful. He is a community charge at La Porte. He has everything he wants, which is very little. He is therefore perfectly satisfied and happy. . . . W. H.

HAWAIIAN CHINESE CONTRIBUTES TO BOOK

Honolulu, T. H.—Kum Pui Lai, a social worker in the territorial board of public welfare, and English editor of the "Chinese in Hawaii" and the Hawaiian Chinese Annual, is the author of a chapter on Hawaiian Minority Groups in a recently published book entitled "Our Racial and National Minorities." This volume of 877 pages is edited by Dr. Francis J. Brown and Joseph A. Roucek and is published by Prentiss-Hall, Inc., New York.

In his chapter Mr. Lai first gives a short summary of the history of the Hawaiian islands. Then he points out that the minority groups here include Hawaiians, part Hawaiians, Chinese, Portuguese, Koreans, and Puerto Ricans. The social, educational, and political problems

of these six groups are similar in many respects because they have been molded from a uniform educational pattern, according to the author.

Mr. Lai concludes his contribution with an analysis of the various problems that face Hawaii due to the synthesis of a neo-Hawaiian culture and the amalgamation of many races resulting from interracial marriages.

An expert in the sociological problems and changes in Hawaii, Kum Pui Lai is a graduate of the University of Hawaii and served as a fellow in the department of sociology there for some time. He edited the first two volumes of Social Process in Hawaii.

Another chapter in the book that is of interest to Chinese is a study on the Chinese American by Dr. Albert W. Palmer, president of the Chicago Theological seminary. Dealing with familiar material he said that the second and third generation Chinese are far more American than they themselves ever realized. In Hawaii this Americanization has been practically completed.

S. F. CHINESE REPRESENTED IN PEACE CONGRESS

San Francisco—Benjamin Fee, member of the National Salvation association, represented the local Chinese at the People's Congress for Democracy and Peace, sponsored by the American League Against War and Fascism recently held at Pittsburgh, Pa., from Nov. 26 to 28.

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CHINATOWNIA

THE CHINATOWNIAN

Roams Around

By H. K. WONG

Thanksgiving has come and gone, and now Christmas is just around the corner . . . so this column sends you its early season's good wishes. . . .

A war relief benefit Rice Bowl football game has been arranged between the L. A. and the S. F. Chinese . . . the first game will be played down south this month and the second next month in S. F. . . . The L. A. team, which has been playing together for the past two years and has been winning all its tilts this season, is a heavy favorite to win. Its strong line and fleet backs will be hard for the S. F. boys to handle. However, the latter are being coached by Bill Fisher, St. Mary's All-American guard, and so their hopes are high. . . .

Cal won the Big Game against Stanford this year and the Chinese students of both universities had their Big Game dance after the event. . . . The affair was tip-top in fine music and good fun . . . but one sad thing occurred: *Mable Lee* reported the loss of her fur piece. . . . It has not been located yet and we are asked to broadcast this fact. If anyone finds it or has any idea where it may be, kindly communicate with the Digest.

As a result of losing a Big Game bet *Ed Mar* had to treat *Hing Lee* to all he could eat at a sitting. *Ed* found himself broke after the pay-off and *Hing* four and one half pounds heavier!

The L. A. Polytechnic Chinese Alumni association held its third anniversary party and installation Nov. 5. The new prexy is *Billy Lew*, with *Lillian Woo* as secretary and *Mary Tom*, treasurer.

Edward "Colday" Leong and *Marjorie Koe* picked on a sunny Saturday afternoon (at 3 to be exact) to get married at Vancouver. *George Koe* was best man and *Mrs. James Wong* matron of honor. Congrats to you two!

With members from 30 organizations of young people working hard to put it over, the Federation of Chinese Clubs' Mammoth Dragon dance was a grand success. The huge crowd overflowed the ballroom, jammed the basement, and packed the balcony . . . but they had fun and entertainment a-plenty. The FCC's baseball benefit turned out quite well, too. The games lasted till way

past midnite and wound up with the fog rolling over the stadium thick and fast. *Wa Sung* downed the Seals AA, the Dragonettes chased out the S. F. All Stars, and the Oakland Chinese Center took an easy game from the S. F. Chinese Merchants. *Al Bowen*, tall handsome pitcher of the winning *Wa Sung* team is the only Chinese in the Pacific Coast Baseball League He also coaches young *Alfred Wong*, who starred at bat and in the field with breath-taking catches. *Wong* played with the Oakland American Legion baseball team which toured the country . . . and also made the Oakland All Star team. . . . Another classy player is *Key Chinn*, second sacker of the *Wa Sung* boys, and also an All Star man The most ardent rooter in the whole grandstand was *Edna Hing*, ably supported by *Rosie* and *Emily Hing*. It happened that she's *Mrs. Al Bowen*! She sighed and yelled and whooped. And did you hear her when the game was 3 and 2 on a dangerous hitter? She begged her hubby to "give him that funny one." He did—and fanned the poor fella out!

Modesto's smartest Chinese cafe, The China Clipper, opened the other night, with *Wyman Wong* as manager. *Ruby Foo* was the featured vocal artist, accompanied at the Steinway by nimble-fingered *Ray Chang*.

People here and there: *Margaret Choy* of Crockett is attending Armstrong college in Berkeley and is the secretary-treasurer of the Chinese student club. . . . *Bernice Lam* and *Frank Sam*, U. of Nevada grads, were recently married—at St. Paul's church in Hongkong These two were former "greats" in local tennis circles. . . . *John Tseng*, the roly-poly rambler of tennisdom here in S. F. not long ago, now swings his racket in Kowloon, Hongkong, China . . . in shorts too! . . . The war stopped his intended tour of the motherland *Arthur Lum* is back with us after attending Yenching university in Peiping. Thus we regain one of our former high ranking tennis stars. Art was men's singles champ in 1932 Back here from China, where he studied at Lingnan, is *Frank Eng*. He will be heading for Watsonville.

Rosemary Lam, Cal Aggie grad, is doing research work for the government in Kiangsi *Norman Koe* returned recently to the West Coast after

a year in N. Y. . . . He passed thru New Orleans and thinks it's a "hot spot." . . .

Oakland's newest girls' club is the Young Chinese Auxiliary affiliated with the Young Chinese A. A. The boys gave a dinner for the girls as formal acceptance of the club. Prexy of the Auxiliary is *Jane Lowe*, with *Phyllis Soo Hoo* as secretary and *Ida Lowe*, treasurer. . . .

Marjorie Lew Kay, and *Tom* and *Nellie Tang* are among many Seattle Chinese who recently returned from China because of the war

The top team of the U. of Washington intramurals is none other than the Chinese students basketball team How are you all doing, Deadeyes? . . . Seattle's Cathay, Art, Pagoda, and Girls athletic clubs joined hands to sponsor a benefit skating party *May Sing*, U. of Washington journalism student and CD newsgetter, was a winner in an essay contest on the Sino-Japanese situation recently

CD correspondent *Sophia Chu* in N. Y. said the *Ging Hawk* club there held a tea benefit and Thanksgiving dance recently. At the latter affair many hand-holding couples were spotted The *Jeune Doc* girls are working up a bazaar for more war relief funds, while the local Kuomintang and the *Quon Oy* club have scheduled two benefit Chinese operas

(See CHINATOWNIAN, p. 22, col. 1)

CHINESE GIRLS STUDY BEAUTY CULTURE

The California School of Beauty Culture, 908 Market street, has opened a new field of profession for our girls. Throughout the country hundreds of graduates of this school are either opening up business for themselves or accepting positions in the field of Beauty Culture, a profession growing more remunerative each year.

Progressive and ambitious American born Chinese girls are turning to this profession as a means of a secure future. At present attending the school are the Misses *Edith Ching*, *Laura Chang*, and *Lillian Liu*.

They hail from Honolulu. Two other Chinese students, *Helen Wong* and *Frances Shinn*, are San Franciscans.

These girls are showing wisdom and foresight in preparing for a future in this growing profession.—ADVT.

S P O R T S

SPORTS GLIMPSES

By DAVISSON LEE

UNDEFEATED SO FAR

Chinatown should be proud to know that it has a football team whose record is unmarred so far this season. It is a lightweight team which averages 112 and is coached by Edwin "Bing" Dong. Bing is a former star halfback at Lick and knows his football. He has taught his team every fundamental, even to a razzle dazzle shift.

The team is called the Unknown Packers and plays wearing masks. Their hardest game thus far was with Oakland, where they had to come from behind and scored two touchdowns to win. Now they are looking forward to the preliminary of the forthcoming Rice Bowl. They are also working hard to raise money for uniforms.

Their record to date:

Civic Center	36 to 0
California Packers	1 to 0
Organized Boys Club	33 to 0
Chung Wah	19 to 7
Oakland Chinese	12 to 8

Games to be played: Ross Park, Hip Wo, and Chung Mei Home.

BASEBALL

Oakland can rightfully claim to be the home of baseball, at least for the Chinese community. They won three out of three games Nov. 12, at Seal's stadium, when they played for the benefit of war refugee relief under the sponsorship of the Federation of Chinese clubs. The final scores read:

Wai Sung 8, Seals A. A. 7
Dragonettes 7, S. F. All Stars 4
Chinese Center 9, Chinese Merchants 2

The Wa Sung gathered their eight runs in the early innings and knocked two pitchers out of the box. There was no relief needed for iron man Al Bowen, who pitched the entire game. Spectacular catches were made by the center fielder.

The Seals started a belated rally in the sixth, falling short at five runs. They added a tally in the eighth and ninth but could not quite make the grade.

The Dragonettes received a gift of four runs in the second inning when the All Star pitcher walked 7 players, thereby forcing in the four runs.

Gwenlyn Wong, the Dragonettes' pitcher, is a credit to any ball team. She came through in many a tight pinch

such as fanning three straight batters with the bases loaded. Flo Ng did a good job at catching, handling the fast ones with ease.

By playing heads up baseball and cashing in on their opponents' many errors, the Chinese center in the minds of the spectators as to who would emerge victorious. The Merchants scored their only runs late in the last inning.

Credit must be given hard working Frank Chan and Glenn Lym, who officially took charge.

BASKETBALL

The S. F. Wah Ying club will again sponsor the local basketball league this season if there are more than six teams entered, it has announced. Interested parties should get in touch either with Art Hee of the Way Ying club or the writer, care of the Chinese Digest. This is the first call.

BADMINTON

The Chinese Badminton club recently played and defeated the Net 'N Feather club in a close contest. The score was six matches to five.

A return match was scheduled to be played at the Central Y. M. C. A. Dec. 4.

The Hip Wo school football team defeated the Chung Wah eleven by a score of 24 to 0 in their annual contest played at Marina field recently witnessed by over five hundred students of the two schools. The victorious Hip Wo squad is now slated to play the Sacramento Chinese team soon.

A Handicap Tennis Tournament for girls eighteen years of age and under will be sponsored by the Chinese playground during the Christmas vacation period. Trophies for the tournament will be donated by the Peter J. Kalis sport shop.

The Girls' glee club of the Chinese playground will participate in a city-wide Christmas program to be held at the Memorial Opera house Dec. 23, under the auspices of the Recreational commission.

To the good I would be good; to the not-good I would also be good in order to make them good.—Lao Tzu.

GIRLS' BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

With eight teams comprising about 80 girls entered, the first Annual Chinese Girls' Basketball league, sponsored by the Chinese playground, started in full swing Nov. 6. Games are being played every Saturday and the tournament will conclude sometime in December.

The teams entered are from the community's Chinese language school and various girls' clubs, and are divided into Group A and B. In division A the teams are: Chung Wah school, the C. D. A. (Catholic Daughters of America Chinese branch), and the Mei Wah Juniors. In division B the teams are: Baptist Chinese school, C. D. A. Juniors, Epworth League, Hip Wo school, and St. Mary's 8th grade.

In the games played Nov. 6 Chung Wah lost to Mei Wah Juniors by 25 to 8, and the Epworth League lost to Baptist school by 22 to 6; while on Nov. 13 the Mei Wah Juniors lost to C. D. A. by 15 to 12, and Hip Wo lost to the C. D. A. Juniors by 18 to 9.

Awards to the two winning teams will be given Dec. 27.

PANCHEN LAMA DIES

London—The Reuter (British) News Agency reported recently that the Panchen Lama, spiritual ruler of Tibet, had died in western China at the age of 54, after 13 years of exile from birthplace.

The Panchen Lama fled from Tibet in 1924 after differences with his secular superior, the Dalai Lama. When the latter died in December, 1933, the Panchen Lama made preparations to return to Tibet. However, he died before reaching it. (For an account of the Panchen Lama's life see Chinese Digest for Feb. 28, 1936, p. 11).

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CHINATOWNIA

SUN YAT-SEN STATUE

(Continued from p. 5)

release was effected after 12 days. He then toured Europe, studying the political and social institutions everywhere he went. It was during this period that he formulated his "Three Principles of the People" which was later to be the gospel of the Chinese revolution.

In 1899 Dr. Sun returned to Japan, where he had been once before in 1895, and set up headquarters in Tokyo to prepare for the second revolution and recruit adherents to his cause. Shortly after the Boxer rebellion in 1900 he went back to China in disguise to effect another revolutionary coup. Again he was checked. Between then and 1905 he made numerous attempts to gain a military foothold in South China, but failed. In 1905 he made another trip around the world to recruit supporters and obtain money. The Hing Chung Hui was replaced by the Tung Meng Hui.

In 1907 Dr. Sun made a seventh attempt at revolt, but again it did not succeed. An eighth one under General Mingtang, one of his military aids, likewise failed.

In 1909 Dr. Sun made his second trip to America. While in San Francisco he received news that his comrades were attempting to storm Canton. He returned to China immediately and found that his followers had failed in their coup and were discouraged. After some reorganization he returned again to America, his third and last trip here. He was in Denver when the revolution finally succeeded on October 10, 1911.

Dr. Sun hurried back to China by way of England and arrived in Shanghai Dec. 27, 1911. On Jan. 1, 1912, he was made First President of the new Chinese Republic. This office he held for only one and a half months, resigning in favor of Yuan Shih-kai. He died on March 12, 1925, in Peking. His writings include the famous "San Min Chu I" (Three Principles of the People), the "International Development of China," "Plans for National Reconstructions," and "Fundamentals of a National Reconstruction."

CHINATOWNIAN

(Continued from p. 20)

Portland's Wah Kiang club sponsored a Rickshaw ride on Nov. 27 . . . the highlight of the affair was a floor show in which girls and still more girls were

featured . . . And they tell me the "rickshaw" is even better than the "Big Apple." Can you imagine that? Piano numbers by *Jacqueline Wong* shared the spotlight. This young Miss has won several music contests in Oregon and is considered one of the most talented piano students in the state . . . Seattle's girls' basketball team invaded Portland around Thanksgiving . . . Mr. and Mrs. *Jack Chew* (Ling Chan of L. A.) are now residents of Portland. Chew is new manager of the \$ store there. He is a former grid star, while the Missus was on the L. A. Chinese tennis club team . . .

Harding Wong, hair dresser and ranking tennis star, travels 50 miles to play the game every Sunday—from Long Beach to L. A. . . . *Hamilton Gee*, manager of the L. A. Chinese tennis club, resigned recently and *Donald De Bock* is temporarily in his place . . . *Tony June*, captain of the L. A. C. T. C., was a finalist in the State Employees' tournament . . .

Marysville's Chinese population is right in step with other patriotic Chinese communities. There isn't a single person in the whole town who hasn't made a donation of some sort. . . . Boxes and boxes of clothing have been piled high at the Chinese Recreation hall . . . *Ong Tall*, proprietor of the King inn, is leader of the group soliciting relief funds.

The float entered by the Chinese association in Marysville's Armistice Day parade won a second prize. The money will go toward the purchase of drums for the community's newly organized boys' drum corps and for decoration expenses for the benefit dance the Marysville folks are planning. Credit for the float goes to *Monroe* and *Woodrow Jang* and *Henry Yee*. *Monroe Jang*, remembered as the winner of a \$2000 statewide essay contest two years ago, recently returned from China. While in Shanghai waiting for a boat to take him back home he lived at the "Y" in the French Concession for three weeks and saw the city reduced to shambles and all the horrors of war at close range . . .

Ruby Fong of Sac'to is bookkeeping at the Yuba grocery in Marysville. Chinatown there boasts another cocktail bar. It's called Red's Place and features delicious spare-ribs. Manager is *Henry "Red" Leong* . . .

. . . The local war relief campaigners

have thought up a new scheme which will bring material help as well as the season's good cheers to the sick and wounded in China. They are going to print Refugee Relief greeting cards which will be sold at a nickel each. The proceeds as well as the good thought will go straight to the suffering refugees. . . . Isn't that a practical and beautiful thing to do? . . .

Kenneth K. Lee, scholar and musician, is also good at salesmanship, too. . . . He is now salesman extraordinary, trouble shooter, and other things at the recently enlarged Art Company which now graces Grant avenue. Music hath charms, but a good suit will also work wonders, too, is *Kenneth's* new slogan. . . .

The Dragonettes won the championship of the Berkeley Women's Softball league. . . . With speed ball artist *Gwen Wong* as pitcher and *Flo Eng* to catch her portside slants the girls swept through 6 strong teams to win the title. They shut out their last opponent 17 to 0! Here are the champs: *Phyllis Soo Hoo*, s.s.; *Ida Lowe*, r.f.; *Jay Bowen*, s.c.; *Ruth Chew*, 2nd.; *Inez Wong*, l.f.; *Mansie Wong*, 3rd.; *Jane Lowe*, 1st.; *Dora Chew*, c.f.; with *Helen Ng* as substitute and *Fannie Wong* as scorekeeper.

The L. A. Chinese Cinema players benefit dance will be at the Riverside Breakfast club on Jan. 15. . . . Many stars of the movie industry will support the affair. . . . L. A.'s Celestial club's New Year dance will be at the Maccabee Temple on New Year's eve. . . . Also, L. A.'s Chinese Football team will dance on Dec. 4 at the Wilshire Masonic Temple. The proceeds will go toward expenses for their benefit game in S. F.

Prexy Frank Ko reported that Hanford's Chinese Student club benefit dance was a grand success. *Dr. Wm. F. Lee* as M. C. wise-cracked the crowd into a happy mood. . . . Hanford's Chinese girls drill team and the drum corps drew tremendous applause from spectators at Lemoore during their Armistice Day parade.

Consul Sue of Portland spoke on the Sino-Japanese war at a student meeting of the North Pacific Dentistry and Pharmacy college of Oregon recently. . . .

Friends from Phoenix, Coolidge, Chandler, Nogales, and other parts of Arizona gathered at Tucson Oct. 19 for the benefit dance sponsored by the Chinese Young Circle there. . . . *Mrs. Don Toy*, chairman, and *Maude Don*

CONTINUATION PAGE

were in charge of arrangements and drew a crowd of 900 people, thereby netting \$2,000 for the Red Cross fund for China. . . . This column sends congrats to Mr. and Mrs. King Quon of San Diego. Reason: baby girl Lin Sue . . . and to Mr. and Mrs. Morton Wahl of Phoenix, Ariz. Reason: Junior Wahl . . . Dr. and Mrs. Paul Yee of Sacramento (Bessie Ng of Oakland) were married recently at S. F. and left soon after the ceremony for a three-month tour of the U. S. . . . At Ann Harbor they were feted by the U. of Michigan students. The bridegroom's father, Dr. Henry Yee, is a graduate of the university. . . .

Hall of China has reopened at the Balboa Park fair ground. Go there every Sunday at three and you'll find hostesses and every thing. . . . The Mandarin bowling team is doing all right down in San Diego amidst heavy competition. They play in mandarin costumes. . . . The S. D. Chinese Youth Midgents (youngsters of 12 to 16) made Thanksgiving pleasant for many of the old men in Chinatown by passing them boxes full of fine foods. That's real charity, kids! . . . And some Sacramento folks who were lured to S. D. for a visit were Mr. and Mrs. Yee Hong and their sons Daniel and Chueng. . . .

[Although the Chinese Digest has correspondents in a dozen cities, outside news contributions from clubs and readers are welcomed, though no promise can be made that items sent in will be published. Contributions must reach us on or before the 15th of the month preceding month of publication, and must be signed with the names (not initials) and addresses of the contributors; otherwise they will not be considered.

All news intended for this column or for "Chinatownia" should be addressed to the Editor, Chinese Digest.]

AMBITION

(Continued from p. 9)

discovered the meaning of life in a memorable passage in Somerset Maugham's "Of Human Bondage") the explanation of his defeat.

"People tend to be engrossed in symbols. Symbols are sometimes more highly esteemed than the things for which they stand. . . . Symbols. . . .

"Te-lin's body tensed. . . . His mind was on an old, old puzzle; and now he had found the key to it.

"Rituals! Symbols! It was all so simple when you realized that rites and rituals are nothing more than symbols. Outward symbols of the ways men should feel towards one another. Yet men mistake the symbols for feelings, making the rituals all-important in themselves."

Han Te-lin had freed his spirit from the bondage which had held him all these years. But it was too late to be of any use.

The only criticism which can be made of "Son of Han" is that the China the author describes seemed such a distant land that one gets the effect of standing on top of a high mountain watching the people of a valley thousands of feet below. Only in a few passages does one feel the land and its people.

Of the characters the uncle is the most charming, he whose scholarly hopes had also been shattered and who takes refuge and spiritual contentment in the philosophy of Lao-tze. The hot-tempered Matriarch lacks plausibility. In a land in which scholarship is held in such high esteem it is hardly believable that the Matriarch of a family of scholars should look down on learning and be obsessed with the filial duty of her family's male members. Black Jade is faintly reminiscent of Tai-yu, one of the immortal heroines of Hung Lou Meng (Dream of the Red Chamber). Finally, Te-lin himself was not drawn finely enough for one who really knows him. His character remained to the end shadowy and unsubstantial, although he exacts one's complete sympathy.

One flaw may be mentioned here. Te-lin was prevented from taking his second examination the second time because he had to watch over his "ceremonial brother's" mother while the latter made plans to have an audience with the local magistrate to punish his father's murderer. Since Te-lin was a scholar of the First Order he was at liberty to see the magistrate at any time and could have done so in behalf of his adopted brother. This would have saved him the necessity of attending to his adopted brother's mother and thus he might have passed his second examination.

However, enough of fault finding. "Son of Han" is a work of fine craftsmanship, written with sympathy and understanding, and should rank as one of the best novels of Chinese life to come out in many moons.

WAR RELIEF

(Continued from p. 14)

zones. Arrangements had been made with scores of women workers in the community's numerous garment factories to volunteer certain hours each day to make these garments.

The China War Relief Association of America is maintaining headquarters at 843 Stockton street, and all contributions and inquiries may be sent there.

INVENTIONS

(Continued from p. 6)

(Errors: Unfortunately, an early draft of the article appearing in the last issue of the Chinese Digest was sent to the printer by mistake and the following corrections should be made: No. 55-72 should be 65-70. Ch-hua should be t'an hua; omit the entire sentence bearing this word, as the chuang yuan is treated in the present article).

References: *Ch'ien Han, Hou Han Shu* (History of the Hans); *Ta Ch'ing Hui Tien* (Regulations of the Ch'ing dynasty); *Kuang Ssu Tiu Yo*, etc. (Treaties of the Ch'ing dynasty); *The Chinese Cult of the Long Gown*, by John Earl Baker, Asia, April, 1928; *The Oldest University in the World*, by W. Reginald Wheeler, Asia, August, 1921; *The Lore of Cathay*, by W. A. P. Martin; *Two Years of Nationalist China*, by M. T. Z. Tyau; *The Chinese, Their History and Culture*, by Kenneth Scott Latourette; *Chinese Village Life*, by Arthur Smith.

INSTITUTE TO DISCUSS SINO-JAPANESE WAR

Los Angeles—Both sides of the present Sino-Japanese conflict will be thrashed out at the 15th Institute of World Affairs, to be held at the Beverly Hills hotel from December 12 to 17, under the sponsorship of the L. A. University of International Relations of the University of Southern California.

China's side will receive first hand treatment from Chih Meng, director of the China Institute in New York and author of "China Speaks." Prof. Ken Nakazawa, lecturer at U. S. C., will discuss "Japan's Stake in China," augmented by information from several other authorities.

The six-day conference, to be attended by delegates from 16 universities, will deal also with subjects of America's neutrality, European dictatorships, and world affairs.

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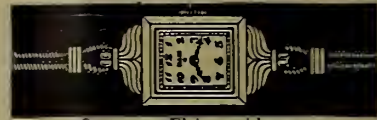
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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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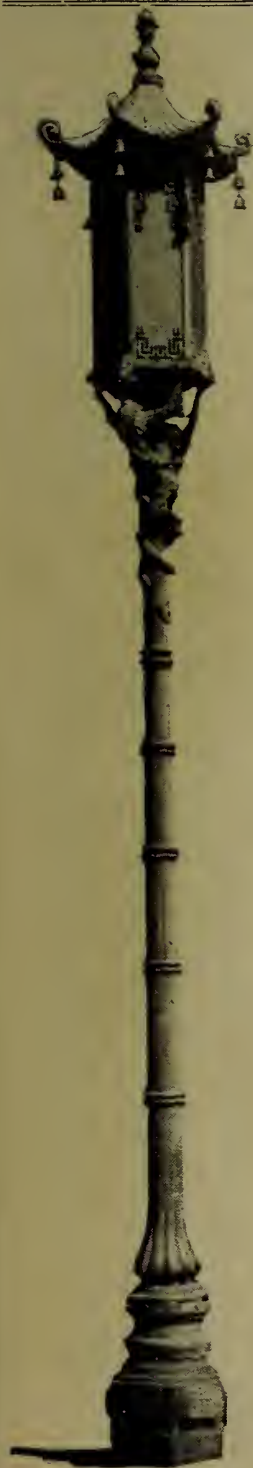
A PAGAN ALTAR TO A MONKEY GOD

In a dim corner of one of Chinatown's labyrinthine alleys is an old joss temple, musty with the incense and dust of many years. Casual visitors are not encouraged here because it is a real place of worship for many of Chinatown's older generation, particularly for the women, for they still cling to the gods of their fathers. There is nothing pretentious about this temple. Two dusty lanterns hang before the door, and a receptacle for incense sticks stands nearby. Through the glass windows one sees a large altar which takes up most of the temple. A red tapestry screens off the top, and another is seen under the altar table. On the table are the usual paraphernalia of Chinese worship—paper flowers, urns for joss sticks, red candles in tall holders, and bamboo sticks for fortune telling. In the center an electric light gleams nakedly.

In the dim recess of the altar, almost invisible to the casual eye, is the idol. He is presumably Hou-Wang, the Monkey God, as this place of worship is called the Hou-Wang Temple. Once the idol must have possessed a dazzling coat of gilt, but the fumes of incense and candles and dust from the street have darkened its brilliant hue.

On the night the above picture was taken a male worshiper was deep in prayer before the idol, unaware that he was being photographed. Perhaps he was asking Hou-Wang for a material favor, or for advice. Or perchance he was merely supplicating this God of Victorious Strife for good fortune during the coming year.

(This is the sixth of a series of pictures depicting scenes of Chinatown life. Picture taken by Walloce H. Fong, Chinese Digest photographer.)



EDITORIAL

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WHAT IS THE CHINESE DIGEST?

As we embark on our fourth year of publication, it is perhaps an appropriate time to take a little inventory and make an attempt to clarify, in the minds of our readers and ourselves, the aims and objects of the CHINESE DIGEST. The question, "What is the CHINESE DIGEST?" is a question to us of the purposes of this journal.

We cannot put our objectives in the compass of a single sentence, but primarily the CHINESE DIGEST is the one and only medium, Chinese or English, through which the contemporary history of the Chinese in America is being chronicled, with special attention paid to the activities and progress made by the second generation, that is to say, the American-born.

As a slogan the above phrase seems adequate. It is as glib as any catch-word slogan can be. But as a definition it is inadequate, and as a statement of our aims and objects it is highly unsatisfactory. For if we are merely endeavoring to chronicle the present-day life of the Chinese in America, then why are we devoting so much space to the interpretation of certain aspects of Chinese culture, to Chinese literature, and to the discussion of books dealing with China, and, lastly, to the publication of Far Eastern news and events? Our previous paragraphs do not cover this point at all.

The following paragraphs, then, are offered for the sole purpose of an attempt to define and clarify the aims of the CHINESE DIGEST:

The CHINESE DIGEST aims

(1) To disseminate and interpret the economic, social, cultural, and educational aspects in the life of the Chinese in America;

(2) To present factual news accounts of men and events among the Chinese in America;

(3) To present hitherto unknown or little known facts of the early history of the Chinese in America;

The CHINESE DIGEST is a non-profit publication devoted to the interpretation of China and Chinese culture, ancient and modern, and to the dissemination of information, data, and discussion of the history, life, problems, progress, and activities of the Chinese in America. The CHINESE DIGEST is the only journal of its kind in the United States.

(4) To aid the second generation Chinese to understand their position, social and economic; to point out their potentialities; to publicize their achievements; and to make known to them their inherent responsibilities toward working for the present and future welfare of their race and generation in America;

(5) To aid in the development of cultural and sociological interests among the second generation;

(6) To promote and encourage Sino-American cultural relations;

(7) To disseminate and interpret political and other news of China for the enlightenment of the second generation Chinese and American people interested in the development of modern China;

(8) To help in breaking down racial, social, and economic barriers between Chinese and American people through intelligent and dispassionate discussion of all affairs which bring them into misunderstanding and conflict;

(9) To fight for the economic and social betterment of the Chinese through the molding of an effective public opinion;

(10) To open its editorial columns in rendering public services for the benefit of the Chinese in America.

F A R E A S T

THE SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

(Day by day resume of the highlights of the present "undeclared war" between China and Japan, continued from the last issue.)

November 11—Japanese plan land, air, and river attack on Nanking. To prevent the Chinese from rushing up reinforcements from the south the Japanese navy resumed bombarding Chinese coastal towns. These attacks, the Japanese believed, would force Chinese provincial commanders to keep their best divisions at home.

November 12—Chinese formally end resistance in Shanghai, and the troops which remained were interned in the French Concession. Estimate of military casualties in Shanghai ran as high as 100,000 killed and wounded for both Chinese and Japanese armies, while more than a million Chinese had been made destitute.

November 13—Three Japanese armies, totaling more than 200,000 men, smashed at China's "Hindenburg line" at 5 points along a 65-mile front west of Shanghai, determined to capture Nanking before the new year.

November 14—A resolution mildly rapping Japan for her warfare on China was drafted by the 19 nations attending the Brussels Conference. Answering Japan's contention that China and Japan should be left alone to work out their grievances, the resolution asserted that there "is no ground for any belief that if left to themselves Japan and China would arrive in the appreciatively near future at any solution which would give promise of peace. . . .

"On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that if this matter were left entirely to the devices of Japan and China the armed conflict, disorder, uncertainty, instability, suffering, enmity, hatred, and disturbances of the whole world would continue indefinitely."

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo made the only frank speech of the whole Brussels Conference when he asked, in the name of China, that the powers guarantee China's territorial and political integrity by denying financial and material aid to Japan and furnishing material aid to China only. It was a formal demand for a boycott against Japan.

Said Dr. Koo: ". . . we do not ask other signatory powers to fight for us, but we need material help to enable us

to continue our effective resistance. In order to shorten the duration of hostilities and hasten the restoration of peace, it is also necessary to refrain from contributing to the aggressor's financial and economic resources and feeding him with an uninterrupted flow of arms and raw materials for his war industries.

"International peace, like national peace, if it is to be made possible, must be defended. The restoration and defense of peace in the Far East at present call for concerted action of moral, material, and economic character on the part of other participating powers in the conference. Such action must also be timely, for if it is delayed too long because of hesitation and doubt, then the violence and disorders now raging in the Far East soon will reach such proportions as to be impossible to restrain and control without undergoing the trials and tribulations of another world war."

November 15—700 bombs were dropped in 30 hours on Soochow by the Japanese as their forces sought to smash Chinese defense lines 45 miles west of Shanghai. In the north Japanese forces were within 6 miles of Tsinan, capital of Shantung.

November 16—Military reports confirmed the capture of Taiyuan, capital of Shansi province, by Japanese armies.

November 17—The Chinese Central government was evacuating Nanking. The ministries were dispersed among the cities of Hankow on the Yangtze river, Changsha in Hunan province, and Chungking in Szechuan. Hankow was to be the temporary new capital.

Japan threatened to seize Hainan island, off the coast of Kwangtung province, unless arms shipments to China through French Indo-China cease immediately. The seizure of the island would place Japan in a position to dominate the entire French Indo-China coast. The French government ordered the immediate cessation of arms shipments into China as a result of this threat.

November 20—General Chiang Kai-shek sent thousands of fresh troops into the Soochow area to stop the Japanese drive on Nanking or at least delay complete evacuation of the national capital. The body of Sun Yat-Sen was to remain at Nanking despite evacuation.

November 21—Japanese threat to Nanking increased as their troops capture Soochow.

November 22—Japan demanded complete control of Shanghai, including Chinese administrative bodies, courts, maritime customs, mails, and telegraphs. Although the maritime customs involve international agreements beyond the authority of the Settlement officials to modify, the Japanese nevertheless demanded full control. (The Chinese customs revenues are pledged to repay foreign loans, and officials of interested foreign powers supervise their collection.)

All Chinese hopes for international assistance disappeared as the Brussels Conference prepared to disband.

November 23—Russian planes reported going into action for first time as part of the Chinese air force.

November 24—By arrangement with Sir Frederick Maze, British inspector general of Chinese customs, control of Shanghai's customs passed into Japanese hands. Two Japanese were appointed commissioner of customs and revenue accountant of the port. The move was made to avoid making the Shanghai customs an international issue.

November 25—The Japanese opened major offensive on Nanking, bombing the capital for the first time since Sept. 8.

Five of Shanghai's largest Chinese newspapers suspended publication because of the pressure of Japanese demands for control of the city and suppression of anti-Japanism.

November 27—Lin Sen, president of China, arrived at Chungking to establish the new capital.

Japanese seized control of all Chinese communication facilities in Shanghai. United States, France, and Great Britain warned Japan concerning taking over of Shanghai customs.

November 28—Japanese armies maneuvered toward Wuhu and Kwang-teh threatening to isolate Nanking.

November 29—A U. S. note to Japan demanded that the former be consulted before undertaking any changes in the Chinese maritime customs.

November 30—Japan initiated behind the scenes efforts to end the war, on Japanese terms.

December 2—Nanking troops blow up roads to hinder Japanese advances.

December 3—Marchers in a Japanese "victory parade" in Shanghai were scattered by a hand grenade thrown by a Chinese. Two Chinese planes made air raid on Shanghai but did no damage.

(Continued on p. 5, col. 3)

F A R E A S T

SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS REVIEWED

By E. KRUEGER

(The following article, in two parts, is a historical survey of the political relations between China and Japan from the earliest times down to the beginning of the present Sino-Japanese conflict. This short, concise account will give readers the proper historical perspective in viewing Sino-Japanese relations at the beginning of 1938. The article is reprinted from The China Quarterly of Shanghai, Vol. 2, No. 4.)

The first contacts between the Chinese and the Japanese are shrouded in legend. Chinese emigrants in mythical times are supposed to have settled on the west coast of Japan. It is also said that the king of Wu, after his defeat by a neighboring state in the south, fled to the eastern islands in the year 473 B. C. We hear that Chin Shih Hwang-ti, 217 B. C., who was strongly affected by the powerful mystical influence of Taoism, equipped an expedition in Shantung and sent it to the eastern islands in order to bring back the "elixir of life." We do not know what became of this expedition, although the myth says that the leader of this fleet, Hsu Shih, together with a number of Chinese children, settled on the coasts of Japan.

The large expansion of China in all directions during the Han dynasty (202 B. C.-22 A. D.), especially under the great Wu-ti, made Korea subordinate to China or at least held as a tribute state. In this way acquaintance was made with the inhabitants of Japan, which country was named "Wo," and the inhabitants, who were small in stature and on a much lower scale of culture, were termed "dwarf slaves."

In the year 2 A. D. the Japanese were supposed to have come to the Chinese imperial court. The annals of the Han dynasty report a delegation from Wo in the year 57, and in the reign of Emperor Kwang Wu-ti (25-37) an official seal was bestowed on the king of the Wo by which the vassal relationship was to be marked. A gold seal has been found in Kyushu which apparently belonged to this embassy; it bears the inscription "king of the land of the dwarf slaves in the Empire of Han."

A second delegation of the Japanese to the Imperial Court took place in the year 107. This delegation carried 160 slaves, probably as a tribute gift. Though the Chinese sources call such a delegation "tribute-delegation" a real tribute relation between China and Japan never existed.

Chinese culture reached Japan by way of the bridge of Korea. Writing, literature, art, philosophy, religion, a form of government, and political institutions have in the course of time been taken over little by little from the Chinese cultural sphere and Japanized.

Since the third century, Chinese chronicles often mention delegations appearing together with those of Korea at the Chinese Imperial Court. The emperor regarded the customary gifts as "tribute" and marked the relationship by the bestowal of honorary titles. However, China never made a direct attempt to interfere in the conditions of the country to the east. The Japanese, on the other hand, never considered that the titles bestowed on their

king by the emperors of China marked a vassal position, but long claimed the right to exercise military control over the adjacent Korean states.

A large number of war-like invasions into the southern part of Korea secured for the Japanese supremacy in the lower part of the peninsula. One of the quarreling states then turned to China for help, and Emperor T'ang Tai Tsung (627-649) proceeded to equip in Shantung a large expedition in which five hundred ships undertook the journey. Tai Tsung himself conducted the operations on land, but the campaign failed, as hunger and cold added to the perils of the venture; however, he did conquer the Liaotung Peninsula. His successor, on the other hand, continued the war and defeated a Japanese army, returning Korea to Chinese dependency in 633.

In both the late Sui (561-618) and T'ang periods (618-906) the relations of China to Korea and Japan were very close. For example the Japanese sent many missions to the Kingdom of Wu in South China in order to get women textile workers. While the T'ang dynasty was at the height of its power and the Imperial Court fostered art and science, scholars, priests, students and travelers were exchanged between the two countries.

The first delegation from China to Japan is mentioned in 608. It went via Korea since the traffic of all delegations went overland as far as possible. When a Japanese delegation appeared at the Chinese Court in 659 several Ainos were included and seem to have caused a great sensation on account of their long beards. In 670 some Japanese emissaries appeared who brought over good wishes on the conquest of Korea.

When the decline of power in the T'ang dynasty became more and more noticeable, the exchange of delegations ceased, but the intercourse with travelers, merchants and priests remained. After the T'ang period, the shorter sea route between the two countries was preferred.

As already mentioned, the Japanese were called "Wo" by the Chinese, and their country "Wo-kuo." When the Japanese learned the Chinese language better, they naturally comprehended the degradation which was in this reference to "dwarf land" or to "dwarf slave land" and they asked that this word be changed. About the middle of the seventh century, the name "Ji-pen-kuo"—"Land of the Rising Sun"—originated, due to the easterly situation of the country. Our word "Japan" comes from the South China pronunciation of the character for "Ji-pen," which sounded like "Yap-pun."

The superior Chinese culture was carried to the Japanese principally by Korean teachers; for instance, the Chinese character language and the production of paper were both taught by Korean scholars and priests. No aspect of culture exists that Japan did not take over from China ready made, and a few branches were taken from the Chinese sphere of culture and Japanized.

Generally speaking, the important influence of Chinese culture followed the mediation of Korea shortly after Buddhism in its Chinese

Mahayana form obtained entrance into Japan. This happened in the sixth century and in 621 A. D. Buddhism became the official religion. As such, Buddhism had a firm influence over the conditions of the state and people. Since the Buddhist doctrine could only be studied from Chinese writings, the study of Chinese and Chinese arts and philosophy became a necessity. In all forms of Japanese public life the Chinese model was taken as authoritative. Japan was entirely dependent on the then highly civilized China for its rapid ascent in the seventh and eighth centuries. Even when in the following centuries the political relations between the two countries were strained, the Chinese culture remained. It must be said that this taking over of an entirely foreign culture and mixing it with the natural characteristics of the nation, along with other conditions, had to give rise to conflicts and contradictions which, in turn, had to show in the character of Japan and her people.

When in the thirteenth century the Mongolians built up their powerful kingdom, the small Island Kingdom was put aside, while Korea was drawn into the Mongolian sphere of power. When Kublai Kahn ascended the dragon throne all the neighboring states paid homage to him except Japan. Kublai thereupon issued a summons, through the services of the Korean ruler, saying that his sovereignty must be recognized, but the Japanese ruler found the form of the message unsuitable and had the messenger killed. A punitive expedition which Kublai sent in 1274, consisting of 300 ships, was defeated by the Japanese who were better seafaring people. In 1281 followed a new expedition in order to avenge the earlier defeat. One hundred and forty thousand men in 400 to 500 ships were sent to Japan, but this undertaking also ended in failure. The fleet was annihilated in a storm, and the men who reached the coast in safety were slain there by Japanese troops. Once again in 1284 the Great Khan proposed an expedition against the enemy kingdom, but this idea of a naval attack was finally given up in 1286. To conquer Japan was outside the strength of the Mongolians.

In the following years each country had enough to do within itself and the relationship, friendly as well as hostile, was at a standstill. A closer contact was brought about in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, although in a very unpleasant manner. Japan was the aggressor this time.

Japanese pirates began to ravage the coasts of China from Shantung to the South. Formosa was their base for the undertaking in the South. Whole fleets came, devastated the country, took possession of the cities, and pushed up the rivers. Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang and the coastal provinces were the chief sufferers. The Chinese constructed fortified places with military guards and organized a coast defense. This succeeded in warding off two big attacks on Shantung in 1369 and 1374. Near the Liuchiu Islands the Japanese pirate fleet was seized by the Chinese admiral, Wu Chen, and taken to China. However, there still continued to exist large and small pirate bands eager to prey on the rich trade with the South Seas and India. The Japanese

F A R E A S T

pirates were fierce fighters, especially along the Chekiang coast and at the mouth of the Yangtze. Shanghai, Ningpo, Soochow, and many other cities were for some time occupied and plundered. Since the highest commander of the Chinese defense put all the war taxes extorted from the people into his own pocket, the campaign against the robbers was naturally very lax. But in 1562, off Fukien, the pirates suffered a heavy defeat from the Hollanders who were coming in numbers to settle in Formosa.

When Hideyoshi (1536-1598) became the all-powerful chancellor in Japan, after various internal struggles, he resolved to subjugate China and he knew that his plans were not without prospect of success on account of the prevailing situation under the Ming dynasty. At the same time this plan was a maneuver to divert the peoples' attention in order to give the restless spirits in the homeland another direction. Since the passage to China was through Korea, Hideyoshi tried, but without success, to bring this country on his side. Japan landed an army in Korea in 1592 and made a quick and successful campaign. The war was fought with such terrible cruelty, that in Kyoto a temple was erected above the ears and noses which had been cut off and salted. Altogether about 215,000 Koreans are supposed to have perished in the undertaking. In this struggle the Japanese made use of firearms which they had obtained from the Portuguese. But the Korean fleet of ironclads proved too much for the wooden Japanese fleet. The Koreans asked the Chinese for help and the Emperor sent an army under the command of General Li Ju-sung. He won a brilliant victory at sea over the Japanese, but on land the Chinese army was defeated. Hideyoshi had to give up the realization of his far-flung plans and restrict himself to the South. In 1597 he undertook a new advance, but with his sudden death the entire undertaking collapsed in 1598. The Chinese army attacked the Japanese with superior forces and pressed them toward the South, while Li Ju-sung threatened their retreat from the sea.

This was the first war between China and Japan. The point of controversy was Korea, which in its relation to China and Japan has always had a double position. For China it was a tribute-paying land; for Japan an object for the extension of her sphere of power. Thus the "Korean Question," which later implicated China, Japan and Russia, came into existence although the part that Korea played was seemingly passive. It was finally annexed by Japan in 1910.

In the next few centuries there was little contact between China and Japan. Japan began to reflect on her own national merits and traditions and forged a new internal revival in her political and cultural spheres. China was at this time in a period of seclusion and seemed well occupied with her own problems.

Complications cropped up again by the extension of Japanese influence in the South. The Liuchiu Islands had paid tribute to China since 1372 and to Japan since 1451. However, paying of double tribute at that time was not unusual. In 1871 some sailors from the Liuchiu Islands were shipwrecked on the coast of Formosa and were slain by the wild inhabitants. At once Japan addressed a note to China wanting to know what she was prepared to do in giving satisfaction for the crimes

committed against Japanese subjects. In reply the Chinese government pointed out that since 1372 the Liuchiu Islands were held in a vassal state by China and that China could not be held responsible for what the natives had done, for "no one could protect fools who entered the territory of savages." Japan was not satisfied with this reply and as docile pupils of the Western methods sent troops to Formosa in 1874 to occupy the southern part of the island. China's protests were of no avail. However, through mediation of the English minister, Sir Thomas Wade, a threatening war was avoided and a convention was concluded on October 31, 1874. Japan withdrew her troops from Formosa, but China recognized Japan's sovereignty over the Liuchiu Islands and paid a large sum as indemnity. Japan promptly took over the whole administration of the group of islands.

When the foreign powers concluded their treaties with China in 1842, 1860 and succeeding years, Japan also gained a commercial treaty in Peking on September 13, 1871, which was ratified in Tientsin on April 3, 1873. This meant diplomatic representation and consular jurisdiction for Japan.

Korea was the chief point of controversy between China and Japan. Korea at that time kept almost entirely to herself, undisturbed by the events happening in the outer world, but Japan kept an eye on Korea as a goal for expansion.

When in September, 1875 a Japanese ship was fired on by the Koreans, Japan obtained satisfaction by the treaty with Korea dated February 26, 1876. In this settlement the independence of Korea was recognized and three Korean ports were opened to Japanese trade. China's old claims to sovereignty were simply ignored, yet in spite of this Korea continued to pay tribute to China.

In order not to allow the influence of Japan to become too strong in Korea, Li Hung-chang thought it best for Korea to open its doors to other nations, including the United States, England, Germany, Italy, Russia, and France, which was accomplished by treaties during the years that followed.

The situation meanwhile in Korea in 1882 was tense, with pro-Chinese, pro-Japanese and pro-Russian groups trying to get into power. Insurrections against the Japanese occurred several times. Li Hung-chang sent troops under the command of General Wu, who subdued the rebellion. Japan received compensation and permission to maintain a legation guard in Seoul. China sent a police troop. Yuan Shih-kai, still quite young, became China's representative in Seoul, and von Moellendorff, the counsellor of Li Hung-chang, became adviser for Korea. In 1884 once again bloody encounters with the Japanese occurred in which Chinese soldiers took part on the Korean side. Thereupon both powers made a treaty in 1885, according to which both countries withdrew their troops and promised to take military measures in Korea only after a mutual notification. But since the problem of supremacy was not decided, the "Korean Question" remained unsolved and Japan only waited for a favorable occasion to strike. Not only did opposition to China drive Japan to war, but internal difficulties also contributed and the prospect of a successful outcome promising an extension of power was regarded as a welcome outlet.

(To be concluded next issue)

THE SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

(Continued from page 3)

December 4—Japanese abandon attempt to seize part of International Settlement after warning by U. S. Marine officers.

December 5—Japanese troops within 30 miles of Nanking.

December 7—Fall of Nanking imminent as Japanese armies neared north and west gates of the city. Chinese troops withdrew from city after burning everything in their path to block Japanese advances with barrier of fire.

December 8—Reliable neutral data placed military killed and wounded in the four-month old Sino-Japanese conflict at 440,000—365,000 being Chinese. Civilian casualties reached more than 100,000 in Shanghai and 50,000 in North China.

December 10—100,000 Japanese troops were ready for a final assault at Nanking after Japanese General Matsui presented an ultimatum for the surrender of the capital.

December 11—Japanese assault on Nanking without decisive results. The city's ancient wall, 45 feet high, and 30 feet thick, is dotted with pillboxes, shelters, and gun emplacements made of reinforced concrete.

December 12—Japanese airplane bombs sank U. S. S. Panay and Standard Oil vessels, creating grave U. S.-Japanese tension.

December 14—Japanese announced capture of Nanking. A "provisional government" was established in Peiping under Japanese auspices. The old name of Peking was restored to the city.

December 16—Admiral Teizo Mitsunami, chief of aerial operations in the China war, was recalled as a result of the bombing of the U. S. S. Panay.

Chinese forces throwing up fortifications along the Tientsin-Pukow railway, across the Yangtze river from Nanking, for further combat. A Japanese drive against South China was predicted. From "somewhere behind the Chinese lines" General Chiang Kai-Shek issued a pronouncement. "The chief significance of Nanking's fall," he said, "is the strengthening of China's determination to continue the campaign of resistance because, the seat of government having been moved elsewhere, Nanking no longer possesses political or military importance."

—○—
He who refuses to remedy a wrong is guilty of a second wrong.—Mencius.

ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee

CHINESE DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

Number 76-80: The Chinese invented coinage five hundred years before Lydia; including the pierced coins, the rimmed coins, the commemorative coins, and the stackable coins.

In studying the evolution of coinage in China we should note first that elaborate and enduring civilizations were possible without money, and that China on more than one occasion bordered on being a relatively moneyless nation. Imposing civilizations like Egypt and Babylonia managed to get along on a "natural" or moneyless economy, and the same was true of the Roman fundi, English manors, feudal monasteries, and the agricultural pueblos of the American Southwest.

Such civilizations imposed certain restrictions on their peoples, such as limitation of individual freedom, rigid division of labor, communal sharing of products, etc. They were all based on the idea of an enlarged household, with a strong rule or custom and God or ruler to enforce its functioning. Of course, precious metals were often used in these societies, but chiefly when dealing with the outside world and as bullion. They were weighed during each transaction. Metal or other raw material, when used to facilitate exchange of goods is currency; currency when used according to specific weight standard is money. Money as an individual possession was practically unknown.

Of course, such civilizations were not without their advantages. The wheels of Chinese society ran successfully without money as its axis, but with the custom and regulations of clans. According to such

historians as H. G. Wells (Outline of History) and A. R. Burns (Money and Monetary Policy in Early Times) China was saved from such a financial crisis as that which wrecked the Roman Empire. Instead, wealth in China being real and visible, she was not subject to strains which exist in money countries. The social collapse was never so complete and there were no dark ages. "Considerable areas were able to carry on the art of life without deterioration in cleanliness, decoration, artistic and literary production as we have to record in the West, and no such abandonment of any search for grace and pleasure." China continued to produce beautiful things long after the fall of the Han rule.

The Beginning of Money

Among money civilizations the rise from bartering to the money stage, assuming that there ever was a pure bartering stage, is a gradual one. Certain objects become recognized mediums of exchange, and these were the first money. The exchange of a hog for a cow is bartering. But suppose the owner of the hog, though already well stocked with knives, should accept a knife for the hog, knowing full well that at any time he can go to market and purchase a cow or other commodities with the knife, then knives are considered money.

Money may be such livestock as oxen, slaves, or fish; such artifacts as utensils or textiles; such commodities as metal pellets and jade; and such charms and ornaments as tortoise teeth and wampums. They are customarily received without and are passed from hand to hand in exchange for commodities or service, the receiver storing them with the idea of ultimately subjecting them to similar usage. They are customarily received without reference to one's own need or to the credit of the person who offers them (i.e., without test of quality or quantity).

Certain types of money, such as cows or hogs, were handicapped by their limitations, such as perishability, individuality, etc. However, all are or were in demand at one time or they would not have become money. Apparently useless objects as shells and feathers were valued by some as potent magic charms or as ornaments which added prestige to the owner. Many such moneys are still in use by modern primitives: stone wheels in the Island of Yap, dentalium in Queen Charlotte island, etc.

Coins were not the first money. Coins are money of intrinsically valuable metal

which has been struck with a device, weight deliberately adjusted, and with the mark of a responsible authority. Its commodity character is submerged by its currency features, facilitating it as a medium of exchange, a measure, a standard, and a storage. Its growth from money is a rather late development, being unknown in early Old Testament time. Abraham's numerous statements concerning "money" (keseph) should be translated as "silver," or to be more exact, as pieces of silver of a given weight in units of shekels.

It is from metal money that we get our first coins. Metal gradually became preferred above all others probably because of its utility and compactness. Gold and silver eventually became the precious metals. At one time they were probably valued chiefly because they were easily fashioned into cowries or other charms which when made were even more valuable than the originals, being rare and of great lustre. This in turn resulted in their being in demand by craftsmen for other uses, again reinforcing the demand.

In the West the bars, pellets, or ingots of precious metals were stamped with seals, giving their weight. The smaller of these became coins. As we shall see later, the Chinese coins originated in a totally different manner and from other than precious metals. The earliest known coin in the West is the Lydian coin of the time of Gyges (687-652 B. C.) or the time of Candaules, 25 years earlier. It is made of electrum, a natural amalgam of gold and silver. Herodotus stated that "the Lydians were the first of all nations we know of that introduced the art of coining gold and silver." There are some who doubt if the Lydian pieces could be considered as anything more than stamped pellets. The earlier ones are oval in shape, having a bulging obverse, and a striated reverse. The later ones are true coins having the fore part of a lion on the reverse.

Coinage replaced the Aegean talanton of the Homeric age, a unit of gold expressed in pellets or rings and equaling the value of a cow, the former money of the Greeks. The coins of Syracuse and Bacteria are unrivaled as masterpieces of art. Greek and Roman coins are typically without rimmed borders and are not flat enough to stack. Many were stamped with the likeness of an ox or a tuna fish, denoting former units of value.

(To be concluded in next issue)

FOR A HAPPIER
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ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee



Part of collection first begun by author's mother. Half actual size. UPPER LEFT CORNER: miniature silver ingot with vative "fu." Immediately below: halved copper used during coin shortage. UPPER RIGHT CORNER: Ch'ing Dynasty copper. Immediately below: Republican copper. MIDDLE ROW, seventh coin: Hsien Feng's "Warth Ten" cash coin. BOTTOM ROW: minted silver dollars, the second, third, fifth, and sixth are rare issues.

CHINESE DANCER TO GIVE RECITAL

New York City—Si-lan Chen, noted Chinese dancer, will make her New York recital debut Jan. 30, under the auspices of the American Friends of the Chinese People. Miss Chen is better known as Sylvia Chen and was for several years one of the most popular artists of the dance world in Soviet Russia.

CHICAGO YOUTH TO STAGE BENEFIT

Chicago—A benefit show and dance will be given by the Chinese young people of this city Jan. 19 and 20 at the International House theatre, the proceeds going for war relief. The show will be a Chinese pageant entitled "Chao Chun Chu Sai." The benefit funds will be turned over to the Chinese Emergency Relief association, 2251 Wentworth avenue.

He who demands much from himself and little from others will avoid resentment.—Confucius.

One more good man on earth is better than an extra angel in heaven.—Chinese Proverb.

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REVIEWS AND COMMENTS

William Hoy

STORIES OF A CITY CALLED PEKING

THE GATE OF HAPPY SPARROWS by Daniele Vare. 283 pp. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran & Co., \$2.

"... Peiping stands for the soul of old China, cultured and placid; for the good life and good living. . . . It has variety . . . variety of atmosphere and variety of men. It has color . . . the color of imperial grandeur, of historic age, and of Mongolian plains."

So wrote Lin Yutang recently, paying his respects to a city beloved of all writers, artists, and men and women of culture. Dr. Iin's description is inadequate; many Occidentals have extolled this city in more beautiful phrases. But it is enough to convey an image, to evoke a picture of a place in which all the essence of the Orient, all the glamour of the East, is reflected.

In a previous volume, "The Maker of Heavenly Trousers" (Chinese Digest, April 17, 1936) Signor Daniele Vare first demonstrated his ability to tell a story, doing it with simplicity and charm, and at the same time conveying a picture of imperial Peking and the customs and traditions of old China. He had all the air of a cosmopolitan and reminded one more than once of France's Paul Morand. His impressionism was reminiscent of Lafcadio Hearn, with all the latter's intuitive understanding of an alien race, but without his poetic quality.

"The Gate of Happy Sparrows" is a collection of 16 stories and sketches of old Peking, delicately done, entertaining, and presented in charmingly simple prose. And not the least of the virtue of these sketches is that one learns and relearns many concrete facts regarding China and her people which one has not known before or has forgotten. And the stories are told with such a convincing air of authenticity that one would find it hard to accept them as fiction if the author had not said so beforehand.

In a preface Signor Vare calls the volume "sketches of a China that is passing away: ghosts of old Peking, when it was still the capital of a great country." And the overtones of the collection are set in the following lines from one of the sketches: "... cicadas that survive in September. . . ." The same simile applies to those who are less in touch with the New China than with the Old. It is a great ideal, which would bring the Chinese people into line with the nations of the West. But it was the older civilization that throw over us the spell of her philosophy, of her aloofness, of her disdain.

"Old customs are dying in China, and the ideals that inspired them. It is autumn in China.

"Like cicadas in September, we live on to sing her praises in sheltered temples in the hills."

One has to read the sketches to appreciate the flavor of them. One tells of Chinese servants, their virtues and vices; another of the etiquette of committing suicide; one seeks to analyze asceticism and the contemplative life; and one dramatic sketch is based on a superstition of the Chinese. Kuniang, heroine of the author's previous book, threads her way out of these stories, mischievous and lovely as ever. Two of the sketches are made up of Kuniang's diaries, and some of her observations constitute the best part of the book. For example: "... Chinese is not a good language to make love in. At least, I do not find it so. You seem to get to the point at once. And then what? Either you get married or something, or nothing happens." Or again: "I think you have to be very young and alone in the world to know what kindness means."

There are pungent and delightful observations on China and the Chinese people throughout the book. The following has to do with Chinese writing:

"Kuniang speaks Chinese much better than I do, having learned it as a child. But she never studied the characters, or the philosophy underlying them. Yet these give charm and fascination to the written language. That one woman under a roof should represent 'peace,' two women under a roof 'discord,' and three women under a roof 'gossip,' offers conclusive evidence of an ancient wisdom."

"Do you know about the Chinese character *How* (good)? It has many meanings: good and beautiful and happy and auspicious and true. Indeed, *How* corresponds to all that is best in the world. And it is interesting to see how the Chinese have worked out the ideogram that expresses this thought. What are the radicals that make up so great a meaning? They are *Nu* and *Dze*, a woman and a baby, a mother with her child. There is nothing more beautiful in the world."

The sketches also abound in descriptions of many of Peking's beautiful spots, such as the altar of Heaven, the remains of the summer palace, and the Western Hills. And through them all breathes the atmosphere of Peking, the proud capital of a once proud country. Like Kipling's England, Peking has all the air and the smell of "an immemorial civilization." And Signor Vare, having lived there for many years as a diplomat, has caught something of its ageless spirit and has communicated something of it in his latest volume.

—o—
The cautious seldom err.—Confucius.

SENATOR GETS ANNUAL GIFT FROM CHINESE FOR 30 YEARS

Washington, D. C.—The aphorism that a Chinese never forgets is well illustrated by a story recently revealed by Senator James E. Murray of Montana.

In 1901, when Mr. Murray had just passed the Montana bar examination, a court named him to defend a Chinese held on a murder charge.

Mr. Murray's defense was good and the Chinese was acquitted. Without money, the Chinese could only offer his gratitude and the incident was closed as far as the young lawyer was concerned. But at Christmas a few years later Mr. Murray received a box of gifts from the Chinese, who explained that he had become a merchant in San Francisco and was prospering. And every Christmas

(Continued on p. 12, col. 1)

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THE JADE BOX

P'ing Yu

THE REAL JAPAN

It was Dr. Hu Shih who taught us the immortality of the "Three W's," of Worth, Work, and Words. About the last named there should be no argument as, once words are spoken, they are bound to live on and, may I add, lustier than ever, especially in the mouths of women.

It was also Dr. Shih who taught us to know the real Japan. He had in turn learned it from others. One of these was Freda Utley, an able English economist whose words have many times been put into print. In her book, "Japan's Feet of Clay," published a year ago, she says some very pertinent things about the real Japan which are quite surprising to most of us. I should like to pass some of these facts on to you just in case you're too busy to read what Miss Utley has to say for yourself.

Didn't you think the Japanese people were pretty smart when they won for their nation first power rating within the short period of sixty years and the reputation of being the most efficient, the most polite, the most loyal, industrious, and courageous people on earth? Well, the truth is, that's all external—forced on the people by their ruling plutocrats to impress the Western nations. Let us lift the lid and peer into the Japanese mind in the making and get a glimpse of the true picture.

The Japanese common people are indeed a pathetic lot. Duped from childhood by superstition and an absurd myth of a divine ruling house, they are goose-stepped into false and contradictory concepts of life. In spite of a national constitution patterned after Western models (again to impress the foreigner) the Japanese people are not ruled by law but by arbitrary force. The most elementary civil rights as we know and enjoy them are denied the Japanese. All views on equality, liberty, Westernization, emancipation of women and all signs of liberalism are condemned and suppressed as radicalism or "dangerous thinking." Severe means of repression have led to strict censorship, arbitrary mass arrests, suppression and omission of news "detrimental" to Japan, of foreign literature, and of Western philosophies and theories of life. This savage repression of her people has resulted in stupid uniformity of thought and action. Maintained by terror and force, Japan's ruling class has been able to propagandize and mobilize

the masses to walk the plank, as it were, for them.

"We have also been made to believe that Japan is a first-class industrial power. But Freda Utley says otherwise. By charts and tables, she shows up Japan's lack of coal, iron, and oil, the "bread and butter" of industry. And her one most important export is raw silk which she sells mainly to the United States. Without money which she obtains from the United States for her silk, she would be unable to buy raw cotton for her principal industry, her raw materials for her cheap manufactures, and above all, her armaments which she loves to brandish over the heads of innocent people. Silk, then, is the foundation of her national economy. The income of the majority of her peasants is obtained from silk and Japan's national capital accumulations are dependent upon the American silk market. Besides, Japan has a lopsided and distressing agrarian problem which is the fundamental source of her economic weakness, a precarious financial set-up and an enormous and mounting national debt. Moreover, she now spends all her available resources on expenditures for war instead of on internal development and the alleviation of her domestic troubles.

The real Japan, then, is a country of half-starved peasants and industrial slaves who are suffering from untold oppression. Coupled with her program of thought control in the schools and the limiting of students in the universities and other intolerable restrictions there is a prevailing fear psychosis among the populace. The sentiments of loyalty and obedience manufactured wholesale by fear and compulsion tend to create a dangerous social tension and revolutionary ferment. Thus, despite her imperialistic ambitions and propensity for war, Japan is actually more vulnerable than she realizes. Her only claim to strength lies in her sword and in an excessive amount of intestinal fortitude. Without mincing her words, Freda Utley tells us that Japan is but a blustering bully—a Colossus on feet of clay—extremely unstable socially, politically, financially, and economically. She further blasts Japan's theory of overpopulation and her need for more territory and raw materials which she could well afford to buy if she didn't spend all her money on armaments.

To cover up her seething cauldron of misery, injustice, social hatreds, and other domestic difficulties which they refuse to

My Favorite Recipe

GAI JOOK (Chicken Gruel)

For cold weather, warm food. Why, of course, that goes without saying! And the best part about serving Gai Jook or, for that matter, any kind of Jook on a chilly, foggy San Francisco evening is: you can prepare it hours ahead of time, and be the perfect hostess that you no doubt are. When you decide on Jook for refreshments—or shall I say re-warmment?—you can rest assured that you will have your chance to win the bridge prize of the evening, too—(although it would not be exactly good etiquette to win one's own prize!)

The usual consistency in serving a party of 12 is one and one-half bowls of rice to six quarts of water. This varies considerably depending on the individual taste. After your first experience, you should be able to judge accordingly.

During a spare moment in the day, the rice may be cleaned. Season with half a teaspoon of salt and a few drops of cooked peanut oil, which any good cook of Chinese food should have handy. Let the rice stand until you are ready to start the Jook cooking, or, at least for half an hour. My dear ladies, these few drops of oil and half teaspoon of salt mean the making or unmaking of your Jook.

Clean a two and one-half pound chicken. Put in kettle of four quarts of boiled, salted water. Simmer for 15 minutes. Remove from kettle. Be sure to save stock. When chicken cools, bone and dice.

Four hours before serving time, add two quarts of cold water to seasoned rice,

(Continued on p. 18, col. 1)

solve, Japan's militarist rulers find foreign aggression a useful smoke screen. With false promises of a new deal for all through added territory and more abundant resources, they are regimenting the Japanese masses, none too intelligent and lacking in initiative and morale, into automatons, circumscribed in movement, kept ignorant and brutalized to scatter wretchedness and to disturb the peace and well-being of a world that is already war-weary.

Now someone should pass the word on to the poor Japanese people to get wise to themselves before it is too late.

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

SAN FRANCISCO CHINATOWN'S SOCIAL PROBLEMS

In the midst of our fever of patriotism for our mother country across the Pacific, we tend to forget the social needs on our front door. While not minimizing the needs of China in her critical crisis, it is well for us to direct some of our thinking back to the social problems of the community, for many Americans and foreign tourists get their first impression of China from San Francisco's famed Chinatown. As a place where most of the population will make their homes for their lifetime, and as an introduction to China and the Chinese people, we cannot neglect the social problems of the community long and yet not pay the price for our negligence.

Social workers in a discussion recently agreed that five of the pressing problems of the community at the present are, (1) an adequate housing program for the Chinese families, (2) a dormitory for working girls and single women, (3) a non-sectarian social center for the youths of the community, (4) a Chinese cultural institution for mature students, and (5) a vocational guidance bureau and employment service for the American-born Chinese. Though in the minds of many there are more problems than these, yet for the sake of discussion these five are mentioned, and readers are welcome to write to this department and express their views.

Adequate Housing

There is a very serious need for a low-cost housing program for the families in the community. The congestion in Chinatown has so aroused the ire of the social welfare and public health officials that many of the tenement houses have been legally condemned and the tenants forced to vacate the premises.

As many as eight to ten members of one family have been reported to be living in a single room without bathing or cooking facilities other than public lavatories and community kitchens. This is a challenge to the social conscience of any enlightened community. One cannot be harsh on the tenants because there are many factors involved which resulted in such a congestion. Low income is a chief one, residential restrictions outside the immediate boundaries of Chinatown being another; the self-interest of the landlords, the convenience to community facilities such as restaurants grocery stores, shops, and the nearness to kinsmen and friends are some of the lesser social factors for the congestion. Now that the public health officials mean business in closing up the tenement houses, and if there is no adequate housing program, congestion will result in other areas of the community soon. After all, there are 15,000 people in Chinatown that have to be housed, and if they can't be housed decently, they will be housed undecently.

The solution of the housing problem does not lie in legal condemnation. However, if there were no condemnation, there would not be the attention given to housing today. The people will be contented to live in laissez-faire style. Now that condemnation is actively under way there must be a program to take care of those who are being turned out of their homes. The Wagner-Steagall bill as passed by the last regular session of Congress might be a solution, but California has yet to pass enabling housing legislations, and it is a question if the Chinese can get the backing of the municipal authorities for a low-cost housing project for Chinatown.

The Wagner-Steagall Bill

The Wagner-Steagall bill as passed by Congress was not the hope of the better housing enthusiasts of the country. There is no provision for the establishment of local housing projects directly by Federal funds. In other words the Federal government cannot build model housing projects from the funds provided in that bill. The municipalities must match 15% of the funds advanced by the Federal government, and the latter sum must be repaid to the Federal government

in a stated amount of time. Furthermore, Governor Merriam did not sign the bill passed by the California legislature to take advantage of the funds provided for in the Wagner-Steagall bill. This housing bill is better than none, however, and the governor is contemplating calling a special session of the legislature to pass some housing legislation.

The social welfare and public health officials of this city have worked hard to get the tenement houses condemned and the tenants to vacate. Will they work as hard to get a low-cost housing project for Chinatown when the California legislature passes some enabling housing legislation which will match appropriations of the Federal government now available for better housing? Condemnation is but a negative procedure toward better housing, while an adequate housing program and the construction of some low-cost residence buildings are positive actions toward better housing in Chinatown.

A Girls' Dormitory

While the housing needs of the girls and single women are not as pressing as those of the Chinese families, there is a very definite problem for the girls to find adequate places to live. There is only one girls' dormitory in the community and it has a long waiting list. There are two girls' homes, but while they welcome tenants, the girls hardly consider that as a solution to their housing problems. This project is not on such a large scale as a low-cost residence building for families, and could be easily met by private capital. A centrally located hotel or rooming house modernized into dormitory rooms with housekeeping facilities will solve this problem for the working girls and single women. Another solution would be to consider this project with the low-cost residence buildings for families and build them with public funds simultaneously.

There are three social centers for the young people in the community today, but each one of them falls short of the community's needs. What the community wants is a non-sectarian social center and a social program directed by trained social workers. Chinatown does not lack the buildings nor the physical facilities,

(Continued on p. 18, col. 1)

NEW YEAR'S

GREETINGS

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CHINATOWNIA

RELIEF CAMPAIGN OVER HALF WAY MARK

San Francisco—One month after the China War Relief association launched its second campaign for \$2,000,000 Chinese money, the half way mark had already been reached. With an executive committee of 41 directing the campaign, and supported by 91 fraternal, commercial, district, clan, church, political, and social organizations of the community, the WRA volunteers not only contacted each individual Chinatown citizen for contributions, but also made trips to outlying towns and cities. Contributions also poured in from various California cities and cities in Arizona and New Mexico.

On Dec. 27, exactly one month after this campaign started, over \$1,000,000 Chinese had been received by the WRA from more than 25,000 individuals, three per cent of which came from American sources. Largest individual Chinese contributions came from Jue Yue of Stockton and Lee Haw Wah of Monterey, each of whom gave \$10,000 Chinese. The \$10,000 given by the latter represented his life savings.

Most of the relief funds are sent by telegraphic transfer to the Ministry of Finance of the national government and the Kwangtung provincial government. Medical supplies, purchased through the relief funds, are mostly sent to the International Red Cross at Shanghai, while inner garments for wounded soldiers and old clothes for refugees are distributed to Shanghai, Hankow, and Canton. More than 10,000 garments for soldiers and 100 boxes of old clothing have been dispatched.

The China War Relief association is located at 843 Stockton street, and all contributions may be sent there.

FAMED JAPANESE ARTIST CONTRIBUTES TO CHINA'S CAUSE

New York—One day last month the Chinese Women's Relief association here—most influential and business-like organization of its kind in America today—gave a benefit tea and cocktail party at the Park Lane. Those who attended were Chinese and American celebrities, rich New Yorkers. Present also was a Japanese artist, one Isamu Noguchi, who offered one of his drawings to be auctioned off and the entire proceeds given for war relief. There was also a fashion show of ancient Chinese costumes paraded by Miss Mai-mai Sze, daughter of



A MANCHU PRINCESS AIDS REPUBLICAN CHINA

Recently, in Los Angeles, Princess Der Ling presented a pageant of Chinese imperial court life of the Manchu regime to raise funds for refugee relief work in China. The program was held at the Ambassador hotel and netted U. S. \$1,000. Princess Der Ling is shown handing the check for that amount to James Zee-Min Lee. Mr. Lee is a member of the recently opened Chinese Centre art studio (see story elsewhere in this issue), a Shakespearean scholar, and was a technical adviser in the filming of the "Godd Earth."

The funds raised by Princess Der Ling were sent to the Red Cross society in Shanghai for relief work.

Alfred Sao-ke Sze, former Chinese ambassador to the U. S., and the raffling of a five-passenger Buick sedan. Other art objects donated by Chinese merchants for auctioning were a Ch'ing dynasty vase and a Chien Lung tree of amethyst, lapis lazuli, and jade.

When the time came for the auctioning of Isamu Noguchi's drawing, which depicted a Chinese woman nursing her child, a prominent Chinese merchant, K. C. Li, bid \$70. Then he offered to triple the bid if the artist would explain why he, a Japanese-American, chose to aid China's cause. The artist, embarrassed, nevertheless complied, pointing out humanity's artistic debt to China and said at the end: "I give this drawing as my way of showing the world that not all Japanese are militaristic."

Then the raffle for the automobile was held. Into a huge transparent jar con-

(Continued on p. 18, col. 3)

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CHINATOWNIA

CHINESE ART STUDIO OPENS IN L. A.

Los Angeles—The Chinese Centre, an art studio located at 8827 Sunset boulevard, Hollywood, has been opened by James Zee-Min Lee, Honorable Wu, Chinese actor, and Louis Vincenot. An elaborate reception was held at the opening at which time Princess Der Ling, who recently raised U. S. \$1,000 by a Chinese pageant, presented the fund to Mr. Lee to be forwarded to the Red Cross in Shanghai.

Assisting the hosts at the reception were Soo Yong, Bessie Lo, Mrs. Lawrence Daingerfield and K. Ethel Hill. Among the prominent guests were Consul and Mrs. T. K. Chang, Dr. and Mrs. Rufus Von Kleinsmid, Jessie Ralph, Frances Marion, William Powell, Kay Francis, Harold Lloyd, Lew Ayres, Alexander Toluboff, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Mattoon, and Judges Charles Fricke, Elliot Craig, and O. K. Morton.

SENATOR GETS ANNUAL GIFT FROM CHINESE FOR 30 YEARS

(Continued from page 8)

since, for thirty years, Senator Murray has been receiving a box of finery from the man whom he once helped without any expectation of payment. As to the name of this grateful celestial, only the Senator knows, and he won't tell.

Who heeds not the future will find sorrow near at hand.—Confucius.



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KUOMINTANG IN THE U. S. UNDERGOES RE-ADJUSTMENT

San Francisco—A new Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) Headquarters was established here at 827 Sacramento street, Dec. 4, with the installation of special commissioners appointed by the central executive committee of the Kuomintang in China. According to a spokesman, this step marked a new era of unity of Kuomintang affairs in the United States.

His Excellency C. T. Wang, Chinese ambassador to the U. S., who was designated by the Kuomintang central committee to witness the swearing of the oath of office, was unable to attend, and Dr. Kalfred Dip Lum, special envoy from China, acted in his stead. Among those present at the installation were Chen You-foon, member of the Kuomintang central committee, and Consul-General C. C. Huang. Congratulatory messages were received from the four regional and fifty local branches of the party in America.

The establishment of this new headquarters came at a time when cooperation and unity among Kuomintang members in this country was imperative because of the invasion of China by Japan. Nominally there is only one Kuomintang, but all political-minded overseas Chinese know that during the past decade Kuomintang members in the U. S. were divided into three factions, the Rightists, Leftists, and Centralists. The split was due to political misunderstandings and the personal interests of certain members affiliated with certain political leaders in China with different political concepts. Each of the three groups had its own newspaper organ in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York, and each denounced the others at various times coincident with the shifting winds of politics in China.

Realizing that these factions may in time become irreconcilable and thus eventually split the party, the Kuomintang central executive committee made several attempts previously by sending envoys here to unify the groups. These attempts all failed until last September when Dr. Kalfred Dip Lum was sent here with full authority to adjust Kuomintang affairs in this country. The choice of envoy this time was a good one since Dr. Lum had investigated overseas Chinese affairs in several countries and had sufficient experience to enable him to handle his latest problem.

The time element was with Dr. Lum, for when he arrived here the present Sino-Japanese conflict was in full swing, and

the need for political and fraternal unity of the 75,000 Chinese in this country was all too evident. Swiftly the Kuomintang factions came together and agreed to unite and forget past grievances. A new headquarters was decided on and six other commissioners besides Dr. Lum were chosen to direct the coalition. They are: Wong Goon Dick, Wong Hung Jee, Chun Pee King, Peter Foon Ng, Kwong Yeu Poo, and Ma Din Yee.

Wong Goon Dick is a leading member of the Wong family association, the Ning Young society, the Bing Kung society, etc., and also an adviser to the local Chinese consulate.

Wong Hung Jee is a member of the Commission of Overseas Chinese Affairs of the national government who returned to San Francisco with Dr. Lum. He was formerly president of the Young China daily newspaper and head of the former Kuomintang main office here for many years.

Chun Pee King is president of the Kuo Min Yat Bo daily newspaper and was head of the former Kuomintang office in Oakland. He is a veteran Kuomintang member.

Peter Foon Ng, who also returned here in September in the company of Dr. Lum, has served as chairman of the Six Companies, the Young Wo association, the Gee Tuck Sam Tuck association, etc. He is also adviser to the local Chinese consulate.

Kwong Yeu Poo is president of the Young China daily newspaper and was president of the United Chinese Society of Sacramento for many years.

Ma Din Yee is editor of the Kuo Min Yat Bo and a counsellor to the local Chinese consulate.

With the establishment of the new headquarters, the two old main offices at 843 Stockton street here and at 9th street in Oakland, were eliminated. How-

(Continued on p. 18, col. 3)

*Chinese Works
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CHINATOWNIA



Dr. Kalfred Dip Lum
Political Scientist and University Professor

HAWAIIAN-BORN CHINESE SERVES AMERICA AND CHINA

(A biographical sketch)

Few second generation Chinese in America can equal the long record of academic, educational, and political achievements made by 38-year-old Honolulu-born Dip Lum, in the short space of two decades. He has not only served his countrymen well in his native Hawaii, but also the rising Republic of China. In the former he worked mainly in the field of education, while in the latter he was also an educator and a man of politics. His current post is that of special envoy from China charged with the duty of unifying Kuomintang affairs in the United States. (See "Kuomintang Affairs in U. S. Re-adjusted," elsewhere in this issue.)

Born in Honolulu on Christmas day, 1899, Dr. Lum struggled for an education. After graduating from the Jackson Chinese Institute in 1917, he started his career as a school teacher by founding the Min Hon Chinese school and was its principal from 1920 to 1922. He attended the University of Hawaii at the same time, and was the first student to receive the A. B. degree from that institution in 1922. In that year he also held the post of Commissioner of Chinese Schools of the Territory of Hawaii. In August, 1922, he went to the mainland to study at Columbia university, and received his M. A. in political science there the following year. From 1923 to 1925 he

studied law at New York university and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in government and international law by that institution in 1926.

Returning to Hawaii in 1926 he was invited to join the faculty of the University of Hawaii as instructor in political science. In 1928 he made a goodwill lecture tour to Japan, China, and the Philippines, and on his return was advanced to professorship at the University of Hawaii. At the same time he became chairman and executive secretary of the Divisional Headquarters of the Kuomintang in Hawaii and concurrently served as president of the United Chinese News, Kuomintang organ.

In 1931 Dr. Lum went to China as Hawaii's Chinese delegate to the National People's congress to draft the provisional constitution for China. In September of the same year he became a member of the Overseas Chinese commission and concurrently served as visiting professor at Hangchow Christian college.

In 1933 he was appointed special envoy to inspect Kuomintang and overseas Chinese affairs in Hawaii, United States, Mexico, Cuba, and Central and South American countries. From 1933 to 1934 he was visiting professor of government and international relations at New York university, his alma mater, and also lectured at Princeton, Union, Syracuse, and other universities.

In September, 1934, Dr. Lum was made head of the department of public administration of Chiaotung university, Shanghai. In the summer of 1935 he was appointed special envoy to inspect Kuomintang and overseas Chinese affairs again, this time in the Dutch East Indies, British Straits Settlement, and Siam. In November of the same year he was selected by the Fifth Kuomintang congress as a member of its presidium. He was subsequently elected a member of the Central Executive committee, highest political organ of the national government. At present he is serving as a member of the Overseas Party Affairs committee of the Kuomintang and a technical expert of the Foreign Affairs commission of the Central political council of the national government.

Dr. Lum has written several books on law and government. Five of them are in English, viz.: "The Political Influence of the Orientals in Hawaii," "The Evolution of Government in Hawaii," "Out-

(Continued on p. 14, col. 3)

"LADY PRECIOUS STREAM" AT CURRAN

San Francisco—The Morris Gest production of the Chinese comedy "Lady Precious Stream," opened at the Curran theater Jan. 3 for a week's run, but may be extended for two weeks. Translated and adapted by Dr. S. I. Hsiung, this play ran two years in London and one year in New York, and the San Francisco production has practically all the principals who appeared in the previous ones.

According to Clarence Derwent, who directs and acts in this production, the play is merely an Oriental "Boy Meets



Girl." Lotus Liu, who enacts the heroine Lady Precious Stream in S. I. Hsiung's translation of the old Chinese play of that name, currently playing at the Curran theater week of Jan. 3. This comedy spectacle has played two years in London and one year in New York.

"Girl." It has "some Confucian philosophy, but it is also a veritable 'Alice in Wonderland!'"

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CHINATOWNIA

FIVE OTHER CHINATOWN BUILDINGS CONDEMNED

San Francisco—Last month the department of public health succeeded in getting a court order to have one condemned Chinatown tenement building vacated as its first step to combat bad housing in the community. (See Chinese Digest, Dec., 1937.) Within two weeks the health department served further warnings to the owners of six other tenement buildings which had been previously condemned, to make their place more habitable or they will suffer the same fate—court orders to vacate.

CHINESE PROGRAM STAGED

San Francisco—As their contribution to a series of international programs in their school, the Chinese students of the girls' high school here presented a Chinese program which was conceded by many members of the faculty as the best of the series. A classical Chinese dance, with butterfly harp accompaniment, and a fashion show were outstanding items in the entertainment. There was also an exhibition of Chinese jewelry, porcelain, and tapestries and a talk on old and modern China by Mrs. H. C. Mei, president of the Shanghai Women's association. Mary Chin, Helen Foon, Jessie Chin, Lorraine Low, Thelma Leong, Mabel Kim, Pearl Wong, and Charlotte Jung took active part in the program.

CHINESE SCHOOL BUILDING BEGUN

Cleveland, Miss. — Ground-breaking ceremonies for the first Chinese community school were held here Nov. 21. More than a year ago the 1500 Chinese in the state, under the leadership of Rev. S. Y. Lee, undertook the task of raising enough money to build a school of their own because their children, numbering about 150, were without American education, due to legislative discrimination. Months ago they had sufficient funds to start building a school of their own in which both American and Chinese education may be given. Four months ago a place was rented to serve as a temporary school-house until the real school is completed. (For complete details of this interesting project, see Chinese Digest, June, 1937, p. 12.)

ORGANIZATION TO HELP CHINA FORMED

San Francisco—A local branch of the American Friends of the Chinese People was organized here Dec. 10, with Alexander Kaun, professor of Slavic languages at the University of California, as chairman. The organization, which is national in scope, with headquarters in New York and a monthly organ called China Today, will undertake American civilian aid to the Chinese people in their resistance to Japanese aggression. More than 100 members were enrolled at the initial meeting.

CHINESE AT OLD PEOPLE'S HOME ENTERTAINED

San Francisco—Each year at Yuletide the members of the Square and Circle, largest of local Chinese young women's organizations, visit the thirty to forty Chinese inmates at the Laguna Honda home. Usually foodstuffs are distributed to them, accompanied with the season's greetings. Last Christmas, however, another item was included in this annual program. Tiny carol singers, trained at the Chinese playground, came with the club members and sang Christmas melodies to these ancient who seldom hear the joyous ring of children's voices. At its conclusion unrestrained tears rolled down the cheeks of many of the men as they muttered their expressions of gratitude. Visibly moved also were the visitors as they watched the mixed emotions on the faces of the inmates.

The Square and Circle members also visited the adult and children patients at the S. F. County Hospital, distributing many toys to the latter.

PRESS AND PERIODICAL LIBRARY FORMED

San Francisco—A "Chinese Press Library," sponsored by the China War Relief association for the purpose of obtaining daily accounts and periodical interpretation of the present Sino-Japanese conflict in China, has been formed here. A room in the Chinese Six Companies has been set aside to house this library and an initial appropriation has been made to subscribe to such publications as the N. Y. Times, Chicago Tribune, U. S. Daily News, the Christian Monitor, International Conciliation, Amerasia, Foreign Affairs, and Current History.

The library will be open to the public; and students, lecturers, and friends interested in Far Eastern affairs are invited to make use of it, announced Thomas W. Chinn, in charge of the library. Donations of clippings, magazines and subscriptions will be welcome.

HAWAIIAN-BORN CHINESE

(Continued from page 13)
lines of Law," "Methods of Research and Thesis Writing," and "Chinese Government." In Chinese he has written "Outline of Public Administration." Another, in English, "The Government of the City and County of Honolulu," was co-authored with Robert Littler and K. C. Leebrick.

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CHINATOWNIA

THE CHINATOWNIAN

Roams Around

Salutations and greetings for the new year. Let's get right down to business because it is one of my new year's resolutions to start my work early. What are some of yours and how many have you broken?

The S. F. football team left L. A. after the Rice Bowl game with love in their hearts, laughter in their eyes, and lead in their feet. Love in their hearts because of the girls they met, laughter because of the fun, and lead in their feet because of that tough game. The L. A. boys treated them royally with lunch at Cliftons, sight-seeing at 20th Century studios where they gaped at *Keye Luke* as he appeared in a Shanghai war picture, dinner in Chinatown, and a banquet in honor of both teams. . . . The victory dance honoring the S. F. boys was held in the beautiful Diana ballroom, with music by Frank Young's orchestra. At the dance the girls all asked "Who is *Marshall Leong*?" . . . Marshall is the 17-year-old, 185 lb. 5 feet 11 varsity full back of Mission Hi. It must be nice to be a football hero because I noticed oodles and oodles of "love and kisses" in his school annual. . . . *Brother Harding* was like a magnet to the girls, too. He is varsity guard at Commerce Hi and is the first Chinese to play in the DeMolay all star grid classic. He has a bronze plaque to prove it, too. . . .

Walter Chew came out of a huddle during a game and spotted a glamorous damsel in Row F, center section, seat 5, which caused him to fumble in the next play . . . she had a page boy bob, wore a bright red sweater and was sheathed in champagne stockings. . . . *Geo. Wong*, slashing guard, came out of the game with a nice "shiner." At the dance he was the hero to the girls and wound up with four different dates for the next day. To save himself he fled L. A. that very night! . . .

And did you hear the "rebel" L. A. rooters? They cheered for S. F. with a "Our team is re-e-e-e-ed hot!"

Paul Tom and *Beale Wong* were plenty tired after taking care of the endless details of arrangements. They were ably assisted by honorary Captains *Bertha Jan* and *Lillian Kim* who certainly had the boys "going" for them . . . a

teammate taught husky *Willie Wong* two dance steps the nite of the dance. That nervy gent danced all through the evening tho it was his first attempt! . . .

The L. A. boys are planning sweet revenge when they invade S. F. for the second of the Rice Bowl games on Sunday, Feb. 6. . . . Their forward wall will be strengthened by a trio of giant linesmen who were unable to play in the first game because of their school regulations. They are *Frank Dong*, 195 lb. tackle from Belmont Hi; *Don Quon*, 170 pounder and best snagger on the squad; and *Allan Dong*, 194 pounder varsity tackle from Lincoln Hi and a demon of defence. . . . Other classy gridders who will be in top form, so 'tis reported, are *Harry Fong*, wing man from Santa Barbara state college; *Kong Ho*, ex-Hawaiian who loves to kick and run barefooted; fleet and swivel hipped *Powell Lee* of L. A. J. C.; and triple threat *Ted Ung*. All-round Bakersfield athlete *Caesar Jung* hopes to point toward a win in the coming contest. So does the S. F. team, even tho it has been weakened by injuries to several of its stars. A victory ball has been tentatively arranged to honor the visiting L. A. players after the game. . . .

The long awaited opening of the Chinese Penthouse was well worth waiting for. Some of the features of this new place are the sampan orchestra pit, where the Chinatown Knights hold sway, the dargon bar and the Lotus Pong dance floor. At the opening night the place was packed and the floor show consisted entirely of Chinese talent who displayed their wares. Among them were *Dora Young* of Hollywood, songster and tap dancer; *May Chinn Lee*, soprani and toe dancer; *Bob Lowe*, tap dancing bartender; and *Dudley Lee*, melodious vocalist. . . . *Baby Dorothy May Yee*, 4½ year old O'Neill Sisters juvenile guest starred and made a big hit. Her rhumba number for Lt. Governor *Geo. Hatfield* caused the crowd to clamor for more . . . and *Taft Chung* wowed the crowd with a rendition of "It's a Sin to Tell a Lie," in Chinese. . . . Managers of the penthouse are *Andrew Wong* and *Roy Lym*.

Cathay's New Year's dance attracted a great crowd, as it always does. Gaiety and merry making lasted till the wee sma hours. . . . A cheerful greeting to *Violet Chew* at Weimar. Did you enjoy the radio Santa sent you? Altho
(Continued on p. 17, col. 1)

OUR READERS WRITE

"The Chinese Digest is making a distinct contribution in presenting accurate information about the Chinese in various cities of America and elsewhere. The different contributors have analyzed their problems with scientific accuracy without becoming involved with sentimental descriptions. Keep up the good work!"—*KUM PUI LAI, Editor, Hawaii Chinese Annual and Hawaii's Young Men.*

"I am enclosing a dollar for a year's subscription to the Chinese Digest. It is a great little magazine and one that I have always wished was published for us American-born Chinese. Through a thoughtful friend . . . I became acquainted with the Digest."—*Miss M. B. L., Elaine Arkansas.*

"Chinese Digest gets better all the time."—*ARTHUR A. YOUNG, Editor, Chinese Christian Student Bulletin, New York.*

"I want to say a word about how much I enjoy reading the Digest. Being away so far from home and where there are just a handful of Chinese (I've never seen any as yet)—well, you can imagine how much I depend upon the Digest for news."—*Miss D. A. L., McKenzie, Tennessee.*

"I am a great admirer of your magazine and how I wish I could do as much as you and your co-workers have, in bringing the Chinese-American to the fore."—*Miss F. L., New York City.*

"This expresses my appreciation for the excellent article you published . . . about my Art Galleries.

"One friend remarked it was the best account she had seen. Many speak highly of the authentic information which you publish in the Digest."—(*MISS*) *GRACE NICHOLSON, Pasadena, California.*

"The members of the alliance read your issue of October with the greatest of pleasure. Being the only paper in the country printed in English by Chinese, we will encourage more subscriptions for you."—*WM. P. LEE, National President Chinese American Citizens Alliance in America, New York.*

SPORTS

SPORTS GLIMPSES

By DAVISSON LEE

S. F. DEFEATS L. A. IN BENEFIT FOOTBALL GAME

The highlights of the war refugee Benefit Football game between S. F. and L. A. Chinese, held in L. A. were:

First Quarter

L. A.'s speedy and elusive backs gained constant yardage throughout this quarter but were held at the crucial moments.

Second Quarter

L. A.'s Caesar Jung intercepted Jack Fong's pass intended for Fred Guan and ran 60 yards for a touchdown. Jung failed to convert.

Then Ed Leong, S. F.'s star guard, recovered a fumble which started a victory drive. Captain Charlie Hing cut off his right tackle on a delayed buck and reeled off 20 yards, when, about to be tackled, he lateraled to Marshall Leong, who with the timely blocking of Woody Louie, went the entire route, 30 yards, for a touchdown. Leong bucked over for the extra point. SCORE: S. F. 7, L. A. 6

Third Quarter

L. A. took to the air but their backs were so rushed by the hard charging S. F. line that there was little time for accuracy.

Fourth Quarter

With but a minute to play, Ted Ung of L. A. faded back for a last desperate attempt to score. His pass was intercepted by Jimmie Hing, S. F.'s tackle, who with nice interference from the entire team ran 43 yards to a touchdown. Leong failed to convert. FINAL SCORE: S. F. 13, L. A. 6.

Outstanding for L. A. were Caesar Jung whose deep punts kept S. F. out of scoring territory, hard hitting Captain Bill Got and Speedy Ted Ung. On the line were Kong Ko, Allen Chan, and Yung Yuen.

For S. F. Woody Louie, and George Wong were always in the backfield, while backs Captain Charlie Hing, Jack Fong, and Jack Young played heads up ball.

L. A. promises revenge in their return game here in San Francisco. Here's looking forward to the RICE BOWL GAME set tentatively for Feb. 6.

WAH YING LEAGUE OPENS

With over 60 entries divided into six teams the Wah Yin league opened its first series of games, Sunday, Dec. 26, at Kezar.

The absence of the Chan Ying club was noted, while Palo Alto was tardy in sending their entries.

The admittance fee of 15 cents is too small a sum for any club to make a profit. Therefore the Wah Ying club is to be complimented on their efforts to promote basketball in Chinatown.

Go out to Kezar the next few Sundays and see some of the best brand of basketball on tap.

The following is the schedule:

1937-38 Schedule

First game 7 p. m.; second game, 8 p. m.; third game, 9 p. m.

Officials: Mr. Al Deasy, referee; Mr. Harry Lum, assistant.

(Continued on p. 18, col. 3)

FIRST WAH YING LEAGUE GAMES

The Nulite club created a wild fervor when they upset the Scout Fraternity 24 to 23, Sunday night, Dec. 26, at Kezar. The Scout Fraternity, one of the highly touted favorites, keenly felt the absence of Earl Wong, who was out of town, and Francis Chinn, who plays for the N. B. C. club.

The second game is hanging fire. It seems that the referee, Al Deasy, thought he heard the whistle that called the game to an end. Therefore he gave the contest to N. B. C., the score at that time being 29 to 27. In the meanwhile Troop three had rung up another field goal making the score 29 all and there was still 30 seconds to play, according to timekeeper Buckshot Louie. The Wah Ying club has sent for the A. A. U. ruling whose decision will be final.

In the third game, Nam Wah, defending champions, defeated the Epworth club 40 to 29. Fred Wong, Nam Wah's playing manager, introduced his younger brother, Nom Wong, who bids fairly to make brother Fred look after his own laurels. Another outstanding brother combination is the Lee brothers, George and Al.

For Epworth, Bing Chin was the serious scoring threat while Thomas Yep was again the main defense.

(See also "Wah Ying League Opens" elsewhere on this page.)

Basketball

GIRLS' LEAGUE

At French court, Dec. 19, the Playground Girls' league in two divisions were brought to a final.

The Baptist team defeated C. D. A., winning the title without the loss of a game.

The Mei Wah Jr. defeated C. D. A. in the upper division, thus making it necessary for one more game. Each team previously lost one game in the double round-robin.

Both of the C. D. A. teams are coached by Erlene Lowe, San Francisco, Chinatown's foremost all-around girl athlete.

The other teams are coached by Mary Chan, guard of the twice champion Mei Wah team.

C. D. A. UPPER DIVISION WINS OVER MEI WAH

Neither the fog nor the cold weather kept over 200 spectators from witnessing the third and final game in the A division of the Girls' Basketball league held at the Chinese playground, Sunday, Dec. 26. The C. D. A. defeated the Mei Wah juniors 20 to 16 in a close and exciting game which made the onlookers forget their chilled ears and numb fingers. This final contest established the C. D. A. team as the champions in this league's A division.

(More on the Girls' league elsewhere in this department.)

J. C. KEEPS ON WINNING

The S. F. J. C. Chinese lengthened their string of victories to five, Sunday night, Dec. 5, at French court, by defeating the strong M. E. quintet 37 to 33.

With such scoring threats as Johnny Wong and Francis Chinn, the collegiate five never relinquished their early lead. In fact every member of the team saw action. For the losers, Frank Wong and Bing Chin's sharp shooting were outstanding, while Thomas Yep was best at defense.

In the preliminaries the Chung Wah girls defeated the M. E. team in a close contest, the score being 15 to 14.

On Friday night, Dec. 3, the Chinese Epworthians defeated the Stanford Chinese by the score of 31-19. The combination of Wong and Chan was outstanding.

CHINATOWNIA

THE CHINATOWNIAN ROAMS AROUND

(Continued from page 15)

her doctor claims she's a "pest" Lizzie Way is daily doing a good deed at the Hassler health farm. Cheerio and keep up the good work! . . . Stockton's Blossom Ah Tye is becoming a lady Fred Astaire by virtue of her twinkling toes and expert piano playing . . . brother Victor is doing all right by himself, too. He's known in the Bay region as the "left-handed Lothario." . . . Probably our youngest exponent of the Big Apple is LaVerna Jan of Oakland. She studies at a well known studio and trucks a mean little finger. . . . Oakland's Ida Lowe who professes to do absolutely nothing is quite active in student affairs at Tech Hi and in the Young Chinese auxiliary. . . . Pal Mansie Wong was quarry of a merry chase at the Youth Knowledge's skating party by two young men. They were not trying to be fresh but merely wanted her to settle an argument. They should know better. A woman never settles an argument: She starts 'em! . . .

The Chi U club of Oakland Hi had their annual dinner dance in a S. F. nite spot after a successful term under the leadership of officers Leola Moon (prexy), Velma Lowe, Edith Chew, and Henry Chew. . . . Monterey's Chinese colony's benefit dance was adjudged one of the most successful held recently on the coast, thus adding a sizable sum to the war relief fund. Seen in their resplendent Chinese gowns were Jennie Chan, Alice Hong, Pearl, Helen, and May Jone, Fong Lowe, Margaret Yuen, Frances Jung, Sally Low, Florence Wu, Frances Gee, Mary Wong, and Bertha Lowe. . . . Fresno's Fay Wah club dance also drew folks from all over and was both a financial and social success. L. A. was represented by Dr. and Mrs. Thos. A. Wong and Bakersfield sent its quota of attractive girls. . . . Ed Chinn of Mendota has moved into his new modern home. He has also acquired controlling interests in the Soochow cafe. Making lots of money in cotton, Ed? . . .

Girl athletes of Portland and Seattle played an exciting double headed basketball game in the City of Roses. Portland finally emerged victorious after a nip and tuck battle in both games. Scores: 14 to 13 and 7 to 2. Standouts, not only in playing ability, but in looks too, were Dorothy Lee Hong, Margaret, Jessie, Nellie, Mabel, and Phyllis Lee, Max-

ine Chu, Mary Jane Mee, and Medeline and Maxine Chin. Losers, but lovely, were Mabel and Mayne Lock, Della Eng, Rosa Louie, Mildred King, and Ruby and Mary Mar of Seattle. . . .

S. F.'s Cathay club started its 27th year with the following new officers: Edward Quon (prexy), Thos. Kwan (vice-prexy), Herbert Haim (secretary), Norman Chinn (treasurer). Other officers are King W. Lee, Leon Lyn, Ernest Loo, Arthur Hee, and Wm. Lowe. Arthur Hee is also the S. F. Chi. Tennis club's new prexy. Chitena's new tennis manager is Hattie Hall, and she is already planning for Spring practice and having courts lined up for the Northern Calif. spring tournament. . . .

Chicago's Chinese sponsored a benefit show recently for refugee relief. Exceptional entertainment was supplied by the Shanghai Wing troupe, headed by Moy Chung Hall. This troupe is now playing in different theatres in the U. S. . . . The Lingnam Alumni of the same city held a dinner dance at the Oriental Garden and members came all the way from Ann Arbor and Philly to attend.

News from Philly: Kenneth Chan recently eloped with a beautiful girl to Elkton, Md., and are now nice and cozy in their love nest. Behind the handkerchief counter of Philadelphia's largest department store, Gimbell Bros., you will now find Dorothea Haw, while at the perfume counter is her sister Helen. . . . Naomi Chu of N. Y. was a recent visitor, while Alfred Wu from M. I. T. and Ithicans Oliver Wu, T. C. Kow, T. T. Kan were also in town to see Cornell down Pennsylvania. . . . Peggy Chung is the reason why a certain young attache at the Chinese Embassy in Washington is a frequent visitor to Philly. . . . Dr. Livingston Chunn and Mary Lee promised friends a dinner of "poi" as soon as Mrs. Chunn, now in Hawaii, sends the ingredients. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Robert Young (Dolly Moy) are expecting the stork's first visit in the verree, verree near future. . . . May Jung and Young Chew put one over their friends by sneaking away quietly to be married. . . .

Dr. Stanford "Tony" Seto and his family have moved from Chicago to Blackwood, N. J. . . . Rubye Mark has established quite a reputation as an original dressmaker in suburban Elkins Park. . . . There is speculation regarding the sudden popularity of Louie Shu. Can it be his haircut? . . . Melin Feng

dazzled U. of P. co-eds with his 1938 Pontiac. . . . John Haw got into trouble by unknowingly walking into a boycotted photo studio, but fortunately he explained things. . . . The Philadelphia Jugs welcomed with open arms Cadet Wing F. Jung, their cousin from Savannah, Ga., now in his second year at West Point. . . .

N. Y.'s Jeune Doc club girls are taking up Mandarin at the Pell street church . . . and the Chinese group's dance class at the Church of All Nations is progressing nicely, with the rumba being the next step. . . .

Portland had a skating party, and the Seattle-ites dazzled the "floored" Portland boys, led by Marjorie Lew Kay, who had one of the Portland Beau Brummels in tow. . . .

Speaking of Seattle-ites Fred Leo, late of that city, has opened a store featuring dairy products at Bush street in S. F. . . .

S. F.'s popular Lee sisters, Rose, Clara, and Louise, have gone into business by opening their Charm beauty salon, equipped with all the latest gadgets for milady's beautification. . . .

Chinatown's two orchestras, the Cathayans and the Chinatown Knights, have donated their services many times during the past few months to war refugee relief programs, not only in S. F., but in other cities on the coast. According to Ed Quon, Cathayans' manager, three benefit projects during November and December last year in which his orchestra donated services have helped to raise no less than \$8,500 in S. F., Fresno, and Monterey. Manager Quon said his 14-piece rhythm makers will gladly donate their services to any large scale relief project in any coast city.

Santy brought pretty Ruth Cheung of Grass Valley into town for the holidays. He took her to the Wah Ying basketball tournament opening games and had the casaba tossers all gazing her way. . . .

(Continued on p. 18, col. 2)

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CONTINUATION PAGE

MY FAVORITE RECIPE

(Continued from page 9)

bring rapidly to a boil. Add chicken bones and the four quarts of stock, and let simmer on very low fire, but high enough to keep Jook bubbling.

If desired, pork soup bones may be added. However, they should first be parboiled, then seasoned with salt and allowed to stand for 10 minutes before adding to the stock and rice water.

In the meantime there will be a lot of chopping and mincing to do. Well, why should I scare you by making you think it's going to be such a tedious process? For diligent young ladies, and also men (if you read my column), all this preparation should not take more than half an hour. Mince one pound of pork, chop up two pieces of chone choy. Chop Chinese green onions very fine. The following is optional: mince two pieces of red ginger and four pieces of sweetened Chinese cucumbers.

Half an hour before serving time, add the pork and chone choy. Just before serving, add chicken meat. Bring to boil, (but never turn gas high after it has once come to a boil, else the rice will be scorched), then add one tablespoon each of ginger and cucumbers. The balance may be served on a relish dish, and left to the individual taste.

I don't believe I should pamper you by letting you enjoy your game of bridge so wholeheartedly, because this Jook does require a little looking into every now and then. Aside from that, all you need do is—shall we say, "dish it out" when you sense that first yawn coming on.

And once again, we cannot get away from our indispensably famous soy sauce. Serve this in a small fancy dish, and let your appetite take its course.

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THE CHINATOWNIAN ROAMS AROUND

(Continued from page 17)

Johnny Kan of Fong & Fong, young Chinatown's meeting place, will have a special training diet lunch all prepared for the visiting L. A. football players the day of the Rice Bowl game. . . . That's what I call hospitality. . . .

The Rice Bowl victory dance will be held at St. Mary's (Chinese Catholic Center) auditorium, which has been kindly donated by Father Johnson. . . .

[Although the Chinese Digest has correspondents in a dozen cities, outside news contributions from clubs and readers are welcomed, though no promise can be made that items sent in will be published. Contributions must reach us on or before the 15th of the month preceding month of publication, and must be signed with the names (not initials) and addresses of the contributors; otherwise they will not be considered.]

All news intended for this column or for "Chinatownia" should be addressed to the Editor, Chinese Digest.]

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 10)

but a co-ordination (as recommended by the Community Chest) of the welfare work will prevent duplications and avoid a tremendous amount of waste in money and in energies. The youths of the community have a right to a better recreational and educational program than that given to them today. The Jewish Community Center offers a good example of a well-planned program of community welfare. The recreational and social work is directed by trained social workers, and the educational program integrated to the age-levels of the children and young people. The Jewish plan of benevolence and social security for the aged, sick, and unemployed is one of the most progressive private agency social programs in the country. With certain adaptations, this plan can be introduced in our community if our leaders are willing to experiment with a program that will do better social work and not play politics with community welfare.

(To be concluded next month)

at which time the present special commissioners will then resign their officers.

(For a short biographical sketch of Kal-fred Dip Lum, see elsewhere in this issue.)

WAH YING LEAGUE OPENS

(Continued from page 16)
Dec. 26, 1937

1. S. F. vs. Nulite.
2. N. B. C. vs. Troop 3.
3. Nam Wah vs. Epworth.

Jan. 9, 1938

1. S. F. vs. Troop 3.
2. N. B. C. vs. Epworth.
3. Nam Wah vs. Nulite.

Jan. 16, 1938

1. Nam Wah vs. Troop 3.
2. S. F. vs. N. B. C.
3. Epworth vs. Nulite.

Jan. 23, 1938

1. Epworth vs. Troop 3.
2. Nulite vs. N. B. C.
3. S. F. vs. Nam Wah.

Jan. 30, 1938

1. Troop 3 vs. Nulite.
2. Epworth vs. S. F.
3. N. B. C. vs. Nam Wah.

All games at Kezar pavilion.

In case of tie for first, two out of three games for the play-off title will be arranged.

In case of tie for second, medals will be awarded to all second place teams.

ARTIST CONTRIBUTES

(Continued from page 11)

taining thousands of stubs a little Chinese girl dipped her hand to pick out the winner.

The winning ticket belonged to Isamu Noguchi.

(Isamu Noguchi, considered one of America's greatest sculptors, was born in California 33 years ago of a Japanese father and an Irish mother. His father, the late Yone Noguchi, was a famous poet who wrote in the Whitman tradition. Isamu Noguchi's art ranges from pure abstraction to social propaganda.)

KUOMINTANG IN THE U. S.

(Continued from page 12)

ever, they will function as the Western Regional and San Francisco branch office and the Oakland branch office.

It is estimated that there are 6,000 Kuomintang members in the United States. From these, new officers for the 5 regional and 50 local branch offices throughout the country will be chosen. However, the next election will not take place until after a re-registration of all members. A convention will be held here sometime this year to choose new officers,

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Ten Cents



PEACE AND WAR—A SYMBOLIC PICTURE

While thousands of Chinese families in America arrange water lilies in preparation for the peaceful celebration of Chinese New Year, the God of War stalks the length and breadth of China, leaving horror and destruction in its wake. The above picture was conceived and executed by Wallace H. Fong.



EDITORIAL

THE CHINESE DIGEST

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WALLACE H. FONG Photographer
H. K. WONG Columnist

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A CHINATOWN BEAUTIFUL FOR 1939

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of this city has recently appointed a Citizen's City Beautiful committee, with Dr. Adolph E. Schmidt as chairman, to seek ways and means of making San Francisco a spotless and shining city for visitors to see during the Golden Gate International Exposition in 1939. With representative business men and women and the leaders of the foreign colonies which comprise cosmopolitan San Francisco on the committee, a 25-point program has been drafted which, when carried to realization, will assuredly enable the city to "shine for 1939."

In such an ambitious program the development and beautification of Chinatown, of course, comes in for consideration. Chinatown (next to Golden Gate park, as we have been assured by those who keep tab on visitors coming to San Francisco and what they see while here), is the city's second most attractive and unique spot. It has a lure of the far-away Orient not only for the casual tourists but for resident San Franciscans as well.

One of the 25 points which the Citizens' committee has adopted in order to achieve their objectives, is the "Further rehabilitation and development of Chinese architecture in Chinatown."

Here is a task! And it is one which Chinatown's merchants and progressive-minded men and women should not leave to the city's civic leaders to figure out for them. For the satisfaction of their pride in their own community, and for good, sound, practical busi-

The CHINESE DIGEST is a non-profit publication devoted to the interpretation of China and Chinese culture, ancient and modern, and to the dissemination of information, data, and discussion of the history, life, problems, progress, and activities of the Chinese in America. The CHINESE DIGEST is the only journal of its kind in the United States.

ness reasons, it is incumbent upon Chinatown's business and community leaders to have a "Chinatown Beautiful" for 1939.

For years the Californians' Inc., the Chinese Trade and Travel Association, and tourist agencies have extolled the uniqueness and the exotic Oriental charm of Chinatown and have called it the largest Chinese colony outside of China to emphasize its bigness. And our Grant Avenue merchants, following suit, because it made good business talk, have also said the same things, but with more charm and persuasion, sometimes in clipped English, with much Cantonese sing-song accent, and at times in the manner of cultured American university graduates.

All this is to the good. Neither the Californians' Inc., nor our own propagandists have exaggerated the picture of this "little ward of Canton." But when we speak of Chinatown in these terms we mean only a few places. We mean a few bazaars, the joss temples, the telephone exchange, the restaurants, the Chinese Six Companies,

EDITORIAL

and that new factor in Chinatown economy, the cocktail lounges.

But the attraction of Chinatown could mean more than that. The whole community—its winding streets, its one-way alleys, its organization headquarters, its theaters, its restaurants serving American dishes, etc.—can be made attractive by Chinese architectural designs. By placing of potted plants in appropriate places, by skillful use of lanterns, and by the employment of vari-colored banners common in business houses in China, Chinatown as a whole can be made into a place where visitors may wander with increasing surprise and delight; this will also make it a better place for most of us to live in.

Chinatown's neighboring district, the large Italian colony at North Beach, has already launched a campaign to raise funds in order to make their district into a pattern redolent with the color and atmosphere of old-world Italy. We have the same opportunity to make our community into a real "slice of China." Once this is done, Chinatown will not only "shine for 1939," but for all time.

"Immobile Sage" The statue of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was set up atop St. Mary's square less than three months ago, and since then we have had many occasions to pass by it, admire its sculpture, and even at times to spend a few moments in meditating on this great revolutionist's life. That, we have been taught, was one profitable way of looking at a statue of a bygone personage.

Not so a local press agent. He saw in the statue a nice, colossal background for a publicity picture featuring the product for which he must find means to advertise—in this case a new automobile termed grandiloquently "The Spirit of Motion." The car was parked in front of the statue and a nice picture was taken. When the picture appeared in the papers a copyreader had dubbed the statue the "Immobile Sage." Dr. Sun, we thought, would rise in wrath at being called such. "Sage" he would certainly disavow, while "Immobile" just cannot be applied in describing him, whether he's dead, alive, or cast in stainless steel and red granite. Sun Yat-Sen alive was a restless, volatile personality, a typical revolutionary. And when he died the political and social ideas he left behind him began to work their effects on the Chinese people, and gave China an insurgent nationalism.

Incidentally, we were pretty proud of the Sun Yat-Sen statue's picture which adorned the cover of our December issue. Here, we thought, was a work of photographic art which could not be duplicated (we had seen plenty of examples). A month later we got a shock. The Coast, a New Yorker-ish monthly recently founded

here, also used the statue as their cover picture in their January number. We compared ours with theirs. Ours was taken from the right side, while The Coast's was taken from the left, and also superimposed on a background of a somber sky. We had to admit that their picture was just as good as ours!

No Fire-Crackers

This year it was decreed by the community elders at the Six Companies that there should not be any booming of firecrackers on the occasion of the Chinese New Year (Jan. 31), but that the money customarily spent for this purpose should be contributed for refugee relief in the motherland. This was the first time, we were informed by old-timers, that firecrackers were absent on the New Year. This fact made good news copy for the local American papers, and some extravagant phrases were noted in some of the writeups. One item began this way: "Along the Street of a Thousand Bazaars this coming Chinese New Year, lilies will NOT bloom on temporary stalls, silken lanterns will NOT glow, lichee nuts and melon seeds will NOT be piled high. Merchants will NOT beam "Kung Hay Fat Choy," "Happy New Year—." All this was not only exaggerated but totally untrue. There were enough lilies to fill a good-sized garden, we saw plenty of glowing lanterns, and we ate our share of lichee nuts and melon seeds. We exchanged and received our share of "Kung Hay Fat Choy," too. The customs of 3000 years cannot be put aside in a day, regardless of circumstances. We may not feel cheerful on this Chinese New Year, so reasoned some Chinatownians, because of the war, but after all the fighting is in competent hands.

There was one amusing incident growing out of this no-firecrackers-on-Chinese-New-Year affair. An American resident on Nob Hill, which fringes Chinatown, penned a letter to the Chronicle and expressed considerable relief in knowing that there would not be any "eight-day-and-night devil-chase with dynamite firecrackers" on Chinese New Year. He spoke many good words for the Chinese in behalf of many residents on Nob Hill, but that they "do and always will object . . . to the annual eight-day firecracker bedlam that is definitely shocking to the nerves by day, makes sleep virtually impossible by night and altogether constitutes a serious fire hazard." The gentleman, we gather, loves peace and quiet and would like to see others love the same things. We shall not argue the points he raised regarding the awful effects of firecrackers, but will let the prosecution rest its case. Once we felt that way too, but the passing years have taught us that it is far less nerve-racking to endure it all than to rail against it, since you can't stop it anyway.

(Continued on p. 19)

F A R E A S T

(The following is the concluding part of an historical survey of the political relations between China and Japan from the earliest times down to the beginning of the present Sino-Japanese conflict. This short, concise account will give readers the proper historical perspective in reviewing Sino-Japanese relations today. This article is reprinted from The China Quarterly of Shanghai, Vol. 2, No. 4.)

(Concluded from last issue)

The Tonghak Rising broke out in Korea in March 1894 and the situation grew steadily worse. The king of Korea thereupon asked China for help, and Peking sent troops, at the same time informing the Japanese government according to previous arrangements. The Japanese sent a still larger number of troops. When the insurrection was suppressed, the Chinese forces prepared to depart and expected the same action from the Japanese. Instead, the latter declared that now was the time for introducing reforms in Korea and, at the same time, landed more troops and war materials. Li Hung-chang felt compelled to send more troops and these he dispatched on an English vessel under English command. The German von Hannecken, adviser and friend of Li Hung-chang, was on board. The Japanese captured the ship on July 25, 1894, and sank it on account of its refusal to follow, although it was flying a neutral flag. Only a few of the men on board could reach the safety of land and von Hannecken was one of those rescued by the gunboat "Itlis." From this incident actual hostilities resulted. On August 1, 1934, war was declared. The Japanese were completely victorious both on land and sea. Port Arthur was taken and soon after the Japanese were in Manchuria. The Chinese government sent Detring, the German commissioner of customs at Tientsin, to open negotiations. He was not recognized by the Japanese as he was not properly accredited by the Chinese government. Li Hung-chang himself went to Japan after Weihaiwei had been taken in February, 1895, and Newchwang in March of the same year. Peace was concluded in Shimonoseki on April 17, 1895. Korea became "independent," and the Liaotung Peninsula with Port Arthur, Formosa and the Pescadore Islands were ceded to Japan. China paid a high war indemnity and four new treaty ports were opened; i.e., Chungking, Shasi, Soochow, and Hangchow. Furthermore, by virtue of the most-favored-nation clause Japan was placed on an equal footing with the foreign powers and was thus granted the right to construct factories in China. This was a very important point for the future.

Japan's advance in Manchuria clashed with the plan of Russia who, together with France and Germany, soon afterwards protested to Tokyo. Japan retroceded the Liaotung Peninsula to China and received 30 million more taels in return. But Japan did not forget the interference of the foreign powers. Ten years later she crossed swords with Russia and again took possession of Liaotung. Again she pledged herself to honor the "independence" of Korea, but annexed it in 1910, as already mentioned. By this development the thesis of the formerly protesting powers was proved, "that Japan's presence in Manchuria made the independence of Korea appear as an illusion and a continual threat to the capital of China." This last announcement proved itself in the following years.

The outcome of the Sino-Japanese war showed China's weakness in unexpected proportions. Now the other powers came and divided China quite openly into spheres of interest and constructed naval and coaling stations in different parts of the Empire. The powers which had supported China at the conclusion of the treaty of Shimonoseki took ample reward for their services. This scramble for concessions was not without a reaction which expressed itself in the reform movement of China in 1899, in the awakening of national consciousness, the increased foreign enmity, and in the Boxer uprising in 1900.

One important effect of the battle for concessions in China was American intervention in the Far East. In September, 1899, John Hay, the American Secretary of State, proposed the universal recognition of the principle of the "open door" in China. This obliged all the powers to stand on the same footing without regard to the so-called "spheres of interest." Differences of opinion arose at once; for instance, Japan struck to the principle of the "open door" while others defended their "spheres of interest." As the great powers of Europe established bases, and in consequence had the power to be heard concerning East Asiatic questions, Japan was restricted in her Eastern policies and was obliged to consider the opinions of other nations.

At the outbreak of the Boxer trouble an international army entered the picture, and Japan took a leading part because an official of the Japanese legation had been murdered. In the course of the war, the Japanese together with the Germans and English, took over the rebuilding of the almost-destroyed section of the railway from Yangtsun to Peking. They occupied Amoy in order to have a strong hold on the mainland in the vicinity of Formosa. To avert later conflicts with heavy consequences, the powers did not insist on the ceding of territory and Japan acted likewise. At the conclusion of peace on September 7, 1901, Japan received 34 million taels and the Chinese government was forced to send to Japan a delegation bearing regrets. After accepting the conditions the Japanese troops were progressively withdrawn from China.

The long threatened conflict between Japan and Russia came in 1904-05. From the peace treaty of Portsmouth on August 29, 1905, Japan received the long-withheld peninsula of Liaotung with Port Arthur and Dairen, but the sovereignty over Manchuria was restored to China. Russia had to evacuate Manchuria in stages and the administration of the South Manchurian Railway went into the hands of the Japanese. Japan's prestige rose enormously through the success of the Russo-Japanese war. She was now placed among the great powers and became a world factor on which one had to count. But these successes turned the heads of the Japanese military and they became pretentious in their demands and demeanor. The victory over Russia meant a victory over the white race in Asia. With the peace treaty of Portsmouth the prestige of the European in Japan and in the whole of the East was seriously shaken. Japan became an ally equal in rank and a respected opponent.

The supremacy of China over Manchuria was restored, as stated, but this was in theory

only. The hitherto prevailing Russian influence changed to a state of guardianship by Japan.

China had remained neutral in the Russo-Japanese war, but both warring nations, with good reasons, mutually reproached each other for having abused China's neutrality. China was compelled to look on helplessly at the war between two foreign powers on Chinese soil and at the peace treaty in which the bone of contention was parts of the country belonging to the Chinese Empire.

In the agreement of June 10, 1907, between Japan and France the two nations mutually decided on the right of intervention in China for the protection of their interests. In 1908 in consequence of the Tatsu Maru Affair there was a clash in Macao which was followed by a sharp boycott against Japanese goods in Canton, accompanied by anti-Japanese demonstrations, by which the Japanese coastal shipping suffered losses for a while.

The towns Changchung, Kirin, and Tsitsihar in Manchuria were opened to international trade in 1907. Shortly after, there was again a dispute over the construction of a railway in Manchuria, which had been agreed upon formerly by both China and Japan. China planned the extension of the northern line from Shanhaikwan via Hsinmintun and Faku-men, but Japan opposed the construction and built her own line, Antung-Mukden, through to Hsinmintun. Japan always protracted negotiations by new demands. In the meantime she constructed her own line, after which she broke off all negotiations; China had to give in once again.

Southeast of Hongkong are the Pratas Islands. These were forcibly occupied by the Japanese in 1909, but the Chinese chased off the Japanese officials and answered again with a boycott of Japanese goods. In 1911 Japan leased the Islands.

Since China had difficult internal conflicts in these years she could only meet the Japanese arrogance with slight resistance, and had to endure Japanese influence in military and educational subjects. The comparison of conditions in China with the advance of Japan and the influence of European thought, together with other circumstances, prepared the ground for the Revolution of 1911. The revolutionary movement in China found a secret promoter in Japan, certainly not on account of the movement itself but in consequence of continual internal unrest which the Japanese desired. However, her own financial weakness and the fear of a conflict with foreign powers prevented immediate military action.

The outbreak of the World War gave Japan a welcome chance to continue her continental policy. Having received no reply to her ultimatum to Germany, Japanese troops attacked Tsingtao, which fell on November 7, 1914. That the taking of Tsingtao, from the standpoint of international law, was an infringement of China's neutrality, was not taken into account by Japan. She took possession of the Shantung railway in October, 1914, and imposed on China on January 18, 1915, the notorious Twenty-one Demands which included the protectorate of Shantung, South Manchuria and Mongolia, further administration of the coal and iron works in the Yangtze Valley, Japanese police in Chinese cities and other privileges. Japan secured

F A R E A S T

the acceptance of the principal points by an ultimatum on May 7, 1915. Scarcely a year had passed when new demands followed. Since all the other large powers were engaged in the World War, China fell entirely into the hands of Japan. The blind German hate of England and America helped Japan's intentions. England consented to support Japan's claim to the possession of the Shantung Peninsula and the latter promised to send her naval forces to the Mediterranean. Similar commitments were obtained from France and Russia. Even the United States had bound herself vis-a-vis Japan. The United States entered the World War under the Japanese promise to maintain peace in the Pacific, given by Japan on November 3, 1917, and in a formal manner the United States recognized the special position of Japan in relation to China.

A secret treaty between Japan and China in September, 1918, brought China entirely under the military supervision of Japan. Added to that was the financial dependence through the Nishihara loans by which Japan's monetary influence in China was strongly advanced. Railways, mines, iron works, and taxes were given to Japan as securities. Thus, important concessions came into Japanese hands. Since the civil wars in China could only help Japan, the political impotence of China was further maintained by frequent uprisings in which Japanese money flowed to the agitators, and Japanese troops often took part.

As Germany had lost all treaty rights and possessions in China through the Treaty of Versailles, China naturally reclaimed Kiaochow and Shantung. China expected the cancellation of the treaties concluded under pressure with Japan, because they were against the fundamental principles under which the League of Nations was founded. Now the Entente powers showed their real intentions.

By the Versailles Treaty, Shantung was not returned to China, but was given to Japan. Thereupon China, rightly becoming indignant, refused to give her signature to the Treaty, and in September, 1919, declared of her own accord the discontinuation of the state of war with Germany.

In consequence of the Washington Conference in 1922, Shantung and Kiaochow were finally given back to China and the railway was returned against reimbursement. Japan now withdrew her troops from Hankow, Peking and other places. In the following year China declared that all the treaties that had been forced upon her by the Japanese were void, but Japan recognized only the changes of the treaties of 1915, which had already been changed by the Washington Conference.

In 1925 a strong movement was started in China with the aim of putting to an end the predominance of foreign power and of giving the right of self-government to the people of China. A boycott was instigated against all wares and ships belonging to both the English and Japanese. In the Nine-Power Treaty with China, concluded on February 6, 1922, China's right to make her own decisions was confirmed on the basis of the Washington Conference.

As already pointed out, China sought to harm Japan by using the boycott weapon, which was quickly noticeable in Japan's trade. China also started to develop her own industries in order to eliminate Japan from the Chinese market. The Republic began to build railways in Manchuria and to make other successful investments. Business elements in Japan sought to direct the policies of the government toward China into a more conciliatory groove, because they realized the slow awakening of China and the opening of new channels of trade. However, against this moderate course was that of the military

party which demanded a policy of aggression and subjugation. The latter, being strengthened by important Japanese internal political reasons, finally succeeded. The result was the occupation of Manchuria in the autumn of 1931, and the establishment of the puppet state of "Manchukuo" on February 18, 1932.

In order to turn attention away from these affairs in the north, the Undeclared Shanghai War of 1932 was started. Here unexpected resistance was met from the Chinese 19th and 5th Route Armies and after five weeks of bloody conflict, in which the Japanese were forced to change their high command five times, an armistice was arranged. Japan had to be contented with the evacuation of Chinese troops from a small area around Shanghai in which a special Chinese police body maintained law and order.

When on February 4, 1933, the League of Nations decided on the results of its investigation through the Lytton Commission that no fault should be accredited to China, Japan's procedure was clearly condemned. The Japanese, in the meantime, had strengthened their position in the North and taken possession of Heilungkiang. At the same time Japanese regiments marched against Jehol and, in spite of strong resistance, forced the Chinese troops back of the Great Wall. Japanese airplanes circled over Peiping, and China had to agree to withdraw her troops from the Great Wall and Peiping. For this concession the Japanese promised to withdraw north of the Wall.

The Japanese military, however, continued their pressure upon North China, weakening the power of the Chinese government in the north by large-scale smuggling, widespread traffic in drugs, and finally by establishing another puppet state, the "East Hopei Autonomous Government." These activities finally precipitated a crisis in North China and led directly to the present hostilities.

THE SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

(Day by day resume of the highlights of the present "undeclared war" between China and Japan, continued from last issue.)

December 17—Japanese troops make formal entry into Nanking.

December 20—Large concentration of Japanese warcraft reported along the coast of Kwangtung province, presaging an attack.

Chinese destroyed mills of nine Japanese cotton spinning companies in Tsingtao which employ 24,000 Chinese.

December 23—China's Military Affairs Commission is placed in supreme control of private and public industry.

Report that a million laborers are rushing through a highway in Central Asia which would make possible the shipment of war supplies from Russia to China.

December 24—Japanese create an "autonomous commission," headed by an ob-

scure Chinese, to govern Nanking.

December 25—Japanese claim capture of Hangchow, and announce the blockade of Tsingtao.

December 27—Japanese report fall of Tsinan, capital of Shantung.

December 29—Japan threatens to drive on to Chungking, 1,000 miles into the interior in Szechuan.

January 1—Japanese planes circle above Canton and bomb the city, causing heavy damage. Japanese occupy Tsingtao.

January 2—Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek reported to have rejected Japanese peace terms communicated to him by the German ambassador to China. The terms were said to include these six points: an economic agreement giving Japan participation in China's national resources, customs duty, foreign trade, and aviation and other transport and communications; conclusion of an agreement with Japan and Manchukuo against communism; stationing of permanent Japa-

nese garrisons in China; establishment of demilitarized zones in regions to be specified by Japan; creation of an independent government in Inner Mongolia; and payment by China of war indemnities.

January 3—Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek resigns as chairman of the government's executive council to devote all his energies to fighting the Japanese. Dr. H. H. Kung, minister of finance, assumes this post in place of Gen. Chiang.

January 4—Japanese capture Kufow, birthplace of Confucius in Shantung.

January 5—Japanese clamp censorship on Shanghai and plan abolition of French and British concessions in Tientsin.

January 11—Japan's supreme war council meet with the Cabinet and Emperor Hirohito to adopt a fundamental policy toward China.

China's armies reorganize for guerilla warfare against the invaders.

January 13—Two Japanese armies re-

(Continued on page 19)

ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee

CHINESE DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

NUMBERS 76-80. THE CHINESE INVENTED COINAGE 500 YEARS BEFORE LYDIA; INCLUDING THE PIERCED COINS, THE RIMMED COINS, THE COMMEMORATIVE COINS, AND THE STACKABLE COINS.

(Concluded from last issue)
Coinage in China

In ancient China as elsewhere, bartering was eventually replaced by trade with a variety of commodities as money; jade and other precious stones; grain and bricks of salt; silk and other textiles; tortoise shells, pearl oyster shells, and cowries; cinnabar and mercury; fish, pigs, and other live-stock; gold, silver, bronze, tin, zinc, lead and other metals.

Metal objects, such as knives, swords, spades, chisels, and hoes were popular money because of their utility and com-

pactness. (In China these were used alongside with gold and silver bullion, cast in the form of a boat, called sycee, and are still used to this day.) In the twelfth century B. C., bronze miniatures of tools and utensils were cast, each model perhaps intended to equal the value of the original which in all probability was of coarser metal.

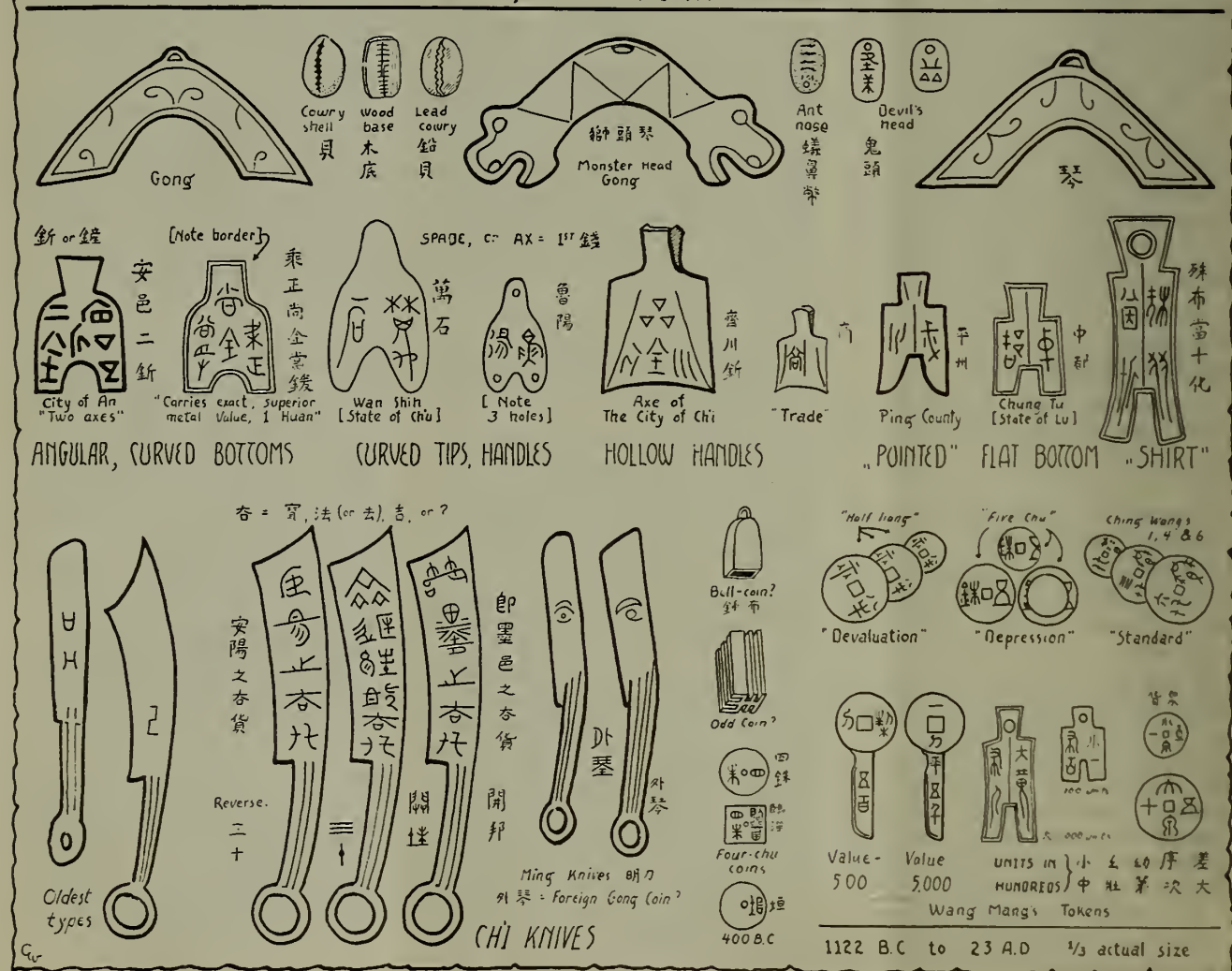
Thus, whereas the West derived their coins from ingots or pellets of precious metals, the Chinese derived theirs from tools of bronze or brass. The high regard for bronze and the remarkable skill of the early Chinese in casting may have something to do with this. These utensil coins are known as pu or pi, meaning cloth or silk, because textiles were formerly used as money. Even in our time it has continued to be a form of money, especially for taxes and tribute. So much

silk was collected at the capital that when the Imperial storage of silk was ordered to be sold to the public in 1912 at a little below market price, the sale was still going on when the Japanese invaded Peiping in 1937! Many utensil coins of unusual shapes are recorded, but four types deserve our special attention: the cowry coins, the gong coins, the axe or spade coins, and the sword coins.

Utensil Coins

The cowry-shaped coins are known as the "dragon eyes" or the "ant head" coins. It is undoubtedly a metal medal of the cowry shell which were used extensively and perhaps exclusively during the Shang Dynasty. Recent excavations of Shang sites revealed many of these cowries, but apparently no other types of money. In all probability metal models of these shells led to the displacement of the

THE BEGINNINGS OF 3,000 YEARS OF COINAGE IN CHINA



ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee

originals. They may have been cast as early as the beginning of the Chou Dynasty, although as late as 611 B. C. Chuang Wang of the State of Ch'i issued two kinds of "bean-shaped coins" to replace the cowries within his kingdom. Some cowry coins have a wooden base attached to them, and a few are of lead. The flat, oval "devil's head" coin is probably a later form of cowry coin. Like the flat coins of India it may have been struck off a bar and is highly inscribed. The latter are found in Weihien of Shantung.

The gong or musical plate is known as the ch'in (or kings). They are not unlike the musical triangle of the West, and are struck with a wooden mallet. The originals are of pottery or jade, but possibly metal ch'ins are not unknown. They are often called bridge coins because of their shape. Some are curved while others are angular, and a few have ends which terminate with lion or dragon heads. Related to the gong coin is the bell coin, shaped like a cow bell. Because no weight mark is ever found on them Chinese numismatists have expressed doubt on this class as coins.

The Axe or Spade Coins

The axe coins are known as chin, but are often also referred to as spade or "shirt" coins because the shape is rather ambiguous. They probably had their beginning during the first half of the Chou Dynasty, although the ideographs on some of them are decidedly pre-Chou in style. The earlier miniatures have hollow handles, often with a tiny hole on one side, while the later ones were made from flat plates and had solid handles. They are found in states which once occupied the modern provinces of Shantung, northern Kiangsu, northern Honan, Hopei, eastern Shensi, and Shansi.

Ax coins may provisionally be divided into five classes. The Angular Tip and Angular Type may be the oldest known. One gives both the place of origin and the value: "City of An, two axes." Others apparently give weight and value (provisional translation; the ideographs being very vague): "Carries exact and superior metal, worth a huan," "Carries half (the amount of) superior (metal), two metal worth a huan." One such coin is gilded, and another has raised border.

Equally antique is another type with rounded handles and rounded tips. Only place names are discernable in this type: "Wan Shih" (of the State of Ch'u),

"Lu Yang" (of the State of Lu), etc. One has holes on the handle and the two tips.

The class with hollow handles are without tips but have concave cutting edges. Inscriptions include: "City of Lu" (of the State of Ch'i), "Axe money of the State of Ch'i." One has the character "lu" on the obverse, another, the character "shang" (trade). The latter is the smallest of this class known, being only one and a half inches in length.

The fourth class have pointed tips and angular handle. One has "P'ing Chuan" (State of Ch'i) inscribed, and another has "Kan Tan" (probably also of the State of Ch'i) inscribed.

The so-called "shirt" money (huo pu, merchandise coins) are not a representation of shirts, as was generally supposed, but probably merely elongated form of the axe coins. The tips and handles of these coins are identical to the angular type, but there are now holes through the handles so that they may be strung together. The habit of stringing coins dates back to the time when cowries were so strung. One such "shirt" coin reads: shu pu tang shih hua (special pu; equal to ten in exchange).

Wang Mang the reformer (A. D. 9-23) produced shirt coins in ten sizes, ranging from one and one-fourth to two and one-fourth inches in length. They are fictitiously valued in hundred units, from one hundred to one thousand, by ten code words, as follows: tiny, small, young, next, subordinate, middle, mature, approximate, second best, largest. Needless to say, they are highly devaluated tokens.

Sword Coins

The tao or sword coins were produced in abundance toward the end of the Chou Dynasty (680-225 B. C.) in the Shantung Kiaochow Bay area and were used extensively in the South Sea trade. Certain bronze knives excavated from the Ordos Desert region were remarkably similar to these bronze swords. The handles of all of them terminate with a loop for stringing.

Four types of sword coins are recognizable. An early type, of various sizes and shapes, is characterized by fine metal content and sharp cutting edge or extreme thinness. They have a simple mark or code word which is beyond deciphering.

The second type is a large, well cast knife with pointed tip, produced chiefly by the State of Ch'i, but also Yen, Chao, and other states which formed strong trad-

ing alliances. One is marked "Precious coin of An Yang," another "State of Ch'i, Precious currency," while a third has "City of Chi Mo, Its Precious Currency" (the word "precious" is a tentative deciphering only). The reverse of nearly all of them has the inscription "three ten" (thirty) followed by a single word (star, sun, upward, peace, etc.) which may be a motto or a mint code. The "City of Chi Mo" coin has the phrase "Extend Frontier" on the reverse and is believed to be the earliest commemorative coin known.

The third type is a medium-sized knife with a blunt tip and is known as the Ming knife, being produced by the City of Ming at Chao, and most of them have the character "Ming" inscribed on the obverse. The reverse generally contains a single character, such as left, right, outside, etc.

The fourth type is the graving knife of Wang Mang. It has sharp edges but a very short blade. The handles of these graving knives have degenerated into a circular disc with a small square hole in the center. From this, most writers believe they can trace the beginning of the cash coin (through the final elimination of the short blade). But, as we shall see later, circular coins were made before the appearance of the earliest known graving knives! Wang Mang's knives are tokens. Of the same size, one is inscribed "Graving Knife, worth 500," while another has "Graving Knife, worth 5,000," the latter being in-laid in gold. Graving knives were also issued by Emperor Hsien Feng (1851-1862 A. D.) in his desperate effort to solve the financial crisis occasioned by the T'ai P'ing rebellion.

(Next issue: The origin of the round cash coin. Also Reference List.) Copyrighted, 1937, by Chingwah Lee.

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SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

SAN FRANCISCO CHINA-TOWN'S SOCIAL PROBLEMS

(Continued from last issue)

The social problems of the Chinese in San Francisco are varied and many, but for the sake of discussion we have named only five, and in the last issue of the Chinese Digest, the mention has been made of the need for (1) an adequate housing program for the Chinese families, (2) a dormitory for working girls and single women, (3) a non-sectarian social center for the community. To conclude this discussion, it is also evident that (4) a Chinese cultural center for mature students, and (5) a vocational guidance bureau and employment service should be included among the community's social needs.

A Chinese Cultural Center

San Francisco Chinatown is on the main highway bridging the Orient and the Occident. It is the gateway for the Americans going to China, and the chief port for the Chinese coming to America. San Francisco enjoys the unique advantage over all other Pacific Coast cities because in her metropolitan area is the largest Chinese population on the Western hemisphere. Teachers and men of letters from the East and West pass through the port of San Francisco, and Chinatown is a meeting point for Americans and Chinese travelers.

With advantages that no other community can equally match on this side of the Pacific, San Francisco Chinatown lacks a cultural center for general and specific Sinological studies. There are Chinese language schools that are meeting the needs for the elementary and junior high school students, and beyond those levels there are two secondary schools with

a small enrollment each; but there is no instruction for those who want to advance their studies on China and things Chinese. In far away New York there is a China institute, and even in Los Angeles there is a China Society of Southern California, but here in San Francisco the Chinese are either too busy or lack interest in forming a Sinological institute to promote the study of Chinese culture and civilization.

Sino-American Institute

There is a real need in the community for a combination of school, library, and museum. Classes, institutes, and forums could be held with the scholars of China and America. Literature, research material, and documents in English and Chinese should be made available to the public. And the early history of the Chinese in California and other states could be accurately recorded, and the documents pertaining to that period carefully preserved. The Chinese Trade and Travel Bureau has made a pioneer start in that direction, as has the Chinese Digest also; and if there is community support, a Sino-American institute could be organized by a group of public spirited citizens to further the study and promotion of Chinese culture in this city.

Social Unrest

With the social scene moving so rapidly in the country as a whole, youth today is bewildered with the social and economic complexities of society. Social security and a fair opportunity to earn a living are two fundamental desires of our young people, but instead of vocational guidance and intelligent economic planning they are thrown out in the labor market. Once out in the workaday world, the survival of the fittest seems to be the only criterion for success, and as a result those that do not fit become malcontents and breed social unrest.

Vocational Guidance Bureau

A vocational guidance bureau should be established in the community with the cooperation of the public schools, social agencies, church, and parents. This bureau should make a careful survey of the economic opportunities available to the American-born Chinese. Due to the racial situation, not many vocations are open to the Chinese youth. Vocational counselors should advise young people to get the right training for the right jobs. Scientific tests and measurements, though not 100 per cent foolproof, should be employed to measure aptitude, abilities, and

(Continued on p. 19)

CALIFORNIA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE HAS CHINESE BRANCH

Few people know that in Chinatown, located at 1048 Stockton street, is a branch of the California State Employment Service, opened more than a year ago. Many thousands of dollars have been saved for the Chinese through this organization, as it does not charge fees for its service. At the present time, there are over a thousand people registered with the Service for work.

The staff of the California State Employment Service has been increased during the past few months. The Chinese division is interested in seeking the registration of as many of the unemployed Chinese as possible in an endeavor to learn what the labor market is in Chinatown and also the possibility of finding work for the unemployed. Especially is the organization interested in recent school graduates with technical and professional training in order to interest employers in hiring Chinese.

Samuel D. Lee, recently with the State Relief Administration, is now connected with the Chinese Division of the Service. He states that the job is most challenging because the situation of the people registered with the California State Employment Service is that of a large group of employable and capable people without jobs. The service of the C. S. E. S. is most important in that it is a stop gap between an individual and his last job and the relief organization.

(Since the above was written the Chinatown office of the CSES has been removed to 1690 Mission street. The fact that the new office is some distance from the Chinese community is a definite handicap for the Chinese unemployed who wish to register at the CSES for work and lessens considerably the utility of the Chinese division of this service. It is to be hoped that another office for this department may be found in Chinatown again soon.)

Recently a WPA project in New York made a survey of manners of the various classes of people living in this metropolis. They found that the most polite class of people was the Chinese.

Josh Lee, Oklahoma Democrat, told his senate colleagues how to fix the cotton surplus situation in the country: "Get the 450,000,000 Chinese to lengthen their shirttails half an inch."

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P'ing Yu

JUST COMMENTING

The day for sustained interest or the ability to follow a single subject through to a certain conclusion is gone. So I was informed at a publication problems conference. Or perhaps I misunderstood. Maybe the powers that be really meant women now are "many minded" as well as "busy-bodies" and hence, should be given a lot to do and to think about. In other words, women like to busy themselves wanting to know a little about a lot. Comprehend? Well, here goes!

FROM BREAKFAST TO DINNER

All meeting marathon records were shattered the other Sunday when the Breakfast club invited Dr. Chen Hanseng, Chinese agrarian economy expert, professor of history, and lecturer, to their weekly breakfast meeting. Before the meeting broke up, the eminent visitor reciprocated the group's kindness by inviting them to dinner. When the young people finally bade Dr. Chen good-bye at 5 p. m., (the meeting started at 9 in the morning) their endurance netted them these rewards: a searching analysis of the Sino-Japanese conflict; an optimistic preview of China's regeneration and reconstruction, intellectually, economically, and politically (particular emphasis was given to the place of women in this future China); and several suggestions on bibliographical and periodical references for "self-familiarization" with the past, present, and future of China and her relations with other peoples. (Meeting enthusiasts, here's to more, longer, and better meetings! Do I hear a second?) But really, ladies, go up sometimes to the Sunday Breakfast club meetings (held at the Chinese Y. W.) and you will find yourselves better informed on the Far Eastern situation. Also, this group of energetic young people serves the best breakfasts to be had on Sundays!

LADY PRECIOUS STREAM

I simply adore you! Let me salute you for your "oldenity." We moderns certainly can take a few tips from you. We have been assailed, perhaps unjustly at times, but some of us are pretty dumb when it comes to knowing what we want



PARADE OF LISLE STOCKINGED FEET

"Be in style, wear lisle." So chime these Square and Circle Club members who are taking an active part in the anti-silk movement now daily gaining momentum throughout the country. They are cooperating with peace-loving women everywhere who are refusing to give further aid to Japan's militarists by banning the use of silk—Japan's chief export.

The happy-looking young ladies pictured above are, from left to right, Daisy Chinn, Pearl Mew, Minnie Lee, Bertha Wong, Lillian Yuen, Alice Fang, and May Lum.

and worse if we had to go to the bat to get what we want. Take this war, for instance. A lot of us don't know whether or not we want to be interested in it, a few don't know what to do to help out China's cause, and a great many know what can be done to help stop this mad aggression, but most of us are just not willing to fight in the one way that is open for us women. We moderns simply can't take it. To suffer the discomfort and the unattractiveness of not wearing silk? Why it's too silly and fanatical!

Lady Precious Stream, you're terribly old-fashioned—to give up all your fineries for your Hsieh Ping Kwei—but you knew what you wanted and, best of all, you were willing to fight for it! Ah, me, it's true we don't live in your age—but we surely can stand losing some of our namby-pamby modernity and having more of your spunky "oldenity."

YOU FIND YOUR BLOOD CURDLING THESE DAYS?

Yessiree, if we were to allow ourselves to curl up under heavy clothing and to give in to the temptation of staying inactively indoors hugging the heater and breathing foul and warm air. You know how we generally spend our winter months—eating heavy foods, neglecting exercise, getting a sluggish constitution, and lazy pores, and, we wonder why we have to nurse colds and tolerate bad dispositions. Here's a good winter recipe. Girls, to arms! wield a mean racket at a tennis foursome, kick those lazy leg muscles at a "Y" tank, breathe the tang of Golden Gate park's invigorating air on a breath-taking gallop, and see if your mirror won't start reflecting a happy rosy-cheeked surprise.

Well, tulu until next time.

REVIEWS AND COMMENTS

William Hoy

RECENT BOOKS ON CHINA AND THINGS CHINESE History, Politics, and Current Affairs

Red Star Over China. By Edgar Snow. 474 pp. N. Y.: Random House. \$3.

A dramatic first account of the beginning and growth of the Chinese communist "state" in China, including a 12,000 word autobiography of its leader, Mao Tse-tung.

First Act in China. By James M. Bertram. 284 pp. N. Y.: The Viking Press. \$3.

An account of the inside story of Chiang Kai-Shek's kidnapping in Sian in 1936. Contains analysis of various political factions of the Nanking government and the "United Front" policy of China's communists.

I Speak for the Chinese. By Carl Crow. 84 pp. N. Y.: Harpers. \$1.

A short, running, readable account of Sino-Japanese political relations which led to the present conflict between the two nations.

When China Unites. By Harry Gannes. 306 pp. N. Y.: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

An interpretative history of China's politics during recent years from a pro-communist viewpoint. The author is a columnist on the "Daily Worker," American communist organ.

General Chiang Kai-Shek. By General and Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek. Illus. 187 pp. N. Y.: Doubleday-Doran & Co. \$2.

An historically important first hand account of General Chiang's kidnapping in Sian.

Art

Chinese Ceramic Glazes. By A. L. Hetherington. N. Y.: MacMillan Co.; a Cambridge Univ. book. \$3.

On the scientific principles of glazing from the Han to the Ching dynasties, by an authority on ceramics.

A Grammar of Chinese Lattice. By Daniel S. Dye. 2 vols. Cambridge, Mass.; Harvard Univ. Press. \$10.

Reproductions of designs with a history of the development of the lattice in China, and other notes.

Poetry, Proverbs, and Philosophy

The Book of Songs. Translated from the Chinese by Arthur Waley. 358 pp. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.

A new English translation of China's ancient Book of Odes (Shih-King), a collection of folk-songs. The arrange-

ment is by topical headings instead of by numbers, as James Legge, the first translator, did. This work contains 290 of the original 305 pieces, and several illuminating appendices.

Chinese Lyrics. Translated into English Verse by Ch'u Takao. 55 pp. N. Y.: MacMillan Co. \$2.

Translations from the work of Sung poets, a field long neglected. Introduction by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

700 Chinese Proverbs. Translated by Henry H. Hart. 83 pp. Palo Alto, Calif.: Stanford Univ. Press. \$2.

A collection of sayings of China's common people, classified and indexed for easy reference. The translator has supplied a good introductory essay on the proverb and its place in Chinese life. Foreward is by Patrick P. Sun, deputy consul of the Consulate General of China in San Francisco.

The Analects of Confucius. Translated from the Chinese by William E. Soothill. 254 pp. N. Y.: Oxford Univ. Press. \$.80.

The first Chinese title to appear in the World's Classics series. This translation first appeared in 1910 and is now published in a pocket edition. A new introduction has been written by Lady Hosie, the translator's daughter.

General Works

The Importance of Living. By Lin Yutang. 459 pp. N. Y.: Reynal & Hitchcock; a John Day book. \$3.

In this present work Lin Yutang tells what he has learned and how he feels about the Chinese philosophy of life. It is not intended to be a book of "inspiration" but, according to Dr. Lin, "a personal testimony . . . of my own experience of thought and life." It is even more readable than *My Country and My People*, and written in the same easy, witty but nonetheless learned manner.

Chinese Women: Yesterday and Today. By Florence Ayscough. Illus. 324 pp. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.50.

Mrs. Ayscough has filled a long felt need by writing this book which pictures life and accomplishments of China's eminent and talented women, past and present. She has included writers, poetesses, educators, warriors, and the statesmanlike Soong sisters of present-day China. Invaluable also is the author's data on Chinese marriage, divorce, concubines and courtesans, the characteristics and education of women. She has also

made her own translations of poems by many of the poetesses whose lives she depicted.

400 Million Customers. By Carl Crow. 317 pp. N. Y.: Harper and Brothers. \$3.

An American advertising man with 25 years of experiences in selling American and English products to China's millions tells how he does it and the joys and tribulations of his calling. Writing in reminiscent vein author Crow, who has a buoyant sense of humor, tells what he has learned of Chinese psychology and the Chinese characteristics of humor, skepticism, frugality, conservatism and shrewd business sense.

Children's Books

Tales of a Chinese Grandmother. By Frances Carpenter. Illustrated by Malthe Hasselriis. 262 pp. N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran Co. \$2.50.

One of the best books of Chinese stories and legends for children to be published in a long time. Tales known to practically every Chinese boy and girl are here retold: Pan-ku, who made the world, the Chinese kitchen god, the Dragon king's daughter, the Empress with big feet, the fox fairy, the monkey king, and the girl in the mirror, etc. The many full page paintings in color bring the story figures to life.

The Story of Li-Lo. By Ann Mersereau. With pictures in color by Fini Rudiger. N. Y.: Harpers. \$1.

Little Li-Lo could not understand some of the customs of his native land, such as boys wearing skirts, girls wearing trousers, shaking one's own hands instead of the other fellow's, reading up and down instead of across the printed page, etc. Someone then showed him another country where people did things the other way, and then Li-Lo decided his own country's customs were not so illogical after all. The drawings add to the humor of the story.

Pigtails. By Joanna Hekking. Illustrated by Molly Castle. 112 pp. N. Y.: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$2.

Depicting the everyday life of Chinese children in the village, with its occasional festivals and familiar celebrations and tales by wandering story-tellers. Ten full page pictures add charm to the book, but the story could have been told better.

Beggars of Dreams. By Mary B. Hollister. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. 236 pp. N. Y.: Dodd Mead and Co. \$2.

A long story of village and city life, involving the fortune and happiness of

(Continued on page 19)

CHINATOWNIA

AMERICAN BOY WHO BECAME CHINESE RETURNS TO U. S.

(Continued on p. 19)

"... a strange case."

Thus murmured R. H. Bonham, director of the U. S. immigration service at Seattle recently. The "strange case" was that of a boy seeking entrance to the country who was, in Bonham's own words, "Chinese in demeanor but entirely white in appearance." The subject was 19 years old, racially a Caucasian, but spoke only Chinese. He was from the Nam Hoi district in Kwantung province and he had come to America to join his foster father in New York. The boy's name was Fung Kwok Keung.

Smelling a story, reporters in Seattle saw the youth and interviewed him through an interpreter. Within a week the story of immigration director Bonham's "strange case" had been published throughout the nation and became unquestionably the best "human interest" story of the month. The story of Fung Kwok Keung was almost enough to

shatter to pieces the oft-quoted opinions of Kipling (which has become a belief) that "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet."

One day nineteen years ago a white woman walked into a Chinese restaurant operated by Fung Kwok Dong at Far Rockaway, Long Island. In her arms was a newborn infant, which she offered to sell Mr. Fung for the sum of only one dollar. The "sale" was negotiated.

Two years later the same woman appeared again and asked for the return of the boy. Fung Kwok Dong went to court, won legal possession of the boy and adopted him. The boy's name was changed from Joseph Reinhart to Fung Kwok Keung.

When the boy was four his foster father took him to China to live with his wife, Tan Shee. Eight years ago the restaurateur returned to America, but left Kwok Keung in the village with his foster mother.

Thus for 15 years this Caucasian boy lived among an alien people whom fate

had decreed to be his by adoption. He learned to read and speak Chinese as well as any full blooded Chinese boy, and absorbed the traditions and customs of China. In appearance he was white but in every other way he was a Chinese.

Then last year Kwok Keung, now a big strapping youth, evinced a desire to come to America to study science and mechanics so that later on he may devote his life to pave the way of progress in his adopted land. He communicated with his foster father. The latter consented and sent him money for passage.

After dodging and playing hide and seek with scores of reporters, newsreel photographers, and hundreds of curious men and women, Fung Kwok Keung finally reached his destination in New York last month. There his foster father, as confused as Kwok Keung was scared by the interest the latter had aroused, battled his way through the mob of reporters and took his son home. It was a 10,000 mile journey that Fung Kwok Keung will never forget.

POEMS OF WAR PENNED BY TWO AMERICAN-BORN CHINESE

Since the beginning of the present Sino-Japanese war seven months ago, hundreds of American-borns among the 75,000 Chinese in America have taken up their pens to demonstrate their patriotism and love for the motherland. They have written thousands of letters to the daily press, engaged in written polemics with equally patriotic Japanese, turned out mimeographed publications and printed pamphlets of all kinds and sizes. Patriotic organizations have been formed and these invariably have had some kind of a publication for the members to express their pent-up emotions on paper. Some of these publications were thoroughly amateurish but many articles were well written, expressing deep feelings in simple language.

But up until last month no American-born Chinese had yet expressed his or her feelings and interpretation of the Sino-Japanese war through the medium of poetry, the true language of the emotions. Here and there students had contributed a few stanzas, but in them the poetic quality was conspicuous by its absence. They read like slogans set in rhymes.

In the current issue of Asia, magazine of the Orient, there appears a poem entitled "War Landscape," by Gerald Chan

Sieg, an American-born Chinese girl. As the title suggests, it is a landscape in words, depicting the scene of a village of fishermen before and after the coming of marauders from the air. No emotions flow from the writer, but simply a scene of war's devastation and horror.

Another poem, entitled "Dream of War," is by Reuben Tam, fifth year student at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu. This poem won the university's recent Quill poetry contest. In vividness and execution it is inferior to "War Landscape," but nevertheless the poet's intention of depicting a dream of war is achieved. The two poems are given below:

WAR LANDSCAPE

By GERALD CHAN SIEG

Caw, Caw.

The crying of crows above the ruined village.

Last night a town of fisher folk:
Bamboo houses,
Nets drying on the bank of the river,
And the loud laughter of children in the dusty street.

Then the roar of the planes, the scream of bombs,
The long wild wail before the dreadful stillness,

The dragging hours until the gray of dawn.

Only one is left alive, a boy with both feet crushed
And fevered lips that uttered whispered moans.

Flies buzz in the grass.
Ants crawl along the bamboo splinters.
Over the Yangtze climbs the burning sun.

Caw, caw.
The crying of crows above the ruined village.

DREAM OF WAR

By REUBEN TAM

Our feet are magnetized to earth; the good dreams
Are pulling in long fibers from us.
When daylight comes gravely calling
We shall rise and see the same earth beneath us;
The same leaves brushing the dust;
The same blue and purple flowers, open-throated,
Still whispering in century-long silences.

And in the wind will be faint tremors
Of inglorious cities falling;
A sudden warmth from plains over the hills.

(Continued on page 19)

CHINATOWNIA

A DEBT REPAID

(The S. F. News carries a daily column called "Scene and Unseen," in which short human interest items from all walks of life are published.

One of the best of such human interest items appeared recently, and tells of a Chinese farmer's way of paying—just before the New Year—what he considered a just debt. The story is considered authentic. But whether it is or not it's nevertheless a heart-warming little story, worthy of the pen of a Dickens. We are reprinting the piece in full as it appeared in the News, with the exception of the first paragraph, which bears no relation to the story. The title is of our own making.—Editor.)

Many years ago, a Chinese farmer had a son who was the darling of his heart, but who was frightfully crippled. To add to the farmer's distress, there were crop failures, and poverty in the home.

But the gods listened to the father's earnest prayers. The son was brought to the city. He was provided with a good surgeon. For 765 days he was a charity patient in the orthopedic ward of a fine hospital.

At last the hospital notified the father that his son was able to return home. The father came to the city promptly. His heart was filled with joy when he saw his son able to walk as other men's sons walked.

Then he asked for his bill.

The business office explained that there was no bill.

The superintendent explained that there was no bill.

The doctor explained that there was no bill.

But the Chinese father, his feet planted sturdily, slightly apart, as when he tilled his ground and made the crops come

CHINA WAR RELIEF FUNDS SOUGHT BY AMERICAN RED CROSS

San Francisco—The American Red Cross has recently launched a nation-wide campaign for \$1,000,000 for refugee relief in China. The quota set for San Francisco was \$25,000. The million-dollar campaign was decided on after President Roosevelt sent a message to Admiral Carey T. Grayson, national Red Cross head. Part of this message read:

"There is, I am confident, a widespread desire on the part of citizens to contribute to a fund to aid in meeting the extreme distress of millions of civilian people in China. I feel that our people are deeply sympathetic with those in need in this situation and will wish by their voluntary contributions to take some large part in aiding in this humanitarian task in which the peoples of many countries are participating.

"I should like to request, therefore, that the Red Cross take such steps as it may deem appropriate to afford the American people an opportunity to contribute."

forth, looked hard and long at all of them. He insisted:

"I want the bill. You save my son. Some day I pay."

And a bill was made out to him, one dollar for each day the patient had spent in the hospital, \$765.

The Chinese farmer took his bill and his son and they went home, happy.

More than four years passed. Sometimes the office staff of the hospital or the superintendent or the doctor would recall the Chinese farmer and the son he loved, but mostly they had forgotten.

And then one day, just before the Chinese New Year, in came two radiant Chinese—a father and a big lad, walking almost as well as anyone.

And with beaming and bowing, and good will to everyone, the office staff, and the superintendent and the doctor, a frayed old bill for \$765 was produced.

It was followed by a neat, carefully folded wad of greenbacks.

Not only was the \$765 paid, but a small donation was added, for the hospital.

"I had a fine rice crop this year," said the father gently. "I pay my bills and now I have a good New Year. And," he added, "next year, I get a much finer rice crop."

RELIEF MONEY CONTINUES TO POUR INTO LOCAL WRA

San Francisco—After two months of intense campaigning the China War Relief association here has raised close to Chinese \$1,500,00. This represents almost 75 per cent of the total quota set for this second war relief campaign which was to last five months.

Last month the largest single contribution came from Joe Shooong, president of the National Dollar stores. He gave Chinese \$55,500. In a previous campaign he had already donated \$50,000.

The WRA reported that it has established several nominal branches throughout California, Arizona, and Mexico. Although there are numerous war refugee relief headquarters throughout the country at this time, nevertheless the WRA has been receiving contributions from Chinese from all over the United States. Contributions are also coming from South America, Mexico, and Canada. However, 70 per cent of the sum now raised comes from the local Chinese. Contributions from American friends are still coming, with one of them pledging \$2.50 for a period of 20 months.

Of the \$1,500,000 raised, \$1,265,000 has been sent to China in the form of cash, medical supplies, and clothing for the refugees as well as wounded soldiers.

Recently the WRA received a request from the Kwangtung provincial government to help raise funds for war planes. This request has been accepted and plans are being formulated to raise this additional money.

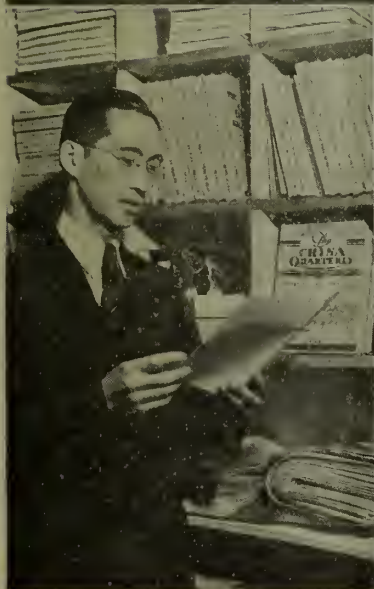
MONTEREY CHINESE ACTIVE IN WAR RELIEF

Monterey, Calif.—This city has a Chinese population of not more than 200, but during the past four months more than \$20,000 Chinese money has been raised by them for war relief in China. As a branch of the China War Relief Association of America, with headquarters in San Francisco, the Monterey WRA has pledged itself to raise \$30,000 Chinese money. Lee Hin Wah, who is the chairman of the WRA branch, recently contributed Chinese \$10,000 toward the quota. Among those who are active in soliciting funds are William Chan, George Lim, Frances Gee, G. S. Chan, Helen Jone, Margaret Yuen, Benny Hong, Ock Yee, Bertha Low, and F. O. Young.

(The pictures on the opposite page show various phases of the WRA activities with its headquarters in the Chinese Six Companies, 843 Stockton street. The top picture shows a general meeting attended by representatives of 91 organizations composing the WRA. The man standing at the end of the council table is chairman B. S. Fang, while the other standing member is a secretary reading a report.

(The lower right picture shows a local Chinatownian giving his quota to the relief fund while members of the WRA volunteer workers look on. The lower left shows part of the newly organized Chino Press library of the WRA, with Thomas W. Chinn, the official librarian, looking over one of the pamphlets. This library is open every afternoon and evening.)

CHINATOWNIA



WAR RELIEF ACTIVITIES

For the first time in history, a meeting in the council chamber of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent association (Six Companies) was caught by the camera. Some 200 men and women of every organization in the community were present when this picture was taken. (See preceding page for story.)

CHINATOWNIA

NEW YORK NEWS NOTES

By SOPHIA CHU

Many New York Chinatownians are proudly displaying colored buttons on their coat lapels—or blouses, as the case may be. These buttons, in red, yellow, blue, silver, and gold, signify that the wearers have contributed their share of war refugee relief money to the General Relief fund of Greater New York. The top-ranking gold button means that the owner has donated one thousand dollars or more. The yellow button indicates the wearer has given from \$100 to \$250, the blue, from \$250 to \$500, and the silver, from \$500 to \$1000, while those who have donated from \$50 to \$100 get a red one. Mr. Seto Mee Hong, prominent in war relief projects, is the owner of a gold button.

Recently organized is the ABMA, or the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, which is an ambitious organization seeking to get funds from all over the nation for the purchase of medical supplies and surgical appliances for the care and rescue of China's suffering war refugees. It is headed by Dr. Frank Cotui, associate professor of surgery at New York University College of Medicine and Bellevue hospital. The organization is now sending out appeals to all people of affluence in New York and points nearby seeking donations and medical supplies.

At least four well-known couples of the younger set here will be exchanging vows before the month is over. They are Louis Wong and Bette Louie; the latter's brother, Wing Louie, and Amy Li; Gladys Moy and Gerald Yee; and finally, Gladys Chu and Arthur Chen.

Florence Lee, well known both in San Francisco and New York, has just come out of a two-month convalescence from a lung ailment which has kept her in bed.

An exhibition of contemporary Chinese art, sponsored by five organizations with the purpose of raising funds for medical relief in China, has been opened at the A. C. A. gallery. This exhibition, which has been seen in Moscow and London and may be seen later in San Francisco and other U. S. cities, consists of drawings, woodcuts, and cartoons by present day Chinese artists. Social

PHILADELPHIA NEWS NOTES

By HENRY C. JUNG

Chinese Digest Correspondent

Led by Wellington Meng, graduate student in the political science department of Wharton school, 60 members of the Chinese Student association have joined the 1500 Chinese here to raise \$30,000 for war refugee relief in China. The Association is doing little direct solicitation but is depending almost entirely on voluntary contributions. Boxes have been placed in Chinese restaurants for "small cash."

At the recent election of the Pennsylvania Chapter of the Chinese-American Citizens alliance, Livingston Chunn, Ralph and Henry C. Jung were re-elected president, vice-president, and Chinese secretary, respectively. Rubye Mark was chosen executive secretary and Thomas Chung treasurer. The president reviewed the activities of the chapter since its inception April 2, 1937.

A benefit dance for war relief is being planned for the first anniversary of the organization.

Some 800 of this city's 1500 Chinese, with a sprinkling of New Yorkers, enjoyed the first Chinese stage show here in two years at the Bijou theatre recently. Sponsored by the Chinese Patriotic league, the proceeds of over \$300 went to war relief. Chinatown practically closed up shop to attend this show.

The dramatic and musical offerings were arranged by the China music club of New York, and the troupe who journeyed here numbered some 35 members. Two dramatic sketches were given, one a dramatization of the Marco Polo bridge "incident" and the other a story of chivalry. During the intermission speeches were made and donations asked for refugee relief. Some \$300 was thus collected.

(See shorter Philadelphia items in "Chinatownian Roams Around.")

consciousness is the aim of the cartoons, while the drawings depict many scenes of war torn areas.

Another exhibition, this one of ancient Chinese art, is scheduled to be opened February 2 at the Arden gallery. This exhibit, too, will be for relief purposes, and is being sponsored by American friends. Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek is the

DETENTION OF NORWEGIAN SHIP OWNED BY CHINESE BUT OFFICERED BY JAPANESE

San Francisco—A situation unprecedented in American maritime annals was created with the detention by the Chinese Consulate here of the freighter "Edna Christensen" in this port since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese undeclared war.

The Edna Christensen, built in 1912, was purchased from the Sudden and Christensen company by the Yung Yuan steamship firm of Chefoo, China, and destined for the China coast trade. The Chinese owners dispatched a crew of 30 Chinese seamen to take the ship to China and asked its Kobe agency to send three Japanese officers to navigate it. To make the voyage pay the owners also asked their Japanese agency to solicit cargo. The agency contracted for a shipment of 6000 tons of scrap-iron to be carried from the U. S. to Japan.

However, when the Japanese officers and the Chinese crew arrived in San Francisco, the Sino-Japanese war had begun. The Japanese captain applied at the Chinese Consulate to register the freighter under the Chinese flag. Investigation by the consular officials led to the discovery that the scrap-iron was being consigned to Japan's munitions plants.

In the meantime, the Chinese crew were taken to Angel Island, U. S. immigration station. Upon being informed of the nature and destination of their ship's cargo, they refused to sail with the ship. But difficulties arose when it was shown they had no right to be admitted to the United States.

Negotiations for the past six months have resulted in the provisional registration of the Edna Christensen under the American flag, but detention is under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Consulate. The ship is anchored in the Oakland wharf and the Chinese crew is aboard through the good offices of the Consulate. When the detention is to be lifted depends on the development of the war situation in the Orient.

honorary chairman, while Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. is chairman, with Mrs. C. H. Wang, president of the Chinese Women's Relief association here, acting ex officio with Mrs. Roosevelt. The \$25,000 which sponsors hope to raise will be sent to Mme. Chiang for the Chinese Red Cross.

CHINATOWNIA

HARDING WONG WINS LAUREL AS HAIR STYLIST

By EDGAR LEE
(Portland Correspondent)

When the Beauty Exposition presenting "Vogues of 1938" takes place in Portland, Oregon, on Feb. 6-8, Harding Wong will return to his adopted home town as guest artist representing Reno's Hair Styling studio at Long Beach, California.

Harding has been connected with the Reno studio for over two years and during that time his original and artistic creations have won several medals, plaques, and cups in various hair-styling contests in Los Angeles and southern California. He received personal training from Mr. Reno, who is a nationally known hair stylist.

Previous to his departure to Long Beach, Harding was employed at the Stoll-Eller beauty salon at the completion of his course at the Marinello beauty school in Portland. Being industrious, he was cashier at the Hung Far Low restaurant between appointments and on Sundays and holidays.

Not being content with just being another hair stylist, Harding sought employment in larger fields in an unusual manner. He wrote four letters of application to four of the best known beauty shops in the country situated north, east, south, and west. This original manner of seeking a job brought replies from all his applications, but he chose the establishment where he thought he would make the most rapid progress—Reno's beauty studio. Before long, under Mr. Reno's training, he was known far and wide for his hair style creations.

Harding was born in Hoy Sun, Canton, China, where he spent 11 years of his childhood before coming to Portland in 1921. Upon his arrival, he was a typical Chinese lad . . . shy, modest, and reserved. Although he found the environment extremely different, he adapted himself rapidly and made friends easily. He started his primary education at the Atkinson school, and continued at the Clinton Kelly High School of Commerce, where he graduated in 1929. Even during his school days his creative and artistic talents came to the forefront. His compositions and poetry were published in school papers and annuals, and even now students of that school are informed of his writing ability.



Picture shows youthful Harding Wong, Los Angeles Chinese hair style expert, being congratulated after winning a coveted prize for hair styling by a young lady whose coiffure was styled by him. Harding has won an international prize for hair styling and another international prize for permanent waving. (See story on adjoining column.)

More than any other recreation, Harding enjoys, first, to play tennis; second, to dance; and third, to read. He was a member of his high school tennis team and the Y. M. C. A. team which captured the Willamette valley championship in 1934. That same year he won the Pacific Northwest Y double title with his partner. At present he is a member of the L. A. tennis team.

Harding Wong is a charter member of the Wah Kiang club of Portland and was its first secretary. His vital interest in promoting boys' activities is still remembered by his associates.

It is not too much to say that Harding is returning to Portland in triumph as he has risen to the top where no other Chinese has conquered. He will undoubtedly be an inspiration to all those who seek to venture into new fields.

CHINESE DEATHS IN S. F. BELOW CITY'S RATE IN 1937

San Francisco—Last year the death rate among the Chinese in this city—both as a whole and among infants—was much

less than the city as a whole, while the birth rate among the Chinese and the general population was almost equal.

The Chinese death rate was 11.30 as compared with the city's general rate of 13.38, according to the report made public by Dr. J. C. Geiger, city health director. Deaths of Chinese infants under one year were 28 per 1000 live births, while the city's rate was 32.6. The figures were based on an estimated 17,800 Chinese population.

The birth rate among the Chinese in 1937 was 11.80 per cent as compared with San Francisco's general rate of 11.87.

The lower death rate among the Chinese was due in large part to the work of the Chinese health center, Dr. Geiger pointed out. However, in spite of this splendid health work, deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis still showed a definite increase in Chinatown—the figure being three times the general city rate. This is due to a great extent to the bad housing conditions in the community, said the health director.

CHINATOWNIA

CHINESE FACTORS, INC., OPENS OFFICE

San Francisco—An organization to promote Chinese enterprises in the coming 1939 Golden Gate International exposition on San Francisco's man-made Treasure Island has been formally established here. Known as Chinese Factors, Inc., it opened offices at 814 Clay street, on Jan. 29, in the very heart of Chinatown. A host of Exposition and city officials attended the opening. Painted in Chinese green, red, and black, the offices of this corporation easily became the most attractive of Chinatown's business houses.

As announced in a previous issue of the Chinese Digest, the Chinese Factors is incorporated in the State of California at a capitalization of \$250,000. It will serve to coordinate all Chinese exhibits, either of individuals or firms, in the China Garden concession of the Exposition. Experts in finance, showmanship, architecture, and publicity are already employed by the corporation. Due to early expert planning the Chinese section of this coming Exposition bids fair to be the best among all concessions. This is the unqualified opinion of many local business men and fair officials who have viewed the plans.

(For pictures and descriptions of this \$250,000 project see Chinese Digest for Dec., 1937.)

MUSIC INSTRUCTOR OPENS STUDIO

San Francisco—Miss Edith M. Johnson, who recently returned to the United States after many years as music teacher in many Chinese higher institutions of learning in China, has just opened a studio at 2200 Franklin street here.

Miss Johnson is a graduate of the Coombs Conservatory of Music in Philadelphia and the Leipzig conservatory in Germany. She has had 25 years of experience with the Chinese and while in China had taught at the Peking National university, the Shanghai university, Nanjing university, and other colleges in Harbin and Tientsin in North China.

Because of her long years of experience in China, Miss Johnson understands the psychology of the Chinese, particularly girls between the ages of 14 and 17. She has opened her studio here with the express purpose of teaching American-born Chinese.



FLOAT WINS PRIZE IN TEXAS FESTIVAL

On the occasion of the 3rd annual Sun Festival held in El Paso, Texas, the Chinese colony there entered a float designed to represent the flower pagoda in Canton. This entry later won first prize in the international section.

FEDERATION OF CLUBS TO SPONSOR SECOND DANCE FOR WAR RELIEF

San Francisco—The Federation of Chinese Clubs, composed of some 30 young people's organizations in this city and the East bay, has announced plans for a second war relief benefit dance. The date for the affair has been tentatively set for March 26.

Formed last October, the FCC's general purpose is, according to its constitution, "to plan and conduct affairs, projects, and activities to raise funds for the relief of the poor, destitute, and stricken people in the war zones of China." Its present chairman is Ira C. Lee, with Mrs. Joe Shoong as vice-chairman. Other officers include Dorothy Fong, Grace Sun, Mrs. Henry Woo, and Dr. Charles Lee.

The FCC's first benefit dance held last November netted U. S. \$3,355. It also sponsored a play and a baseball game which brought in more than a thousand dollars.

SINO-JAPANESE ISSUE PRESENTED IN MANY SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

Since the first gun was fired in the present Sino-Japanese undeclared war many special publications in English setting forth the pros and cons of this momentous issue have been published throughout the U. S., sponsored by both Chinese

and American organizations. Most of these are frankly biased and intended to be propaganda for China's cause, and only a few discussed the issue coldly, intelligently and objectively. No adequate listing of these publications is available, but the most significant and important ones are given here. They are seven in number and cover practically every phase of the problem. Titles, names of the publishing organizations, and brief descriptions of their contents are given here for the benefit of many readers of the Chinese Digest who have been requesting special material on the current Sino-Japanese conflict.

The Chinese Cultural society, 5 East 57th street, N. Y., has published four pamphlets since Sept., 1937. Edited by M. Hsien Lin, Ph.D., the titles of these pamphlets explain their contents:

The Sino-Japanese Conflict: A Brief Analysis;

American Public Opinion on the Sino-Japanese Conflict;

International Law and the Undeclared War;

The Significance to the World of the Conflict in the Far East. By W. W. Willoughby, Professor Emeritus of Political Science, John Hopkins university.

"China Faces Japan" is the title of an 80-page booklet recently published by the Chinese Students Christian association, 347 Madison avenue, N. Y. Expertly edited by Arthur A. Young, long

(Continued on page 19)

CHINATOWNIA

THE CHINATOWNIAN

Roams Around

Fong and Fong will have its new Streamlined Dairy Bar all ready when the L. A. team comes to town. They closed but one day and rushed the remodeling thru in record time . . . yes, with the latest trimming in chromium and porcelain, and streamlined booths too . . . all for the younger generation. . . . They will play host to the L. A. team with a special training luncheon before the game and free sody 'n everything afterward. . . . The local dog show attracted from Sacramento *Jansen "Bill Sook" Dere* and the Missus Bessie. Their pedigree wire hair terrier is considered one of the best of its kind in their home town. Accompanying the couple on their trip were *Ruby Wong* and *Susie Quon*. . . . Also from the same town is *Edward Yee* and his pretty sister *Beatrice*, who incidently is a better driver than most of the boys. . . .

One day, a group of Japs (young and old) passed by the store of a Chinese merchant located on the outskirts of Jap Town. They all stopped and spat on the clean glass until every inch of the show window was covered with the slimy stuff. As if that wasn't enuf, they marred up the fine woodwork and plugged up the front door lock. Is it true that some of you still consider the Japs here our so-called friends? . . . Manager *Fred Gunn* of the Jade Palace, one of Chinatown's smartest drinkeries, slipped off quietly one Sunday to have the knot tied and to none other than songstress *Anna Chang*. . . . Congrats! ! !

A reader in Grass Valley saw four handsome gentlemen seeing the snows up there and wanted to know if they enjoyed the sights. Said reader also said there must be a good reason why the Sac'to basketball team lost their game in Grass Valley recently. Was it the spectacular gals? . . .

Something of the little fellas who will play in the Rice Bowl preliminary game in which *Chung Wah's* lightweights will play the *St. Mary's Unknown Packers*. Both teams average around 125 lbs and are from 15 to 16 years of age. The Packers, coached by *Ed Dong*, features a passing game with *George Lee* on the throwing end and "*Babe*" *Moy* as ace pass receiver. . . . *Chung Wah's* line is slightly heavier, and Coach *Leon Lym*

stresses running attack with *Winston Wong* calling the signals and *Cap. Leong Nam* carrying the ball. . . . This preliminary game starts at 12 o'clock. If you like to see some future "Sam Chapmans" streaking down the field, come early. . . .

Very early for plugging in the San Francisco World's Fair, but here I am. . . . It will open on Feb. 18, 1939, and will continue for 288 days. . . . Let's make a date to be in town then. . . .

The Big Apple is coming to town. . . . It will take a lot of practice for the boys and girls, but they had be prepared for the Waku auxiliary's "Big Apple Dance" to be held at Oakland on March 26. . . . A large crowd attended the Waku skating party, too. . . . They had a merry time during the gentlemen's tags. . . . *Daisy Ng* went across the Bay bridge for the affair and believe it or not, it was her first time! . . . Thct, Tcht, Daisy, the bridge has been opened for a year now. . . .

They're still talking of the grand time everyone had at the L. A. Chinese Cinema Players' benefit dance at the swanky Riverside Drive breakfast club with music by Maurice and his Biltmore Rendezvous orchestra. . . . The guests' list reads like a Who's Who of Film Land and much credit must be given to *Bruce Wong*, *Kam Tong*, and *Allen D. Jung* in charge of the dance, with *Frank Tang* and *Victor Young* on the publicity end, while *Bessie Loo*, *Bill Got*, and *Mary Louie* were on the social committee. Ticket sales were in charge of *Eddie Lee* and *Wong Chung*. . . .

Running around his taller opponents and standing the fans on their ears with his sensational playing is *Robert Lum* of Sacred Heart and *Nam Wah*, nicknamed Benny "Egg Foo" *Lum* by Chronicle's *Bob Stevens* who described him as a one man show wrapped up in a basketball suit after witnessing him in several of the high school games. A Chinese giant firecracker, no less! . . . *Lum* made the 120's All City basketball team with ease. . . . Other Chinese Lightweights on the All City teams are *David Chong* of Commerce Hi and *Ulysses Moy* of Lowell as centers. . . . On the 110's we have deadeye *Arnold Lim* and scrappy *Johnny Leong* of Lowell. . . . They're calling *Johnny Wong* the "Chinese Luisetti" now. . . . He excels on defense and all fans marvel at the way he makes difficult shots look easy

with his smooth and relaxed style. . . . He was Galileo Hi's All City last year.

Congrats to two young people! ! *Dickie Leong* and the missus, *Rose Louie*, received the stork with open arms, for he brought them a 7½ lb boy with great big eyes and, as *Uncie Ed. Leong* says, a "Joe E. Brown" mouth. . . . His name is *Reinhart*. . . . *Richard Mar*, only Chinese refrigeration expert, will trot up to the altar with *Lillian Lee* as the blushing bride in March. . . . They are undecided where they will spend their honeymoon. To use the words of the man-of-the-house-to-be, "Business is not so hot now. It's cold, so cold that my customers wouldn't know whether the Frigidaire is on or off!" . . .

Wong Kim, 77-year-old scholar, teacher, and merchant, left this world the nite before New Year's Eve. . . . Tho' the funeral was on New Year's Day, scores of relatives from all over the state came to do him homage, for he is the patriarch head of his native village of Chew King Foo Shan and his words were law. . . . His spirit must be very happy, for everyone of his seven sons and three daughters with scores of grandsons and daughters were at his side as he passed on at rest. . . . *Henry B. Ko* planned his first vacation in years. He stayed up all night so as not to miss the buss. Not wanting to be hungry, he ate several greasy donuts and washed them down with coffee before the trip, and had a seat in the rear of the bus. The jouncing and the fumes of the bus with the above combination proved too much for him. He averaged one bromo seltzer per every 25 miles between Fresno and S. F. . . . Escorted all around town by the boys was comely *Maxine Louie* of Courtland. . . . Fresno's tennis queen, *Marian Leong*, visited her sister *Margarette* in Los Angeles. . . . Ex-Fresnan *George Leong*, is now working at Modesto. . . . "Big Boss" of the Modesto Public Mkt. *Joseph Fong* is a frequent visitor to Stockton. . . . They tell me that *Robert D. Wong* of Cal went back to Stockton for a brief vacation and hardly had a moment's rest. He found that the ole

(Continued on p. 1, supplement)

E. Rosenbaum

Plumber

China 0963

821 Washington St.

S P O R T S

SPORTS GLIMPSES

By DAVISSON LEE

RICE BOWL GAME SET

Hear ye! Hear Ye! The Rice Bowl Game draws near. On Feb. 12, at Ewing field, pigskin warriors from Los Angeles and San Francisco will gird themselves in proper armor and go forth on the field to do battle. This inter-section game draws more than common interest, for it brings together not only the best of football material but gains for a worthy cause. For the Rice Bowl is sponsored by the Chinese War Relief association.

The first Rice Bowl game was played in 1937 by the same two teams, sponsored by Thomas Tong in the interest of the Chinese Catholic mission. San Francisco won 6-0 when Charley Hing broke through in the second quarter and ran 64 yards to a touchdown on a wet and slippery field.

The preliminary game between the two lightweight teams, the "Unknown Packers" and Chung Wah will start at twelve sharp.

The L. A. team is coached by Laurie Vejar, ex-Notre Dame and former Hollywood high star who outplayed Orv Mohler during their prep days. Vejar also coaches pro-football. The L. A. squad travels to Frisco with plans of revenge and to wipe out the stigma of defeat they received at the hands of their former opponents. They depend for the backfield on the generalship of Forrest Yee, passing and running of Ted Ong, kicking of Ceaser Jung and the line plunging of Bill Got. There are two new additions to the line, Allan D. Sing, 195-lb. tackle, and Don Wing, 6-ft. 1 ace pass receiver.

At San Francisco, Coach Bill Fisher, St. Mary's All-American tackle, will try to repeat his Rice Bowl victory of last year. But his squad is hard hit by injuries received in scrimmage. Those definitely out for the season are: Jack Fong, S. F. best passer and broken field runner; Harold Chang, fullback, torn ligaments; and Willie Wong another back. Those whose injuries make them doubtful starters are: Woodrow Ong, quarterback; Ming Gok, end; and Mully Chew, tackle. But there's still Capt. Charley Hing, who made the only score last year; Marshall Leong, Mission high fullback; his brother Harding, mentioned for all city, from Commerce; George Wong of Galileo,



CHINATOWN GOLFERS

Following three successful tournaments given in 1937, the local Chinese Golfers association of America announces the opening of the Fifth Annual Chinese golf championship, to be held in February. This contest will be given in conjunction with the S. F. City Golf championships sponsored by the Emporium, in which the Chinese have a special division. Matched handicaps play will be preceded by one qualifying round, all matches to be played on week ends.

Chinese amateur golfers interested in this contest may write to C. C. Wing at 485 California street, San Francisco. The above picture shows members of the C.G.A.A. at their last tournament.

and others as dependable.

Tickets are on sale at Chung Wah, Hall's Sport Shop, Young Kee, Chinese Y. W. C. A., Golden State, Chinese Y. M. C. A. Other ticket agencies will be announced later.

You've heard of killing two birds with one stone. You can do so by purchasing a ticket, enjoy a top notch game and do your share!

The following are the two full squads:

LOS ANGELES	34 Jimmy Quon
No. Name	35 Ceaser Jung
20 Robert Tom	36 Frank Boe
21 Ed Woo	37 Don Wong
22 Henry Ong	38 Kenneth Ung
23 Allan Chan	39 Kong Ho
24 Forrest Yee	40 Young Yoon
25 Ted Ung	41 Ernie Chin
26 Eddie Ong	42 Paul Chuck
27 Jimmy Chan	43 Bill Got
28 Powell Lee	Coach
29 Walter Chin	Laurie Vejar
30 Abe Chin	(Notre Dame)
31 Allan Sing	Managers
32 Harry Fong	Bill Wong
33 Richard Tom	Paul Tom

SAN FRANCISCO

2 George Wong	3 Jack Fong
---------------	-------------

4 Mully Chew	32 Ernest Lee
5 Morris Lee	33 Jim Hing
6 Howard Lee	40 Water Lee
7 Fred Gunn	41 Ernest Leong
12 Woodrow Ong	42 Harry Wong
13 Bill Jow	43 Harry Wong
16 Harding Leong	44 Ed AhTye
17 Harold Chang	45 Ed Louie
18 Walter Chew	14 Tommy Jew
19 Jack Young	Harry Chew
21 Fred Hing	Fred K. Wong
22 Ed Leong	Coach
23 Charles Hing	Bill Fisher
24 Marshall Leong	(Sr. Marys)
29 Woodrow Louie	Manager
31 Ming Gok	H. K. Wong

DREAM OF WAR

(Continued from page 11)

We shall run and stop, turn back, and
Undecided, run or walk again;
Clinging to the beautiful flowers, the blue
And purple flowers,
Our throats making great cries.
(Over the world who will hear us?)
Our throats voicing silences greater than
the flowers!

S U P P L E M E N T

THE CHINATOWNIAN ROAMS AROUND

(Continued from p. 17)

home town is quite a place after all, for I hear that the club girls even changed the date of their meeting just for him! ! . . . Lucky Man! ! . . . The reason for the ever increasing out-of-town traffic in the same town must be the Tau Lambda club girls, for they are quite grown up now and extremely popular with the boys. . . . *Lilly Wong* has passed the civil service ex's and is now issuing license plates at the Motor Vehicles Dept. . . . Reserve No. Ch 0489 for me, will ya? Cash right on the line! !

Willie Ginn of Santa Maria dropped into town for a few days to breathe once more the familiar S. F. fog and to see his sister *Daisy*. . . . He reported, and I agree, that she is indeed swell. . . . *Johnson Chan* is the hustling salesman for the Chan Paper Co. *Ernie Lee*, giant tackle of the S. F. football team is also a salesman. He works for the Dresswell Co. . . . Quiet but efficient *George Kan* is a radio technician at the Young Kee radio shop. . . . While on the same subject, *Ming Gok* is now a ex-pharmacist. He is one of Son Loy's ciggie salesmen. . . . *Bob Wong*, who won several amateur singing contests in L. A. is back in town looking for a singing engagement. . . . How about the cocktail lounges, Bob? . . . Despite the many and various war and refugee donations, the Chinese Community of Marysville was the very first to answer the Red Cross roll call with a contribution. . . . The honor goes to *Joe Wab*, prominent merchant. . . . The Chinese Lightweight quintet of Marysville is coached by *Ernie Yee*, chairman of the younger boys recreational activities. They haven't lost a game and are playing championship teams too! ! This group of boys received some money for drums which they unselfishly turned over to the War Refugee fund. . . . *Willie Wong* of the same town was in town for a visit with relatives. . . . A fine basketball and football player is *Tommy Kim* also of Marysville. He performed brilliantly as fullback of the Hong Kong town team during his stay here last year. He was chosen to play on the S. F. Team but a shoulder injury forced him to retire.

Newshawk *Henry Jung* of Philadelphia reported that the newly-wed *Kenneth Chans* have moved to Cambridge,

Md. What's the diff? . . . Snow in both places! . . . When you are reading this, *Morley Cho* is on the high seas bound for China via Europe. . . . After visiting half a dozen states in the last few months, and having a wonderful time, *Charlie "Marco Polo" Louie* has returned to town. . . . *Wei-Foo Chun*, the ping pong expert was in town showing the boys and gals how. . . . *Frances Chan* and her mother returned from New York for a brief sojourn. . . . *Louis J. Hunt*, residing in Washington D. C. and well known in New York as editor of many Chinese publications in the English language, and his newly-wed wife, nee *Frances Wong* of S. F., entertained their many friends with a dinner party. . . . *Russel Young* returns after studying four years at Hong Kong. . . . The American Society for China recently arranged with Philly's arena promoters to have them donate ten per cent of the net profit from a wrestling show for war relief purposes. . . . Chinese children also passed about the audience and netted a neat sum of money. . . .

Ed and *George Wong* operate a newly opened cafe in Chico. . . . A well-fed unemployed sends his thanks to kind-hearted *Mr.* and *Mrs. S. M. Lee* of Chico who graciously accommodated him during the holidays. Real holiday spirit, I calls it. . . . The lively *Chew* sisters, *Nettie* and *Violet*, are the reasons the town of Red Bluff is on the map to many, many boys. . . . Also of the same town is *Owen Yuen*, whose friends nicknamed him "Jolly." Another Chinese co-ed at Placer J. C. is *Lucille Wong* of New Castle. . . . *Harold Lee* of Chico has quite a reputation as a crooner, and how's about *Jackie Kim*, who is now attending the Marysville J. C. and *Paul Fong Jr.* of Sacramento? They are what the girls call crooner's crooners. . . . The modern counterpart of the three musketeers in Sacramento is *Gim Fong*, *Beatrice Yee*, and *Ethyl Lee*. . . . Inseparable pals! ! ! *Paul Wong* recently returned to the States after several years' visit in Canton. . . . He was varsity guard on the Dakota Hi team and was named on the All Conference team. . . . The Menlo park boys call themselves "Brother Rats," and go in for nice clean fun, but their girls claim that they are rowdy. . . . What caused the difference in opinions? . . . A benefit show given recently by the Phil Lambda Girls' club and Chinese Women in Stockton netted

\$5,000. Many young talents appeared on the program and drew enthusiastic applause from the audience. A playlet featured *Marion Hong*, *Eleanor Ko*, and *Nylan Jeung*. . . . Songstresses *Anabelle Hong* and *Nellie Lee* entertained with sweet swing. . . . Cantonese solos by *Prof. Ong* and *Yee Lee*. . . . Tap dancing by *Blossom Ah Tye*, little *Eslum Chin*, and *Betty Wahyou*. . . . The whole show was ably emceed by *H. K. Seung* with *Florence Choy* as announcer. After the show, *Ed Chinn* and his celebrated Golden Dragon orchestra donated their swing music for the dance. . . . The San Francisco J. C. has a tough and difficult course on Hotel and Restaurant Management which was adopted from the Cornell U. Hotel college. Only one student graduated from this course and it is a Chinese lad, *Lawrence Wong* who came thru with flying colors. . . . From Seattle, we hear that *Ning Chinn*, U. of Washington chemical engineering student has NEVER missed the honor roll. Hats off to him! ! . . . *Vincent Goon*, U. of W. senior majoring in foreign trade, was pledged into *Pau Xema*, Business Administration honorary. . . . The same university's Chinese Students quintet traveled to Victoria, B. C., for two basketball games and defeated the Victoria boys in both contests. The team also plays in the commercial league. . . . Playing with the students is *Bob Wong* of Portland, an all star player of the last two seasons. . . . Ho hum, that's all and *Kung Hay Fat Choy*!!

. . . Last minute flash! A baby girl was born to *Mr.* and *Mrs. Jack Chow* on Chinese New Year's eve. Congrats, you two!

RICE BOWL GAME

The biggest event in Chinese sportsdom is upon us. . . . It is none other than the second annual Rice Bowl Football game between the L. A. and the S. F. Chinese teams on Saturday, Feb. 12, at Ewing Field. All members of the executive committee are feverishly at work to make this the hit event of the year. . . .

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S U P P L E M E N T

Press relation men Fred G. Woo, George Chow, Chickie Chinn, and Thomas Tong are working overtime to put the game over. . . . Heads of the ticket sales Jack Chow and Lim P. Lee are striving for a hundred per cent attendance from all the Chinese schools. The southerners will come up here with but one thought in their mind, and that is too WIN. . . . the Northern boys are equally determined to win, but win or loses they are battling for a noble cause. The game is sponsored by the China War Relief Association (Chinese Six Co.) and every penny will go for war relief in China. . . . Members of both teams have given unstintedly of their time and have sacrificed all of their leisure moments during the past months in order to be in training. We who are not in a position to play can do but one thing, and that is to give it our whole-hearted support and see the game. Buy a ticket and bring all your friends!!

Dr. Henry Woo is well qualified for the position of team physician for the northerners. He is a graduate of the George Washington university, having interned at Washington T. B. hospital and at Fordham college. He is an expert on football injuries, for he treated all the Fordham football players.

The Chinese tennis club gave their annual Chitena invitational on Chinese New Year's Eve. . . . The president pin and officers gold pin were presented to last year officers. Did I see them doing the Big Apple???

CHINESE LEAD PLAYGROUND LEAGUE

The San Francisco Playground Basketball league entered its third week of competition with the Chinese Playground well out in front in nearly every division they have entered.

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JOE SHOONG, PHILANTHROPIST

Last month the name of Joe Shoong, president of the National Dollar Store, made news for three consecutive times—first, the announcement that his income from salaries for the fiscal year 1936-37 totaled \$141,025; second, when he contributed \$55,500 to the second war relief campaign launched by the community; and third, when he and Mrs. Shaang gave \$24,000 for the establishment of an endowment fund for the local Chinese hospital. This fund was given with the stipulation that the interest was to be used for the maintenance of the hospital's free clinic, which thus far always incurs an annual deficit of over a thousand dollars. With this recent endowment the clinic may operate from now on without getting in the red.

	80 lb.
Chinese 30	Pacific Heights 1
Chinese 35	Funston 0
	90 lb.
Chinese 31	North Beach 0
Chinese 2	Portola 0
	(default)
	100 lb.
Chinese 41	Funston 9
Chinese 15	Pacific Heights 16
	(2 overtimes)
	110 lb.
Chinese 17	Pacific Heights 30
Chinese 2	Raphael Weill 0
	(default)
	120 lb.
Chinese 2	North Beach 0
Chinese 2	Presidio Jr. High 0
	(default)
	(default)
	130 lb.
Chinese 34	Helen Wills 11
Chinese 29	Presidio Jr. 13

LIGHTWEIGHT FOOTBALL

The most recent game of the "Unknown Packers" was with the Chung Mei Home team on the latter's field at El Cerrito. Both teams averaged 115 lbs, and both were so far undefeated, so it was bound to be a good game. And it was. During the first quarter Chung Mei crossed the line twice and converted once; and in the second quarter the El Cerrito boys added six more to their score. In the second half the "Unknown Packers" released several ruses one of which netted them seven points. The final score was 19-7.

The whole "Packers" team, with their supporters, some thirty in all, were entertained for luncheon at the Chung Mei Home.

CHITENA ELECTS

The Chinese Tennis Club of San Francisco held their term end banquet recently at the Lotus bowl.

Their election of officers for the new year was as follows:

President, Arthur Hee; Vice President; H. K. Wong; Secretary, Lily Way Leong; Treasurer, Wallace Mark; Tennis Mgr., Hattie Hall; Social Chairman, Davisson Lee; Chitena Editors, Fred Geo. Woo, Davisson Lee, Mary Chan, Frank Chan.

J. C. DEFEATS NAM WAH

On Jan. 2, 1938, at French Court, the J. C. of San Francisco defeated the Nam Wah club 47 to 33. Using a fast break and as usual springing into an early lead, the collegians were never passed. Neither team substituted more than one or two men and left their full strength on the court during the entire game.

In the preliminaries the Hip Wah school defeated Chung Wah by the narrow margin of one point.

It's fortunate for the other teams that J. C. did not enter the Wah Ying League as they had planned to do. They have already defeated two of those teams. Unfortunately for J. C. for they had more than an equal chance to cop the championship. They have placed men on different teams that have done quite well by themselves, namely Johnny Wong and Francis Chinn of Twin Dragon and Fighting manager Harry Louie of T3.

May I again take this opportunity of warning U. C. which big game they are pointing for?

CONTINUATION PAGE

SINO-JAPANESE ISSUE
PRESENTED IN PUBLICATIONS*(Continued from p. 16)*

time editor of the C. S. C. A. monthly bulletin, this booklet surveys the Sino-Japanese conflict from the political, economic, cultural, international and American viewpoints. Of the 14 articles only a few are reprints, the rest being specially written by authors such as Y. T. Wu, Chen Han-seng, Chih Meng, Frank Price, E. Stanley Jones, etc. There is a good bibliography and several important Chinese official documents. The price of the booklet is 35 cents a copy.

On the Pacific Coast two pamphlets have been published. The first "Japan in China," is edited by Victor K. Kwong, formerly a journalist and at present chancellor in the Chinese Consulate General of San Francisco. It is published by the Chinese Six Companies, 843 Stockton street, and is distributed free.

The China society, 317 N. W. Davis street, Portland, Oregon, has published "The North China Conflagration." Intended as a reply to a pamphlet of the same title published by the Japanese association of Oregon, it quotes the Japanese arguments point by point and refutes them with adequate facts.

THE SINO-JAPANESE
CONFLICT*(Continued from p. 5)*

ported to be racing to occupy Kansu province and cut off land communications between China and Soviet Russia.

January 14—Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek flies to Suchow to direct the defense of this important point. Suchow is the junction of China's east-west "lifeline," the Lunghai railroad and the Tientsin-Pukow line. Gen. Chiang also directs shakeup in the military commands of his North China forces.

RECENT BOOKS ON CHINA
AND THINGS CHINESE*(Continued from p. 10)*

a family. The full page pictures are reinforced by text-illustrations from wood blocks cut for the book by Chinese artists in Shanghai.

China Quest. By Elizabeth F. Lewis. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. 302 pp. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. \$2.

A story of present-day China, of the friendship and adventures of an American boy and a Chinese boy. Abounds in details of present-day life in China.

NO FIRECRACKERS

(Continued from p. 3)

But this letter reminded us of another gentleman who resided on Nob Hill way back in the 1880's who also wrote a letter to the press at that time to complain about something. He was considerably annoyed, he said (that is, that's the way we remembered it) by the fact that the bell at Old St. Mary's church rang every hour of the day and night. The gentleman thought the ringing should cease at night so that some Nob Hillers like himself could sleep. We regret to say that nobody rushed to his side in support. Today the bell of Old St. Mary's still tolls the hours day and night, as sonorously as ever. We'd like to draw a moral from this story, but can't find one.

Mah Jongg It is beginning to look as if Mah Jongg—China's greatest contribution to the social games of the world—is coming back into fashion among our American brethren. After concentrating all their energies on bridge for the past decade or so, Americans are finding that the game involves too much mental, emotional, and social strain, especially on occasions (and they are many) when people have the wrong partners. Bridge depends on team-work, but most teams just don't work out. Not so with Mah Jongg. There's a game where every man shifts for himself, with no partner to worry yourself to a frazzle about. Some of our second generation men and women have taken to bridge in a serious way, but Mah Jongg is still holding its own.

At any rate, the price of Mah Jongg sets is reported to have gone up, though there are several brands on the market. We have been told that in some Chinatown warehouses there are still hundreds, perhaps thousands, of sets which have been shelved there since the time, about a decade ago, when the Mah Jongg craze among Americans suddenly died out. If what we learned recently is true, the game is coming back into popularity, the heralding of another cycle of Mah Jongg craze.

Several months ago a magazine devoted to games and hobbies featured an article on How to Play Mah Jongg. And recently a book of rules and explanations called The New Mah Jongg was published in New York. (The New Mah Jongg. By Viola L. Cecil & Lenore Medinets. N. Y.: Mrs. Wm. Cecil, 169 Central Park S. \$1.)

Sons At Any Price The following story has been going the rounds of various publications in Canada, the United States, and China. The humor of the item is not as incredible as it sounds, since we heard a supposedly authentic case once. But that's another story. This one is: An old Chinese servant of a San Francisco family one day displayed proudly to his employer a picture of a handsome woman and two fine boys about 12 and 15. "My wife and two sons in China," he explained.

A look of incredulity appeared on the employer's face. "What? But you have been with us for 20 years. How do you account for these sons?"

"Oh," said the Chinese, "I have fiend in China."

SAN FRANCISCO CHINA-
TOWN'S SOCIAL PROBLEMS*(Continued from p. 8)*

interests. Close cooperation with the employment service should be secured by this bureau. The vocational guidance bureau and the employment service should work hand in hand, as one supplements the work of the other.

Employment Service for the Community

The California State Employment service has opened a Chinatown office but few young people are aware of the possibilities of such a service. This employment service is made available by the Wagner-Peyser act which established the United States Employment service as a bureau in the Department of Labor. The California State Employment service is a part of the United States Employment service and its Chinatown office has been opened for over a year. Though this new agency in the community is still exploring its possibilities the indications are that in the future it will render valuable service to the American-born Chinese. The young people should take advantage of this agency and register with the C. S. E. S., so that the staff can really determine the vocational training of the American-born Chinese and try to secure placements for those who apply. Unless the trained and untrained workers alike are known to the staff, placements are not possible.

These two articles on San Francisco Chinatown's social problems are not the mere opinions of the writer, but rather a symposium by several social workers, and the writer expresses his appreciation for the comments, suggestions and letters which have resulted in this discussion.

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CHINESE DIGEST



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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Vol. 4, No. 3

March, 1938

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THE CHINESE DIGEST

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WILLIAM HOY, Editor

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STAFF

CHINGWAH LEE Associate Editor
LIM P. LEE Sociological Data
HELEN M. FONG Circulation Manager
WALLACE H. FONG Photographer
H. K. WONG Columnist

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The CHINESE DIGEST is a non-profit publication devoted to the interpretation of China and Chinese culture, ancient and modern, and to the dissemination of information, data, and discussion of the history, life, problems, progress, and activities of the Chinese in America. The CHINESE DIGEST is the only journal of its kind in the United States.

THE CHINATOWN CRIER

We Present a new department. The title is a paraphrase of Town Crier. All we did was to add the word China to it and presto! an entirely new connotation of that old and honorable English term was born.

In a sense this is not a new department at all, but merely a change from that chilly and formal section entitled EDITORIAL department which has usually occupied this space. According to the rules of journalism, an editorial is usually written to a set formula, and like all things written in this manner it is cold, formal, and as impersonal as the man in the moon. It is these unlovely qualities which have given rise to the platitude that nobody ever bothers to read a newspaper editorial.

For some time we have been thinking of a way in which we may write informal editorial notes, comments, and observa-

tions in this section, but not necessarily labeling them as editorials. We think we have the solution by calling forth the CHINATOWN CRIER. But we will continue to write editorials as the occasions warrant.

In the CHINATOWN CRIER we will have notes and comments that touch on the various aspects of the life of the Chinese in America, items that may have escaped our regular CHINATOWNIA columns and, last but not least, notes on California which deal with the life and thoughts of the early Chinese in this state. And of other states, for that matter. The editor will welcome correspondence and information from readers suitable for this particular department.

Tradition Demolished Many of the things which Chinese in this country have deemed traditional and inviolate have been set aside since the Sino-Japanese

war began last July. Newspaper reports from all parts of America which boast of Chinatowns told of suspension of all celebration during the last Chinese New Year and that the funds thus saved were to be donated for war relief. It is perfectly safe to say that not a single firecracker exploded throughout the country during that period. You may say that this action on the part of every Chinese was quite natural in view of the situation in China. The fact stands that one tradition has been broken.

Another tradition was demolished when recently both the Chinese Six Companies and the Four Family Association permitted pictures of their interiors to be photographed for publication purpose. That sort of thing was never permitted before, and may never be again. But just the same another hoary tradition has been smashed. Patriotism had become the mother of tradition breaking.

THE CHINATOWN CRIER

Housing Project Since there is a good deal of hope at this time that the state of California may yet get in on the 10-million-dollar Federal housing funds now available (but which California cannot ask for until an enabling act has been signed, sealed, and delivered to Washington by Governor Merriam) discussions are again rife as to what San Francisco can do with some of this Federal money.

The best suggestion thus far came from Health Director Geiger. Dr. Geiger has long been pointing out about the deplorable housing situation in Chinatown. Therefore, he has suggested using a part of the Federal money to raze some of Chinatown's worst tenement buildings and then erecting new Chinese style buildings in their stead. The carrying out of such a program is doubly salutary, since it would give the Chinese community some better places to live in and at the same time make Chinatown more attractive. To this suggestion we are wholeheartedly in agreement.

Raising Relief Funds Practically every sizable Chinese organization in America is now going out individually or has teamed up with other organizations to raise war refugee relief funds in their own communities and elsewhere. For the first time the second generation has suddenly realized how much their motherland means to them now that it is in danger of being conquered, and the young men and women have gone in to raise relief money side by side with the older generation. This fact should warm the heart of every Chinese.

But we are not going to write a eulogy—at least not yet. What we want to note is the difference in methods of relief fund raising between the older folks and the younger generation. The older generation, the majority of the leaders in every Chinese community, come together to agree on the need of a fund raising campaign and then go right out and ask every brother for direct contributions. This is the one and only method pursued in the current campaigns in San Francisco, Chicago, New York, and other cities.

With the second generation the story is different. They raise funds by giving benefits, wherein you get something in return for your money. These take the forms of dances, motion pictures, skating,

plays, bazaars, competitive games, sales of flowers, buttons, neckties, edibles, and other things. And of all these methods the benefit dance is the most popular and profitable.

In times of financial need, whether that need is within one's community or in the homeland, the older generation contributes without any thought of any kind of return. But somehow you don't approach any second generation youth and ask for a direct donation. You ask "Won't you buy a ticket to a benefit dance?" Somehow the psychology is different.

The younger folk gave so many benefit dances during the past months that up in Portland there were rumbling sounds of disapproval from the older crowd. "You fiddle and dance while China burns and falls," they seemed to say while dance after dance was given for relief funds. The disapproval grew until the China Maid journal, a little mimeographed paper published in the interest of the second generation, rallied to the defense and explained things in an editorial. Whether the older folks were satisfied with the explanation is not known.

This little incident is a typical manifestation of the differences in psychology between the first and second generation Chinese.

Chinese and Tuberculosis Some interesting letters from readers arguing the pron and con of the susceptibility of the Chinese to tuberculosis germs recently appeared in the Hawaii Chinese Journal, a contemporary of ours in Honolulu. The discussion began by someone's calling attention to the fact that the death rate among Chinese from tuberculosis was higher than that of any other race in Hawaii. Immediately another replied that Chinese are an easy prey to TB germs because of their eating habits—of getting food from a common dish. Take away the cause and things will be better. If the Chinese would eat from individual plates, doing away with the common dish, TB germs would not spread in a wholesale manner. The solution, apparently, was as easy as that.

The first epistle writer agreed with the second. Then one "Cynical" disagreed and said "those who would succumb to a few tuberculosis germs in their soup would probably succumb to tubercu-

losis anyway by catching it in other ways." He attributed the high Chinese TB death rate to a low standard of living and not due to the Chinese system of eating. A fourth correspondent upheld the status quo and declared the Chinese way was the only way to eat Chinese food, as it keeps the dishes hot and allows more variety.

Then someone capped the climax to the argument with a neat bit of observation on human nature: "Doctors tell us that kissing spreads germs, but the doctors still kiss."

Marginal Notes The death of a ninety-some-odd-year-old Chinese in Tombstone, Arizona, recently, reminded us again that the real pioneer generation—those who came over to America within the gold rush era—among us are passing on one after another. The stories that some of those still living could tell would give us a dramatic picture of the early days of the Chinese in America. Would that we could gather these tales! . . .

An 83-year-old man living somewhere in Sunnyvale sent a note of inquiry to San Francisco some weeks ago and wanted to know if there was some way in which he could get a free passage back home to China. He felt that his earthly sojourn was coming to an end and wished to go back to his village in Canton and pass his remaining days amidst its peaceful countryside. By the manner in which he couched his inquiry the impression was gained that the aged Chinese did not seem to know there was a gigantic war going on in China. . . .

There is little question about this now: mah jongg is really coming back into fashion among American women's circles. We are heading more and more about mah jongg parties. And a friend in Memphis, Tennessee, even sent us a page from the society section of a local paper there which described a gay mah jongg party at the Memphis country club.

Incidentally, another mah jongg book is out, a revised edition of an old instruction pamphlet which must have had evident popularity in the years gone by. It is "THAT'S IT—A New Way to Play Mah Jongg," by Dorothy S. Meyerson. . . .

The CHINATOWN CRIER,

F A R E A S T

CHINA'S PLANS FOR
RESISTANCE TO
JAPANESE AGGRESSION

By TANG LEANG-LI

Editor, People's Tribune, Hongkong

Elaborate plans are being made by the National Government to continue resistance to Japanese aggression—these measures including the training of large numbers of men for military service, adopting of new defense plans, complete mobilization of national industry, and reorganization of the government. General Chiang Kai-Shek has expressed confidence that China's resistance can be not only continued but strengthened, and in this connection the views of the retiring British Ambassador are worth quoting. Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen (now recalled to London, being unable to resume his diplomatic duties in China owing to injuries received when his motor-car was machine-gunned by Japanese airmen) is reported to have said to an interviewer: "China has accomplished a veritable miracle in responding to the call of General Chiang Kai-Shek and she is evidently determined to resist Japan to the last. General Chiang is no dreamer but a man of action, as his remarkable achievements as leader of the Chinese army have clearly shown."

Military Re-organization

At the close of last year General Chiang made an important statement on the military situation. Within two months, he said, the Chinese armies will be re-organized and the whole strategic plan to a considerable extent revised.

In reply to a question concerning the next aim of the Japanese offensive, General Chiang said that the Japanese front is now so extended that any prophecy was impossible, but he was still convinced that Chinese resistance would finally be rewarded by victory. The 400,000 Chinese dead and wounded would be replaced within a few months by new, fully trained recruits. The General believed that the Japanese had no definite strategic plan for their operations, so that it was not yet possible to foresee future military developments.

Japanese Views of Situation

According to General Iwane Matsui, the future operations of Japanese troops are entirely dependent on the attitude of General Chiang Kai-Shek and the National Government. The Commander-in-chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force

in Central China, in an interview shortly after the fall of Nanking, said: "If the Chinese Government still fails to reconsider its actions and to correct its attitude, the expeditionary force will continue its operations to discharge its duty until the Chinese government stops its resistance." After entering Nanking, Japanese troops began to prepare new operations, intending to advance in Chekiang and Anhwei provinces. The Japanese commander hoped "the day will come as quickly as possible when the Chinese government reconsiders its stand and Chinese troops and people awake to the fact that they should cooperate with Japan," and adopt "a proper attitude" after awakening to the realities of the situation and recognizing "the prospect of better things in the Orient." (Since this article was written Gen Matsui has been recalled to Japan and his place taken by General Shunroku Hata.—Editor.)

China's Plans

In an interview granted to German press representatives General Chiang declared: "Although severe losses have been suffered, China is in a position to replace every soldier, so that from that point of view no difficulty is to be feared. The policy of offering massed resistance to the Japanese is being relinquished in favor of guerrilla warfare, which will render the Japanese advance more and more difficult."

Questioned concerning the supply of arms and ammunition in view of the blockade, General Chiang pointed out that the principal lines of supply were now from Indo-China, via Yunnan, and from Soviet Russia, via Kansu. Several hundred motor lorries have already made the trip from Indo-China, and a modern military road is being constructed from Szechuan via Lanchow, for the purpose of obtaining a direct route from Russia. General Chiang declined to discuss relations with Soviet Russia, but emphasized that Sino-Soviet relations would not be allowed to interfere with China's internal policy. In reply to a question concerning China's attitude towards Germany, General Chiang said: "China is grateful for the sympathy accorded her by the German government and the German people during this period of great difficulty. We hope that Germany will always remain the good friend of China which she is now."

China's Five War Fronts

Well-informed sources in Hankow in-

dicated that the various war fronts will be divided into five districts. The first district will be formed by the province of Shantung and the northern part of Kiangsu, through which the Tientsin-Pukow railway runs. The second will be Honan; the third the provinces of Shansi and Shensi; the fourth Anhwei, the southern part of Kiangsu, and Chekiang; and the fifth will consist of Hupeh and Kiangsi.

In order to simultaneously mobilize the population of the more distant provinces and weld the nation effectively into a homogeneous mass, the Department of National Education (now placed under the control of the Supreme Military council), will train students whose duty it will be to travel through China to explain to the people the true meaning of the war of defense against Japan, and to enlist recruits. A "War Service Corps" will train the civilian population for guerrilla warfare. This corps will also guard victualing columns, and perform work usually associated with the Red Cross.

State Control of Industries

Meantime, in another significant move, the National Government has placed control of the nation's private and public-owned industries, mines, commercial and agricultural projects under the Military Affairs commission. This commission will cooperate with local Chambers of Commerce, farmers' unions, labor unions, and other technical organizations in studying plans for coordinating output as well as increasing and conserving the natural and industrial resources of China.

The industries, commercial and mining projects now placed under government control include practically every enterprise being undertaken in China. A partial list shows that control will extend over all mines, and over factories producing cement, alcohol, fuel, and transportation equipment. The production of silk, cotton, and foodstuffs, both in their raw and manufactured state, will come under the regulation. Newspapers, books, and other publications are also included under the heading of educational and cultural enterprises.

"Puppet Governments" Repudiated

Efforts by the Japanese military authorities to induce influential Chinese in important cities under enemy occupation to establish "autonomous" organizations to carry on local administrative work have not made much progress. In Peiping a so-called "Provisional Govern-

F A R E A S T

ment of the Republic of China" has been established under Japanese military protection, but attempts to set up a municipal administration in Shanghai under similar auspices have so far failed. In Nanking an "autonomous commission" has been established by Tao Hsi-Shan, head of the local branch of the Red Swastika society, pledged to do all in its power to rehabilitate Nanking by "co-operating with various pro-Japanese bodies in the areas under Japanese military occupation."

In regard to North China, where the situation is more serious, owing to the pretensions of pro-Japanese puppets, the National Government has declared its attitude in very plain terms, and these views also apply to similar developments in other cities. "All acts of the recently inaugurated regime in Peiping, the so-called 'Provisional Government of the Republic of China,' shall be considered null and void, both internally and externally and both de facto and de jure," declared a statement issued from Chungking by the National Government. After recalling the Japanese occupation, the statement declared that the North China regime is "merely a repetition of Japan's action in Manchuria," and pointed out that "Japan is alone responsible for the existence and actions of the organization, which is thoroughly under Japanese control. This bogus organization, or any similar organization that may exist elsewhere, is the result of an important move on the part of Japan in the relentless prosecution of her aggressive policy in China."

Following this declaration of the National Government, a cable from New York quoted the N. Y. Times as saying: "There is no reason whatever to believe that foreign nations will extend to the

puppet government south of the Great Wall of China, recognition which they deliberately withheld from the puppet government of 'Manchukuo.' There is also no reason to believe that foreign nations will sanction loans to the new 'independent' China. Certainly, in our case, Japan is badly misreading the facts of the situation if she believes for one moment that American opinion would permit any action on the part of our banks and commercial interests, which would help fasten Japan's hold on property stolen from the Chinese people."

Shanghai Chinese Pledge Support

Finally, it should be noted that in celebrating the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Sian incident, public organizations in Shanghai sent a telegram to General Chiang at Hankow, pledging their full support of the National Government and its plan of armed resistance against Japan. The telegram read:

"We have been greatly moved by reading your statement of last week, reiterating the firm decision of the Chinese Government to resist Japanese aggression. Although Shanghai fell more than a month ago, every Chinese citizen here is eager to do his part at all times for his fatherland. On this day, in remembrance of your safe departure from Sian last year, the three million Chinese here are raising Chinese flags, under the most difficult conditions, and giving full support to you and to the Central Government. This represents also our firm decision not to surrender, and our hope that every Chinese in the country, under our supreme leader, will fight for our final victory under the banner of the San Min Chu I, with ever growing revolutionary spirit. So long as we are determined to achieve success, we can do it. So long as we are determined to fight on, national

regeneration is assured."

This declaration was signed by all civic, cultural, and educational organizations in Shanghai, and the solid loyalty to Kuomintang principles expressed, together with the unshaken confidence to General Chiang and his colleagues in the government, is an inspiring answer to those who affect to believe that the frightful suffering and devastation wrought by the Japanese military machine has weakened China's determination to continue her resistance to aggression.

[As the above article went to print, Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler of Germany announced that his country would recognize Japanese sponsored "Manchukuo," thus repudiating his own promise five years ago that he would not recognize this bogus state. This announcement came in the course of his three-hour speech to the Reichstag on Feb. 20. In regard to the Sino-Japanese war Hitler declared: "I am afraid Japanese defeat in East Asia never would benefit Europe or America but solely bolshevist Soviet Russia."

"I do not think China spiritually or materially strong enough to resist a bolshevist offensive alone. But I do believe even the most sweeping Japanese victory would be infinitely less dangerous for civilization and the general peace of the world than a bolshevist victory."

[The Chinese Government saw in Hitler's speech a complete reorientation of German policy in the Orient, and a change which was detrimental to China. Government officials pointed out that this action would benefit Germany neither politically or economically. The influential newspaper Takungpao stated that Hitler, "by calling Japan a stabilizing force in the Orient . . . is really encouraging international brigandage."]

THE SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

(Day by day resume of the highlights of the present "undeclared war" between China and Japan, continued from last issue.)

January 15—Two Japanese columns closing on strategic Suchow from north and south. Recapture of Tsining (Shantung) by Chinese forces reported.

January 16—Japan prepares to recall her Ambassador to China, according to a Domei report. Japan also plans to recognize the so-called "provisional government" at Peiping, established with Japa-

nese connivance.

January 17—100,000 Chinese troops from Outer Mongolia reported to be heading for Suiyuan province to meet Japanese attacks at the eastern borders.

January 18—6,000 Chinese irregulars reported harrassing the Japanese forces near Shanghai. Shegeru Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, recalled by his government. This was Japan's means of "repudiating" the Chinese government of Chiang Kai-Shek.

January 21—Chinese reports indicate the Japanese drive on Suchow is stalemated by the bitter cold of the Central China front.

January 23—The American consul in Nanking reports that Japanese troops continue to loot and plunder in the evacuated capital.

January 24—General Han Fu-Chu, military commander and former governor of rich Shantung, is executed by order of a courtmartial after being found guilty of disobeying the high command by ordering a retreat.

January 27—Chinese military leaders declare guerilla warfare on China's far-flung battle fronts has brought them increasing success against the Japanese.

(Continued on p. 11, col. 1)

ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee

CHINESE DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

NUMBERS 76-80: THE CHINESE INVENTED COINAGE 500 YEARS BEFORE LYDIA; INCLUDING THE PIERCED COINS, THE RIMMED COINS, THE STACKABLE COINS, AND THE COMMEMORATIVE COINS. CONTINUATION — THE ORIGIN OF THE ROUND COINS AND THE BEGINNING OF THE DUO-DENARY SYSTEM.

The origin of the round coins is shrouded in mystery, but whether in the form of rings, washers, ch'uan, ch'ien, cash, or coppers, it extended through nearly three thousand years of Chinese history. The round bronze coins with a hole in the center may have originally been a form of utensil coins, being perhaps models of rings, pendants, bracelets, archer's thumb guards, metallic loops, or jade discs.

In early times, metallic ingots were often shaped into loops or rings for convenience in handling, such as the ancient Egyptian ring "money" of about 1600 B. C., and these may have eventually evolved into ring coins. The jade pi used by the ancients for the worship of heaven, and the jade p'uan chi (Cantonese: suan ki) said to have been used by Emperor Huang Ti (2698-2598 B. C.) for measuring the movement of heavenly bodies are essentially jade washers, and these may also have been models for the round ring-like coins.

Ring Money

The earliest mention of the round bronze coin or huan (if we discard the possibility that the metallic money of the legendary time of Tai Hou, 3000 B. C., could refer to round coins) is in 1091 B. C. when a regulation of the Chou dynasty made official the following currencies throughout the Empire:

1. Gold in square inches weighing one chin.
2. Bronze huan in units of chu—smallest currency weight unit.
3. Bronze plate and ingots, also in units of chu.
4. Silk clothes in prescribed sizes.

The earliest huan has no inscription and apparently they were all supposed to be of the same weight. The central hole, which is circular, has a diameter a little greater than the width of the body of the ring. This type we might call the ring-huan to distinguish it from a later huan the diameter of whose central hole was a

little less than the width of the body of the coin. This latter type, also pronounced huan but written differently, we might call washer-huan. The washer-huan eventually become the cash coin of the Empire.

Numerous issues of ring-huans were made from 1091 B. C. on, but apparently none of the early ones were readily accepted. The issue of 1032 B. C. was not popular. From the Shu Ching, Chapter V, Section 27, we learned that the ring-huan co-existed with the utensil coins in 940 B. C. (and this is our earliest reference to the utensil coins), but people everywhere preferred the utensil coins to the ring-huans.

Why were the ring-huans not popular? If they were made to replace the jade discus it is obvious that they made poor substitutes. But the word ring-huan is also a term for the largest currency weight unit, the Imperial Standard. This is said to be the equivalent of six and two-thirds liang or ounces. There is reason to believe that the ring-huan were debased coins bearing unusually high face value. The populace, perhaps through centuries of bitter experience, had learned to judge coins not by inscription but by the intrinsic value of the metal only.

However, it must not be assumed that the ring-huans were altogether valueless. From a penal code of 950 B. C. we learn that where the evidence in a criminal case was uncertain mullets were given for certain grave punishments, as for example: Branding might be commuted for 100 bronze ring-huans; castration, 500 ring-huans; the death sentence, 1,000 ring-huans.

Huans were inscribed with weight for the first time in 655 B. C. and it is safe to assume that the washer-huan replaced the ring-huans at this time. The term "pao huo" (valuable wares; hence, money) was inscribed on washer-huans around 600 B. C. We should note here that inscription of weight, place of origin, and object were found in utensil coins at a much earlier date.

In an effort to create popularity for the washer-huans, Ching Wang of the Kingdom of Ch'in issued them four times heavier than the existing ones in 524 B. C. together with subsidiaries, the yuan, the half yuan, the liang, and the chu, but preference was still for the utensil coins and these issues were finally abandoned. He also issued pao huo coins of one, four, and six huos. This is a forerunner of the

convenient "dozen" system. for he stated that he wanted it so that two six huo coins equalled three four huo coins. This is the first instance of round coins having subsidiary values.

Ch'ien or Cash

The pao huo coins of Ching Wang have holes which are square rather than round, and these coins became the rule down to the time of the Republic, 1911. The word ch'ien is now applied to these square-holed coins, although around the beginning of the Christian era they were also known for awhile as ch'uan or huo ch'uan. The word ch'ien was first applied to the spade coins. The character is composed of two spears with gold as the radical and in earlier times denoted a gold digging implement, but at that time had already come to mean a spade, hence it was applied to the spade coins. The word ch'uan means source or fountain, but in the early days it also stood for incoming liquid money. Both ch'uan and ch'ien are known to westerners as "cash." Today, ch'ien applies exclusively to the pierced round coins.

The most significant thing about the Ching Wang coins is that they were made with flat faces (called p'ing mien ch'ien), and were thus stackable. This is done by having the inner and outer border (called chou kuo or surrounding inner city wall) and the raised inscription flat and on the same plane. This praiseworthy invention is based on a yet earlier remarkable invention which we found first on the angular-tip-concave-bottom spade coins—the rimming of the coin with a raised edge to prevent clipping or stealing of the metal. This edge on the spade coin is not flat but shaped like an inverted "v," and so the coin was only accidentally stackable. Rimless coins continued to be made until the middle of the Han dynasty, as for example, the rimless pan liang coins of the Chin-Han period.

From 350 B. C. on, round coins were cast in a cluster arranged somewhat like a serrated leaf (as many as 86 to a cluster) instead of singly or in rows, as was the case in Korea up to comparatively recent times. Typically, the pre-Han coins have flat reverses. Red dyes which have remained unfaded through the ages were found in some of the early coins, and there are Western collectors who affirm that this pigment is from the Canary island off the coast of Africa and that the

ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee



Earliest round coins of about two thousand years ago, including the very rare Ching Wang Six Hua Pao, the pan liang, the divided wu chu, the wu hang to pu, the hu Ch'uan, and the Wang Mang token. Author's collection.

early Chinese were in touch with Egyptian civilization.

Types of Coins

Reflecting the unrest of the time, numerous issues were produced toward the end of the Chou dynasty, and this was so until the appearance of the famous wu chu coins. The important thing to remember, however, is that they bear weight or place inscription. For convenience we may classify them into types, the main ones of which are given below. (Note: No attempt is made to give a complete catalog of coins in these articles. Up till modern times, China with over 10,000 issues had more variety of coins than all of Europe combined. Only coins having bearing on the evolution of coinage will be given detailed description.)

1. The "Huo" series is a carry-over from the spade and sword coins which are generally designated as hu. Besides the Ching Wang pao hu of one, four, and six hu, there are the Feng Huo coins of 403-222 B. C.

2. The "Chin" series is likewise related to the spade or axe coins, the chin (axe) being a unit of weight. Thus we have the Liang (Good) Chin and One (or Four) Chu of 523-221 B. C., and the Ch'ang Yuan One Chin of 290 B. C.

3. The "Liang" series represent fairly

large coins expressed in liang or ounces, the first made being the pan liang of King Hui, 337 B. C. Others are the two liang of 179 B. C. and the Chung One Liang and 12 chu of the Chin-Han period.

4. The "Chu" series represents rather small coins, the first being the Wu Ti three chu of 141 B. C. The five chu of 118 B. C. is an important issue, this one being in use up to the beginning of the T'ang dynasty. There were also coins of two, four, and twelve chu in weight.

5. The "Numeral" series merely has a number on the coin, the weight being understood. Thus the Fifty or Wu Shih coin of 118 B. C. is a wu chu coin. Others include the Ming Ssu coins of 480-255 B. C., the Yuang An One Thousand, and the Tai P'ing One Hundred Ch'ien (an early instance of the word ch'ien on coins) of 221-227 A. D.

6. The "Chung" series may be any of the above coins but have the prefix Chung (weighs) before the units, as for example the Chung One Liang 12 (13 and 15) chu coins and the Chung 12 chu coins of the Chin-Han period.

7. The "Ti" series has the prefix "Ti" (Serial) placed before the unit mark, as for example, the Ti One to Ti Twenty

coins of 255-209 B. C., and the Ti Chung one, four, and eight liang four chu coins of the same period.

8. The "Place" series are relatively few in number but not unknown, as for example, the Yen P'ing coins of 106 A. D., the Hsi Chou coins of 314-256 B. C., the Round Ming "Knife" coin of 480-255 B. C. (this round coin is an alternative of the sword coin of the City of Ming).

Other echoes of former coins include the round-holed Yuan Huo coins of 660-336 B. C., the round hole Yu coins of 400 B. C. (or later), and the Pan Huan (half washer-huan) of 290-251 B. C. Round holed coins staged short "come backs" on several occasions: the Hsiang Fu Yuan Pao and the Chih P'ing Sheng
(Continued on p. 19, col. 3)

*Chinese Works
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SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

The Chinese In Tucson, Arizona

By MAY Y. TOM

Arizona Correspondent of the
Chinese Digest

(Editor's Note: Regular readers of the Chinese Digest know that one of the primary purposes of this journal is the gathering of authentic information and data on the early history of the Chinese in various parts of the United States. In the gathering and presentation of such information it is our hope to acquaint second generation Chinese with the knowledge as to how our Chinese communities in this country came into being, how they grew, and what are their statuses today, economically, socially, etc.

(Although we have previously published data on the Chinese in Mississippi and on the Chinese single men's migration in California, the following article is the first of series especially designed to give the history, past and present of several Chinese communities in America. This article, and those to follow, at intervals, cannot make claim to be exhaustive surveys but are to be taken as preliminary studies. They are to be considered as the spadework necessary for later and more thorough studies.

(Since these articles are but preliminary studies it is natural that inaccuracies, errors and mistakes in dates, statistics, and other data may crop up now and then. If any of our readers should discover such errors, the editor would be grateful if they would write in and give the correct information. Also, if in any of these articles some vital and significant aspect of the history of a particular community has been overlooked, we would be grateful also if our readers would give us such information.

("The Chinese in Tucson, Arizona," will be published in two parts. The writer, Miss May Tom, is Arizona-born and is a graduate of the University of Arizona, with an A. B. in Education. She has the distinction of being the only Chinese teacher in Tucson's public school system.

("Tucson has a population of 65,000," writes Miss Tom, "which includes 525 Chinese, our total population here. And dear Editor, will you please tell our readers that Tucson or any part of Arizona is not overrun with wild Apaches threatening innocent bystanders with tomahawks. The only people who wear any war paint are the women! Tucson in the summer is not any warmer than Stockton. In fact, people residing in California's Imperial Valley enjoy warmer temperature than in Tucson."

(In writing her article Miss Tom has drawn heavily for her material from the files of the Arizona Daily Star, and some data was also obtained from records in the Arizona Historical society. To these two sources the writer wishes to extend her grateful acknowledgment.)

The first Chinese pioneers in Arizona were those rugged individuals who came into the state as early as 1860. Tucson was settled when the railroads came into being.

The Chinese who settled in Tucson came from the Sam Yup (Poon Yue, Fa Yuen, Sun Tuck, Nam Hoi) districts; the Toyshan district people came later. There is a legend here that the immigrants from the two separate districts were distinctly hostile to each other so that finally one after the other of the Sam Yup people left. The present Chinese population is around 525 and only a few of them are Sam Yup people, the rest being from Toyshan or Sun Wui districts.

The earliest Chinese who settled in Tucson in 1860 were three members of the Wong clan. It is said that they worked as section hands on the Southern Pacific line when the railroad was blazing its way to the east, but left this employment when the construction gangs arrived at Gila Bend, some 150 miles west of Tucson. However, this story does not check with the facts, since the Southern Pacific did not begin building until 1865 and then it was several years before the line reached anywhere near Tucson.

Anyway, records state that the three Wongs settled in Tucson in 1860. They opened the first Chinese restaurant there, called it the O. K. Restaurant and charged seventy-five cents a meal. For cash register they used an old laundry basket.

Oldest Inhabitant

Yee Hoy, 90 years old, caretaker of the Kuomintang and Chee Kung Tong headquarters, has the distinction of having been in Tucson longer than any of his countrymen. He arrived in 1870 and only the three Wongs are believed to have preceded him. Yee Hoy is a native of Canton and while a very young boy came to San Francisco and was employed there as a domestic servant by a Mr. Stippi. Later he left in company with his employer and came to Tucson on a springless horse wagon over dirt highways. His impressions of early Tucson are vivid but scant. There was only one brick house and the rest were all constructed of adobe when he first came, while the streets were totally unpaved. Later Yee left Mr. Stippi's employment but stayed in Tucson and occupied himself as cook, gardener, and servant. He is of small stature, and one may usually find him sitting in a quiet corner of a Chinese store in Chinatown, observing

the customers and always greeting one with a pleasant smile. Everyone speaks of him affectionately as Hoy Goong (Grandfather Hoy).

The U. S. Census states that the Chinese did not enter Arizona until 1860, and then not until 1870 did great numbers come in. In 1863 Arizona became a territory when Congress passed the Organic act, and the state remained a territory for 49 years. The greatest influx of Chinese was in 1880 when the Southern Pacific completed its tracks across Arizona. The following statistics of Chinese in Arizona are taken from the U. S. Census:

1860	3
1870	20
1880	1630

Another reason for the great influx of Chinese into this state in the eighties was probably due to the persecution of Chinese in California. Resentment against the Chinese in California due entirely to economic causes grew more and more violent until Congress passed the Restriction act which barred any more immigration of Chinese laborers.

The Chinese in Business

The railroads played a large part in the development of the western United States. To the thousands of Chinese who worked as section hands, cooks, and waiters in the building of the Southern Pacific, the railroads also were a factor in their later economic development. Some of these settled in Arizona after accumulating a little capital and began opening laundries and provision stores. It is related that there was a Chinese who once operated a house to house laundry. He carried his wash tub, board, and iron with him and when he found work he just built a fire, heated the iron and water, and started to work. The desert sky was his roof and cries of hungry coyotes at dawn were his alarm clock. Most of these early Chinese were ignorant of the English tongue and suffered much hardship and humiliation as a result of this handicap.

There were many Chinese who also prospected for gold, mostly in panning the tailings of American and Spanish mines. One American prospector said that some of these Chinese made more money than the Americans did in this manner.

THE JADE BOX

Lady P'ing Yu

EXCESS ENERGY?

Under the active leadership of Mrs. Francelia Steelquist, group worker at the Chinese Y. W. C. A., the various clubs of the Girl Reserve unit presented a program of skits, music, and movies of Gold Hollow camp on "Parents' Night," Feb. 19.

It is not too much to bear constantly in mind the fact that these Girl Reserves will constitute the womanhood of tomorrow. Wholesome activities, guidance to clear thinking of adolescent problems, and healthy camp life are what the Y. W. C. A. has to offer our young Chinese lassies. Mothers, in this overpopulated community of ours, your children need the recreation and relaxation offered by our various social centers. Set aside one night each week where little Ah Oy may be excused from her household tasks, from "minding little brother," that she may be given a chance to play and relax.

WINS HIGHEST HONORS

Possessing a keen, alert, intelligent mind, Miss Daisy K. Wong is truly a credit to the second generation women of the Chinese community of San Francisco. Actively working with the women's committee of the China War Relief Association of America, a member of the public affairs committee of the Y. W. C. A., and a staff member of the Oriental branch of the Bank of America, Miss

Wong, like all modest and unassuming people, dislikes publicity. However, our Jade Box must needs include this announcement in its collection of gems:

Miss Wong is the first Chinese woman to be admitted to Hypatians, the banking women's club. On Feb. 7 she was awarded first prize for the best talks presented by one individual member during the entire year.

COURAGE TO SPEAK

The ladies lead again! Out of a group of over 200 attending a lecture at Paul Elder's gallery Saturday, Feb. 12, I could only espy five gentlemen. An eminent writer and lecturer, Dr. James A. B. Scherer spoke to a very attentive audience. The lecture was an inspiring and significant background for his book, "Japan Defies the World." Significant is the fact that even Dr. Scherer, having lived and studied with the Japanese people, felt it necessary to say that Japan has no grounds for the present conflict on the Asiatic continent, that it is but the "continuation" of the program of conquest laid down by ambitious Hideyoshi, father of Japanese imperialism, in the year 1592.

Despite his being twice decorated by the Japanese government, here was a man who took his moral courage in hand and said in conclusion: "Whether Japan wins or loses, she will be miserable. If she wins, she will be a menace to the world; if she loses, there will be certain revolution in Japan."

My Favorite Recipe

JUMBO SHRIMPS WITH TOMATO SAUCE

In every young woman's life there comes a time—yes there comes a time when one can just feel a lazy streak coming along. Now, the idea is not to let the editor know; but I must be getting spring fever, cuz I feel like doing this time a real short recipe.

We shall need a pound of New Orleans shrimp, a bottle of catsup, a bunch of "gow choy" and a dash of curry, if you wish. The prawns may be cooked with or without the shell.

The "gow choy," should be cut in two-inch lengths. Adding a dash of salt, cook "gow choy" with a small amount of peanut oil in a frying pan. Add more oil and put in prawns, turning them over constantly with bamboo chop sticks. Season to taste. When done, add one-half bottle catsup and "gow choy." Prawns are ready to be served when catsup is heated.

I sincerely feel guilty leaving you so abruptly, but if I linger much longer, I'm afraid that spring fever will really catch up with me—so—Too-aloo; so long—good-by.

Oh! By the by, in case you wish to serve the prawns "a-la-nude," first shell them, then run a sparing knife lengthwise across the back of the shrimps and remove all traces of black sand deposited there.

Truck Gardening and Groceries

In 1900 the Chinese embarked on a new era with the establishment of the first modern grocery store which boasted of up-to-date facilities, with ice boxes and modern architectural fronts. However, today there are still vestiges of the old groceries. If one browses around the old district from south Main to two or three streets paralleling it one will see crumpling adobe walls of former stores with their signs still legible after the ravages of years.

These old groceries grew from the needs of early Chinese trucksters or farmers to provide a market for their produce. In 1878 the first Chinese truck garden came into being when one Low Tai You started growing vegetables on the east side of the Santa Cruz river. By 1885 the Silver Lake district in the vicinity of the Santa Cruz river was dotted with Chinese truck gardens. The Chinese

rented, leased, or perhaps "squatted" the land they irrigated. Therefore there are no records of Chinese names who settled in this area, and it is hard to point out the exact geographical plot of their farms. They raised the common vegetables and brought their products on their horse and buggy and sold them to friends and relatives. Later some of these farmers, after reaping small fortunes from truck gardening, sailed for their homeland or else sent for the rest of their families or went into partnership with relatives or, finally, established their own grocery stores.

Up until 1900 the Chinese truck gardens in Silver Lake were the only source which supplied the populace with fresh vegetables. The later draining of the district drove the Chinese to other businesses. Now this region is nothing but a bed of sand.

Early Stores

The early stores were constructed out of adobe, earth floor, no window display, few counters, cash registers under the counters, hay barns, and front boarded at night. They were poorly supplied with stocks and had mostly beans, flour, chile, lard, a few canned goods, and wash tubs. They were typical country stores set in districts populated with Papago Indians or Mexicans. In early days the customers did not have ready cash as a medium of exchange and gold dust was used. Many of the Chinese grocers did not know either the Mexican, Indian, or English language at first, but readily learned how to quote prices and give out the right change. In the Indian district it was a familiar sight to see the natives make themselves at home in the stores by squatting on the earth floor or by the door all day long.

(To be concluded next month)

Economic Boycott as an Instrument of the People's Policy

Lim P. Lee

In Aug., 1928, the ambassadors of the great powers assembled at Paris and renounced war as an instrument of national policy and solemnly promised henceforth to resort to pacific means to solve international difficulties. Subsequently every civilized nation adhered to the Kellogg anti-war treaty, but hardly had the ink been dried when nations repudiated their promise and once more resorted to war as an instrument of their national policy. The common people of the world, realizing that peace cannot be secured by treaties and peace conferences started the economic boycott against aggressor nations as an instrument of the people's policy.

The leaders and sponsors of the present American "Boycott Japan" movement read like a Who's Who; however, the real strength and hope of the movement lies with the consuming public. Never before have the common people of a democratic nation taken an issue so seriously as the Japanese invasion in China, trying to cripple an aggressor by boycotting Japanese-made goods. Liberal statesmen, organized labor, large chain stores, intellectuals, and educational leaders have given their support to the boycott and the momentum is gaining every day. For the first time in history the economic boycott is used by a friendly nation on a large scale to curb an outlaw of world peace.

First Efforts

The American Friends of the Chinese People and the American League for Peace and Democracy were among the first organizations of American people to foster the economic boycott of Japanese goods in the United States. Their opening gun was fired at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on Oct. 1, 1937. Notables such as Miss Luis Rainer, screen star, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Dr. William E. Dodd, ex-ambassador to Germany, were sponsors of the movement. Ambassador Dodd was to deliver the main speech of the meeting but the state department refused him permission at the last minute. Similar meetings were held by the same

BOYCOTT SILK STOCKINGS!

"The reaction of American women toward boycotting silk stockings might . . . exert a powerful, braking influence upon existing Japanese policies which threaten eventually to plunge the world into war.

"It is pertinent to note the following relationship between the individual purchase of silk hosiery and the flow of foreign exchange into bullets and bombs in Japan:

"Every pair of silk stockings an American woman buys provides Japan with enough exchange for four new rounds for a machine gun; when a group of women have bought ten dozen pairs, they have given Japan the means to make another aerial bomb."—*Livingston Hartley*, in the *Christian Science Monitor*.

organizations in Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

Organized Labor Efforts

At the invitation of the British Trade Union congress the American labor movement joined in the international labor movement to boycott Japanese goods. The American Federation of Labor at its Denver convention held last October passed a boycott Japanese goods resolution. A similar resolution was passed by the Committee for Industrial Organization a week later at their Atlantic City meeting. With national A. F. L. or C. I. O. endorsement, state and local labor councils have formed boycott committees to function in their own localities. For example, a boycott conference was held in San Francisco last November and attended by A. F. L. and C. I. O. unions. Out of this conference a United Committee for Boycott of Japanese Goods was formed. This committee has held weekly meetings since its inception and has visited downtown department stores and neighborhood merchants in an effort to eliminate Japanese goods from the consuming public. Other labor bodies in the various cities and localities have taken similar action, the most spectacular being a rally to burn Japanese goods held at East Livermore, Ohio, at which President William Green of the A. F. L. attended in person. Mr. Green urged all members of the A. F. L., their fami-

lies, and friends to continue to boycott Japanese goods and urged the formation of local boycott committees to call on their local merchants to request them not to handle Japanese goods. Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, has strongly urged the boycott of Japanese goods in all the locals of the C. I. O. around the Detroit area.

A Declaration of Principles

On Dec. 3, 1937, Professor John Dewey released to the world a joint declaration of principles favoring the economic boycott as an instrument of the people's policy. (See statement elsewhere on this page.)

Dr. Dewey's joint statement was the result of telegraphic communication with Professor Albert Einstein in Princeton, N. J., Mr. Bertrand Russell in England, and Mr. Romain Rolland in Switzerland. This statement subscribed to by four of the world's eminent philosophers made a tremendous impression among the peoples of the world.

A Pacifist Senator Speaks

U. S. Senator George Norris of Nebraska, the only living member of the senate who opposed the entry of the United States in the World War, has always been a peace advocate and a fighter for the rights of the common man.

(Continued on p. 19, col 2)

PHILOSOPHERS ADVOCATE VOLUNTARY BOYCOTT

The following joint statement was issued to the world press Dec. 13, 1937.

In view of the wanton destruction of Oriental civilization and for the sake of humanity, peace, and democracy, we propose that the peoples of all countries organize voluntary boycott against Japanese goods, refuse to sell and load war materials to Japan, and cease cooperation with Japan in ways that help her aggressive policy, while giving China every possible help for relief and self-defense until Japan has evacuated all her forces from China and abandoned her policy of conquest.

(Signed) JOHN DEWEY.

ALBERT EINSTEIN.
BERTRAND RUSSELL.
ROMAIN ROLLAND.

Mesh & Chiffon Lisle
Stockings

85c & \$1.00

Sold at
1308 Stockton St.

CHINATOWNIA

CHINATOWN BEAUTIFICATION COMMITTEE DRAFTS PROGRAM

San Francisco—Simultaneously with the publication of an editorial in the February issue of the Chinese Digest calling for community action to beautify Chinatown for the International exposition in 1939, a Chinatown committee for this very purpose was selected and held its first meeting in the city supervisors' chamber last month.

Headed by T. Y. Tang, executive secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., an 11-point program of action was adopted. When put into effect, this program would bring forth a renaissance of beauty and native architectural designs making this again the largest and most colorful Chinese community in America. The 11-point program includes:

1. Repainting of all street lamps on Grant avenue;
2. Creation of all-Chinese store fronts wherever possible;
3. Elaborate Oriental window displays during exposition year;
4. Special lighting effects in Chinatown stores;
5. Cleanup of streets and vacant lots;
6. Working for the change of St. Mary's square into a Chinese garden;
7. More use of Chinese lanterns for exterior decorations;
8. Cleaning and repainting of organization buildings;
9. Urging all salespeople in stores to

wear native costumes, especially during the Exposition;

10. Creation of souvenirs: post office stamps in Chinese, telegraphic messages in English and Chinese, telephone call souvenirs, etc.;

11. An educational program extending through clubs and schools.

Another point was added later to the program. This called for the creation of a Chinese gateway at the entrance to Chinatown.

Both the Chinese Six Companies and the Chinese chamber of commerce will work for the fulfillment of this program.

The S. F. News, in an editorial commenting on the 11-point program, said that it was "so comprehensive and specific that it puts some other districts to shame. This is . . . one sign of a rebirth in Chinatown that should delight lovers of S. F.'s most famous foreign quarter." The editorial concluded with "Reports that have appeared from time to time in recent years that Chinatown in its traditional and purely Chinese aspects was doomed are now seen to have been decidedly premature."

(Picture of Chinatown committee members on p. 12)

Hollywood.—Anna May Wong has been elected to the Exclusive Board of the Motion Picture Artists' Committee. Miss Wong is contemplating a benefit affair to raise relief funds for refugees in war-torn China.

SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

(Continued from p. 5)

February 2—Japanese forces again on the move toward Suchow after being held at a standstill for a month by Chinese troops.

The Japanese dominated "provisional government of the Republic of China" at Peiping announces the abolition of the bogus East Hopei Autonomous government which was established in 1935 under Japanese auspices.

February 3—Chinese sources from Amoy report that the blockading naval commanders have informed authorities there that unless the city is surrendered it will be bombed.

February 5—The capture of Pengpu by Japanese forces the Chinese troops to retreat 30 miles north for a renewed defense of the 180-mile-wide corridor along the Langhai railway.

February 6—Japanese planes bomb the Boca Tigris forts in the delta of the Pearl river below Canton. Japanese marines land on Tongkawan under cover of artillery fire from five Japanese warships.

February 11—Japanese sources report that Lt. Rhohei Ushioda, the Japanese navy's outstanding ace, was killed at Nanchang Jan. 7 after his plane was shot down. He was credited with shooting five Chinese planes before he was killed.

February 14—Chinese guerillas attack Japanese forces on three fronts: on the Peiping-Hankow railway, the northern part of the Tientsin-Nanking railway, and the Hwai river on the central front, tearing up tracks, and removing miles of telephone and telegraph wires.

February 16—Two Japanese armies, powerfully mechanized, move for a renewed attempt to trap the 400,000 Chinese troops defending the vital Lunghai Railway sector.

OUR LETTER BOX

"We wish to congratulate you on the excellence of your publication. . . .

"You are doing an important work and are doing it well. Your two series on Culture and Sociological Data are especially worthy of praise."—*William Lee*, Editor Hawaiian Chinese Journal.

". . . Since I have been in the Consulate General in New York, I have had the privilege of reading your paper, and I must say that it is most refreshing.

"I believe that you have started something valuable and worth while and I hope that you will continue the good work so well begun. Let me take this opportunity to congratulate you on your endeavor, with sincere hopes for its further success."—*N. S. Cheng*, Chinese Consulate General, New York City.

"May I also add my congratulations upon your exceptionally well-edited and well-published magazine? It is a credit to Chinatown, to your people, and to you."—*William H. McCarthy*, Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

"Two copies of your magazine have just come into my hands, and unhesitatingly I have perused them from cover to cover. It is an extremely interesting get-together of some rather vital material, and the magazine should go far as time goes on. My best wishes for success to you.

"The standard of typography is so high class any writer should be touched with pride to see his work included among the contents."—*M. Sing Au*, Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

". . . your review, "Chinese Digest," . . . we have perused with the greatest interest. We think you are doing a very useful work in America and we are very desirous of promoting and encouraging it. With best wishes for success, I am, *T. Hu*, Director Bibliotheque Sino-Internationale, Geneva.

CHINATOWNIA



NEWS OF THE MONTH IN PICTURES

(1) The members of the Chinese division of the Citizen's City Beautiful committee which is attempting to beautify San Francisco in readiness for the coming International Exposition in 1939. This picture was taken in the Supervisors' Chamber. It was the first time a meeting of Chinese was held there and our photographer, Wallace Fong, was on hand to record the occasion on film. The eight members of the Chinese division and others are, from left to right: Robert Park, Lee Lup Sang, Kenneth Lee, Annie Chin, T. Y. Tang, Supervisor Adolph Schmidt, chairman of the general committee, P. C. Quock, W. J. Weigall, Florence Wong, Albert Chow, Robert Lee, and Mr. Lam. The Chinese calligraphy, roughly translated, says "The Chinatown Beautification committee." (See details elsewhere in this issue.)

(2) Mrs. H. C. Mei, Hawaiian-born president of the Shanghai Chinese Women's association, pictured while delivering an informal talk before a benefit tea arranged by the newly-formed S. F. branch of the American Friends of the Chinese People. (Details elsewhere in this issue.)

(3) The traditional lion dance which occurs every Chinese New Year in Chinatown did not do so this year because of "national crisis," as Chinatownians refer to the present Sino-Japanese war. Instead the lion reposed serenely in the chamber of the Chinese Six Companies, and Chinatown's citizens, who yearly donate sums to the lion to be turned over to the Chinese hospital, this year donated them for war refugee relief. The picture shows a line of Chinatownians throwing their special offerings into the lion's mouth. This occasion was also recorded by newsreel cameramen of the Paramount, Universal, Fox Movietone, and two other companies.

(4) Bishop Paul Yu-Pin, Catholic Bishop of Nanking, snapped on the ferry on his arrival to San Francisco last month after a cross-country tour of the U. S. to raise funds for refugee relief and to speak among Americans in behalf of China. With the Bishop in this picture are four girls of the St. Mary's Chinese Mission. They are, from left to right: Helen Jow, Bernice Poon, Virginia Wong and Anna Chu. (Details elsewhere in this issue.)

ART CLUB TO HOLD PAINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITS

New York—The Chinese Art club here will hold its third annual exhibit of paintings and sculpture at the club's gallery, 175 Canal street, beginning March 1 and extending through March 25.

The exhibit will include works by Miss Yee Ching-Chih, Jack Chen, Chu H. Jor, Kailuen Eng, Moowee Tiam, Tschai Lenzene, Howard Low, and others. Guest

exhibitors will include Neysa McNein, Oronzio Maladrelli, Guy Maccoy, Dimitri Romanovsky, and others.

Beginning April 1 and extending through April 15 the Chinese Art club will hold its second photographic salon. Prints for showing may be submitted by any Chinese in any part of the country, and may be of any size, but must be mounted. Submission of prints must be made on or before March 25, announced

W. Yukon, in charge of this exhibit. All pictures submitted will be returned in their original wrappings to the senders after the close of the exhibition.

Honolulu, T. H.—The Chinese population in Hawaii increased by 162 persons last year, according to figures released by the territorial board of health. In 1936 the Chinese population was 27,495, but in 1937 it increased to 27,657.

CHINATOWNIA



CHUNG MEI HOME NOW HAS GATEWAY

El Cerrito, Calif.—A gateway, of Chinese design, with curved tile roof, the name of the home in both Chinese and English, standing foursquare at the approach to this institution for Chinese boys, is the newest addition to the Chung Mei home here. The gate is named the Donaldina Cameron gate in honor of the woman who founded the Presbyterian Mission home for girls in S. F. Chinatown and whose career has been recounted in a book called "Chinatown Quest."

The gate construction cost over \$400, according to Dr. Charles R. Shepherd, superintendent of the home. This sum was made up of large numbers of small gifts from friends of Donaldina Cameron. Dr. Shepherd conceived the idea of the gate, but the design was made by James H. Anderson, a Berkeley architect. It was completed and dedicated several months ago.

The Chung Mei home for Chinese boys was founded 15 years ago in Berkeley. When the first building became too small to house the scores of boys entrusted to the home (although it was twice enlarged), the present one was built several years ago, set amidst suburban surroundings. When the home was started in 1923 there were 20 boys; now there are 78 and 8 more on the waiting list. It has eight staff members, equally divided between Chinese and American. Four of the staff, three Americans and one Chinese, act as "Group Mothers" (a title coined by Dr. Shepherd to take the place of "Matron." The latter term "sounds too institutional," said the superintendent) to the boys.

Chung Mei's boys all attend public schools in Richmond. In the home they have their football, basketball, and tennis teams, and expect to have a baseball squad this year. They also go hiking and do landscape gardening.

BISHOP OF NANKING DECLARES CHINA NON-COMMUNISTIC

San Francisco—China is not Communist and is not pro-Communist. It is a lie to say China is Communistic. Japan is only using Communism as an excuse to attack China.

Japan has attacked the government of all the Chinese people and not just Chiang Kai-Shek.

We are sure of our victory in China. Japan will continue to advance; Japan would like to have domination, but it cannot be permanent. China will continue to retreat and to reorganize. The Japanese will be trapped and exhausted in the interior of China.

It is a lie to say that the Holy Father (Pope Pius XI) favors Japan. As the Common Father of all peoples he cannot take a position in an international conflict.

These are some of the statements expressed by the Most Reverend Dr. Paul Yu-Pin, Catholic Bishop of Nanking, when he visited this city last month. After a tour of the country in behalf of the Chinese Catholic War Relief association, Bishop Yu-Pin stopped here for several days and made a number of talks. The Vicar Apostolic of Nanking has made a trip around the world since leaving his country several months ago. He flew from China to Europe where he used his influence to interest prominent people in educational and political circles in behalf of China's cause. The 38-year-old first modern Bishop of Nanking received his higher education in Rome, taught at the Urban College of Propaganda there for several years and had numerous friends throughout Europe.

While here Bishop Yu-Pin spoke at length of his recent work in Europe in behalf of suffering China at a mass meeting called under the auspices of the China War Relief association. He also preached a sermon at St. Mary's cathedral in which he touched on the work of the Catholic church in China. A dinner was given in his honor by the Chinese Catholic Mission society in which prominent members of the community were guests.

Bishop Yu will return to China shortly, but will not go to Nanking, his diocese, since it has been occupied by the Japanese. He will work elsewhere directing refugee relief.

(Picture of Bishop Yu-Pin on page 12.)

STUDENTS PRESENT BENEFIT PLAY

Chicago—Two performances of a benefit play sponsored by the Chinese Students of Chicago were held here recently which netted U. S. \$1,300 for war relief. The play, an original drama written and directed by Kenneth E. Foster, was entitled "Flower of the Han Palace." The play had an all-Chinese cast of 40 and was staged at the University of Chicago's International House.—B. M.

FRESNO CHINESE TO HAVE NEW CHURCHES

Fresno—The Chinese community here will soon see two new churches in their midst. A Catholic mission, of brick construction, is nearing completion at the corner of Tulare and C streets. The Chinese Baptist mission, long under the guidance of the Misses Amy Purcell and Ruth Nelson, are completing plans for a new mission building to be constructed soon.—A. L.

SELLING NECKTIES FOR RELIEF

Honolulu—By the sale of 2,400 black and white neckties at 50 cents each, the China Relief association here easily realized \$1,200 for war relief. The ties were inscribed with four Chinese characters translated as "Save the nation, relieve the people."

An old Chinaman in Shanghai remarked to Lieutenant Whitson of the American navy, "Japanese kill 50 Chinese, Chinese kill one Japanese. After while all Japanese be dead."

DANCERS WANTED

Talented female dancers wanted to assist in teaching ballroom dancing. Round trip, hotel accommodation, and salary included. Dress designer and maker also wanted. Write for complete information.

MILO LUM

School of Dancing

7 Hawaii Bldg.

Honolulu, Hawaii

CHINATOWNIA



Lawrence Wong

"HEAP GOOD NUMBER 1 COOK": LAWRENCE WONG

San Francisco—For many years now it has been evident that the younger Chinese in America have been deserting in wholesale numbers from the ranks of an honorable though humble calling which had been the basis of many families' wealth and fortune. This trade is that of being cooks. The second generation, most of them city-bred and with at least a high school education, looked with disfavor at such a menial calling and seek non-manual trades.

But now comes a San Francisco youth who has reverted to this calling of the old-time Chinese. And he went to college to learn it.

Lawrence Wong, however, is no ordinary cook such as many of the old-time Chinese are. He is trained in a scientific fashion to serve whole schools, doing it with mathematical precision, with a knowledge of vitamins and calories and menu variety. Lawrence has learned things about the fine art of cuisine which the Chinese cooks of old never dreamed about.

Briefly, Lawrence Wong graduated last year from the newly created Hotel division of the S. F. junior college. He was the first graduate of this class, and the only one because the 17 others who enrolled with him never finished the course. Lawrence put in three and a half years

at the junior college and during whole semesters he had to put in nine hours "studies" each day.

An idea of this Hotel division course may be gathered from the following. When the chef-instructor at the school was absent last summer, Lawrence was selected to take complete charge of the college dining room kitchen for a month. The dining room at that time had a \$400 a day business. Lawrence prepared the menus, purchased the food, supervised the cooking, and took care of the accounting work for 1800 students. He maintained a favorable food percentage and instructed the primary students in the kitchen. Lawrence's practical experience also includes two summer's work at Stanford university union dining halls, where he was meat cook, waiter, store-room keeper, and ice-cream maker.

Right after his graduation Lawrence was hired by the junior college to be assistant to the co-ordinator of the Hotel division. Several local hotels have offered him positions but Lawrence is sticking to his present job until he is thoroughly experienced in this field.

Lawrence is only 21 years old. Born in San Francisco, he went to China at two years of age, came back at four, and had his grammar and high school education in Los Angeles. He knows his Chinese, too, and hopes to go into the catering business in China some day. He intends to take a post-graduate course in Cornell university, the institution which started the Hotel service courses.

ROBERT HAW CHOSEN HEAD OF STUDENT BODY

Fresno, Calif.—When the members of the Edison Technical high school student association held their election recently, they chose Robert Haw as their president. Now Fresno's Chinese are pointing a finger of pride at Robert because he is the first Chinese ever elected as Edison's student club president.

At the same election Henry Wong was chosen treasurer.

Both Robert and Henry are keen on athletics and both play on their school's varsity basketball team as first string guards.

Robert Haw is the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Haw, while Henry Wong's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wong, all of Fresno.—A. L.

HU SHIH BUYS TUXEDO, BUT TAILOR REFUSED PAYMENT

San Francisco — On his recent visit here Dr. Hu Shih, famed Chinese scholar, placed an order for a tuxedo at the tailoring shop operated by Joe Chan. The suit was duly made and met with Dr. Hu's complete satisfaction. However, when Dr. Hu asked for the bill he was informed that it was entirely unnecessary and would he do tailor Chan the honor of accepting it as a mark of the latter's high esteem? Dr. Hu declared himself unworthy of such magnanimous generosity. He insisted on the bill. Tailor Chan insisted that he accept it as a gift.

The matter became important enough to merit the consideration of the community tribunal—the Six Companies. With a wisdom worthy of the magistrate Pao Kung, the difficulty was resolved thus: Dr. Hu was to pay tailor Joe Chan, and the latter was to accept it, then turn the entire sum over to the China War Relief association for refugee relief.

And thus it came to pass.

FEDERATION SPONSORS EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

San Francisco—In an effort to bring more knowledge and information on the current Sino-Japanese conflict to its members, the Federation of Chinese clubs will conduct a series of educational meetings, commencing March 20. On that date the first meeting will be held at the Chinese Y. W. C. A. at 8 p. m.

Speakers arranged for this program will be Mrs. Hua-Chuen Mei, leader of China's delegation to the last Pan-Pacific women's conference at Vancouver in 1937, and Mr. Victor K. Kwong, chancellor at the Chinese consulate general here.

The F. C. C. was organized last October by 30 youth organizations of the Bay area and has raised over \$3000 U. S. money for relief work in China. Now realizing that one of its missions should be education among the second generation men and women, the F. C. C. has launched this series of meetings on current Far Eastern events.

CHINATOWNIA



HENRY K. WONG

The most recent addition to the Bank of Canton staff here is Henry K. Wong.

"H. K.," as Henry is popularly known, is only a teller now, but there is no telling how far he'll go. Despite his apparent youth, H. K. is a capable, industrious, energetic and resourceful business man, with some ten years of experience in the business world already. Most of that ten years was spent with the old Wing Lee company on Grant avenue. Not long ago he went into the Young Kee radio shop and since that time he got rid of scores of radios that had been gathering dust on the shop's shelves. More recently his commercial resourcefulness enabled him to carry through to a successful conclusion the second annual Rice Bowl game. He was the manager.

H. K. is reticent about his age, but we did gather he is a San Francisco boy and got to the junior college grade in education. Modest, he did not give us a picture for publication. The above, however, was found after our photographer made a long search in his film morgue.

To his own generation throughout the Pacific Coast, H. K. is no stranger, for he is known from San Diego to Seattle. To round out the story, it should be noted that H. K. is the ubiquitous personality behind the "Chinatownian Roams Around" monthly column in this journal. To read him you would never think the writer could be a serious business man. Yet he is. Writing this newsy column is his most enjoyable hobby next to tennis. We know our readers scan his column just as enjoyably, too.

Incidentally, H. K. is still a bachelor.

CHINESE LOCAL OF I. L. G. W. U. ORGANIZED

San Francisco—Collective bargaining, 1938 model, entered into Chinatown's largest industry—the garment factories—when a Chinese local, officered by Chinese, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers union was organized here recently. The 80 charter members who made this organization possible are workers in a garment factory which employs more than 200 employees.

Miss Jennie Matyas, organizer of the I. L. G. W. U., declared that this Chinese local was the first step to organize all garment manufacturers in Chinatown, particularly of contractors who pay only on a piece-work basis.

(See Chinese Digest for July, 1937, pp. 14, 19.)

PORTLAND CHINESE TO DO "LADY PRECIOUS STREAM"

Portland, Ore.—The distinction of being the first Chinese group on the Pacific Coast to enact S. I. Hsiung's adaptation of "Lady Precious Stream" (Wang Pao Chuan) will go to the Oregon Chinese Students association when its members put on this play here on April 1 and 2 at the Benson auditorium.

Although the presentation of the play will be by the O. C. S. A., it is being sponsored by the Portland China Relief committee and the proceeds will go toward war relief. Mr. Larrae Haydon of the Portland Civic theatre is directing the presentation, assisted by Miss Dorothy Clifford. The cast is all Chinese and regular rehearsals of the play are going on now.

AFCP HOLDS BENEFIT TEA

San Francisco—Despite heavy rains, 400 Chinese and American people came from all parts of this city and from across the bay on Feb. 13 into Chinatown to attend a benefit tea given by the newly-organized American Friends of the Chinese People here.

The affair was held in the sumptuous headquarters of the Four Families Association on Grant avenue, long considered the most magnificently decorated organization hall in Chinatown. By granting the use of their headquarters for this tea the Four Families broke an iron-clad tradition which forbids the places being used for a public function. This tradition was

broken only because of a patriotic motive. The funds collected from the tea given by the AFCP were to be sent to Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek for medical relief work.

During the tea short talks were made by Prof. Alexander Kaun of the University of California, who is chairman of the organization, and by Mrs. H. C. Mei. The tea, served by a group of Chinese girls, netted about \$250. (See picture of Mrs. Mei on p. 12.)

"WEST CHAMBER" TO BE STAGED BY COLLEGE STUDENTS

Sacramento, Cal.—Drama students in the Sacramento junior college will present Henry H. Hart's English translation of "The West Chamber" (Hsi Hsiang Chi), a classical Chinese drama written by Wang Shih Fu, on March 10 and 11 in the college auditorium. The play will be enacted according to the traditional Chinese stage presentation, and the direction will be by Mr. John L. Seymour.

HONOLULUANS GO A-TRIPPING

Honolulu—According to Milo Lum, teacher of ballroom dancing, business and professional people here have taken to dancing in a big way. Mr. Lum, who has a large studio and employs men dance teachers, contemplated a trip to the mainland recently to learn the latest steps, but the rush of new pupils has caused him to postpone the trip. Instead he is looking for some good dance teachers from the mainland. Those interested may write him at 7 Hawaii Building, Honolulu, T. H.

NEWLY ARRIVED . . .

Spring Suits

A Wide Choice of Colors
and Styles

\$30 — \$35 — \$40

Roos Bros

MARKET AT STOCKTON

HENRY SHUE TOM

Chinese Salesman & Representative
4th Floor

CHINATOWNIA

THE CHINATOWNIAN

Rooms Around

By H. K. WONG

It's certainly nice to see the sunshine again after the dark clouds and rain storms of the past few weeks. Everything is green now and presently spring will be around the corner. The right season for outdoors, for blossoms, and for romance. And I wonder . . . will it be romance for the graceful couple who will win the annual prize waltz of the Oakland Chinese Youth Circle's Third Annual dance? The prize waltz trophy, won by the Square and Circle girls and the Wa Sung club last two years consecutively is again the coveted prize. If the same club wins again, the trophy will belong to them permanently! The boys and girls have been practicing so much that their favorite waltz records have been worn paper thin, but the trophy is worth the effort. This dance will be held at the beautiful ballroom of the Oakland Scottish Rite temple on the shores of Lake Merritt. The date is Saturday, Mar. 12. . . .

Another group of East Bay youngsters, the Young Chinese Juniors, are holding a skating party at Oakland's Rollerland on Mar. 17. Better come prepared for a good time. Many of the younger girls are planning to attend.

A group of track, basketball, and football stars have banded together into a new organization called the San Francisco Chinese Athletic club. They are holding their first dinner dance in celebration of their past victories in the Rose Room Bowl of the Palace hotel. There shouldn't be many girls at home knitting with so many stalwart and handsome boys to escort them on Saturday, Mar. 6. . . .

While the Twin Dragon team was winning the Wah Ying championship from Troop Three, little Mervin, five-year-old son of Fred Hing, was dared by one of the players to "sock the cop at the door." Not at all afraid, he ran up with the very good intention of hitting him in the face, but being so short, (the officer was only six feet three inches), he could only push his knee cap!!! . . . The Mei Wah girls who played in the preliminary game were fifteen minutes late. Why? Very good reasons. They had to wait for their playing trunks to be finished. . . . The youngsters of Hip Wo and Chung Wah schools who played in the other preliminary wore out Referee Al Deasy so that

he had to appoint an assistant in the second half to help him. The teams ran the length of the large Kezar pavilion on an average of four times per minute. . . . Deasy is the son of Judge Deasy, and when he is not trying to keep up with the youngsters, he is a darn good attorney. . . . Dareson Ping was a physical wreck when his Chung Wah team won. He made every shot, every pass, every dribble for them, with his voice. He jumped up and down so much on the bench that he wore out the seat of his pants. . . .

No wonder Woodrow Louie was All-State end when he attended Vallejo High. He is absolutely the best Chinese end ever seen in action. His crashing style instills fear into his opponent's heart. As he and Harding Leong both clamped a hard block on the L. A.'s safety man and cleared the way for the S. F. touchdown in the Rice Bowl game, he got up and wisecracked to Harding: "Next time we'll flip for it." . . . Charlie Hing suffered a slight concussion of the brain when he put that spectacular tackle on Ted Ung. After he came to, he didn't even remember that he had rambled over for the touchdown. . . . "Dutch" Conlon, who officiated the game, also tooted the whistle for the Sugar Bowl classic. Marshall Leong, who was plowing through L. A.'s line for good gain, was taken out for a breathing spell. As he was going out Referee Pop Elder, who is also his coach at Mission Hi said to him: "Go on out, you rascal, and take a good rest." . . . One of the snappier action moments of the game was when Walt Chew cocked his good right arm, calmly surveyed the field, and let go his 45-yard pass to Tommy Jew who made a great leaping catch. . . . George Wong did not rest much on the side line. His brother, Harry, substituted for him and every time he made a good stop, George jumped up and down and bellowed: "That's my kid brother." . . . Powell Lee came up on the Santa Fe train. He nearly missed the game because he was detained four hours by the Watsonville wash-out. . . . Caesar Jung did not get much rest, for right after work he drove all night from Bakersfield in order to play in the game. . . . Young Yuen was tabbed by S. F. girls thus: "A cute fella with curly hair and a dimple."

The boys and girls of San Francisco gave a victory dance in honor of the Los Angeles players after the Rice Bowl game. A happy throng crowded St. Mary's audi-

torium to the four walls. Official hostesses Dorothy Fong and Hattie Hall gathered together over forty girls (single, stag, pretty, and how!) to see that the L. A. boys were not lonesome and blue. From my observation I believe they enjoyed themselves immensely, and our girls think that they're gallant lads, too. The girls also made clever football badges for members of both teams. With those badges they were permitted to cut in on every dance and the boy friend couldn't do anything about it either. We saw the Big Apple done in L. A.'s style by peppy Mary Young and Ed Woo, L. A.'s "tall, dark, and handsome" right end. Willa Kim, another Angeleno, proved that she is a good teacher as well as a dancer when she stepped right out on the floor and showed Herbert Lee, Pershing Louie, Tommie Ng, and the crowd the intricate gyrations of this popular dance. Then Paul Chuck, Jimmie Quan, Eddie Woo, and Forest Yee showed that besides being good football players they could turn on the heat and also do the "Big Apple" gracefully. St. Mary's hall was graciously donated by Father Johnson for the evening. The Dragoniers orchestra with Wye Wing at the piano; Gaye Wye, as violinist and saxophonist; Low Hong, as guitarist; Winston Wong, as drummer; Eddie Tom, as saxophonist; and Eddie Jung, banjo player, also donated their services. When this is in print, Eddie Jung will be tramping over the snow-covered steep Wyoming mountains snapping outdoor pictures for the U. S. government. . . . A thousand apologies to Mr. and Mrs. William Jack Chow (Annie Quock)! In my excitement upon hearing the news, I erroneously reported last month that the heir was an heiress. So now, Mr. Chow, on behalf of young Edward Anson Chow, please pass out those great big "El Ropos" and take back those powder puffs!!!! 'Twas indeed a snappy Big Apple Dance, the one given by Oakland's Waku girls. They had teachers all over the place who were so skillful that when the evening was done, even the "don't-know-how-to-dancers" came out of their shells and danced. After meeting lovely Amy Chung of Grass Valley, most of the boys wish that she would be their "True Confession."

Wanda Woo, who recently returned from China, is now living at Courtland, Mississippi. She was married to Wong Gee Juene in S. F. Mr. Wong is a wealthy grocer in the Mississippi Valley.

(Continued on p. 18, col. 3)

S P O R T S

CHINESE AND SOFTBALL

By HECTOR ENG

Softball gained new impetus among local Chinese last year when the China War Relief association staged a benefit game at S. F. Seals stadium. The sparkling exhibition of ball playing shown on that occasion by the Oakland Chinese center, the S. F. Chinese Merchants, and the Oakland Dragonettes, a Chinese girls' softball aggregation, riveted attention on a sport which has since become popular among the Chinese youths in San Francisco and the East bay.

At present Oakland is the stronghold of softball. Probably the reasons are adequate playing facilities and early baseball training in the public schools. In San Francisco, Hayward and Funston playgrounds are distant from Chinatown

—a serious encumbrance to frequent practices. Across the bay, Exposition field is on the outskirts of Chinatown and has three well-kept diamonds solely for softball. As a result hardly a year passes without one or more Chinese teams winning a city classification indoor baseball title.

The Oakland Chinese Center is a good example of the old axiom that practice makes perfect. A gawky, inexperienced team at the inception of the softball year, it developed into a well-drilled and alert ten. Managed by Dr. Lester Lee and captained by Newell Kaikee, the Center captured second place and a cup in the Class D division of the Oakland Recreation Softball league last season. Its hope for a city championship was thwarted in the semi-finals. Vic Ah Tye and Sung

Wong "underhanded" for the Center while Ed Ah Tye caught. The rest of the squad were Hue Fung, Allan Chan, Al Wong, Ralph Lieu, Art Lee, Johnny Won, Bob Chow, Roland Lee, and Ed Yee.

Those who witnessed the War Relief association benefit game last year will recall the Wa Sung team which upset the Seals AA, 9 to 8. The victory was a decided boost for the caliber of Chinese in baseball, as the Seals Rookies are owner Charlie Graham's prized pets.

This year Wa Sung will definitely be in the softball picture. Heretofore it has merely dabbled in sports, occupied with Sunday baseball. Undefeated in competition in two years, Wa Sung numbered among its victims the S. F. Softball league All-Stars, Chitena, Chinese



The above are five scenes taken by Chinese Digest photographer Wallace Fong when the second annual Rice Bowl game was played last month at S. F. Ewing Field, in which the local team won over the L. A. squad by 7 to 0. (See story on next page.)

Upper left picture shows Jack Fong, S. F. left half, punting during the second quarter and nearly blocked by Ed Woo, L. A. end (with back toward camera). Fred Gunn, S. F. quarter, is seen clamping a block on Young Yuen, captain of the L. A. team. Archie Got is also shown rushing in from the other end. Upper right pictures a part of the crowd of 2,000 Chinese youths, oldsters, and Americans who witnessed the game. Lower left are the Chinese clowns from the Chinese playground, directed by Polly McGuire, who entertained between halves. Lower center is S. F. coach, Bill Fischer (left) shaking hands with Laurie Vejar, the L. A. team's coach, before the game. The lower right picture shows Captain Charlie Hing of the S. F. team being carried out in the third quarter after suffering a slight brain concussion. The carriers are game manager H. K. Wong, Fred Hing, Ed Ah Tye, and Coach Fischer.

SPORTS

Center, and others. Allie Wong, Key Chinn, and Sung Wong pitched, while Hector Eng caught. Al and George Bowen, Tom Hing, Joe Lee, Glenn Lym, Robert Chow, Eli Eng, Worley Wong, and Walter Dang comprised the rest of the team.

Most colorful and powerful softball team among the Chinese is the girl's aggregation picturesquely titled as the Dragonettes. The feminine appellation belies the fact that the girls play softball man-style. Entered in the top women's division of the Berkeley Softball league last season, the Dragonettes swash-buckled through the opposition undefeated and won every game by ten or more run margins, leaving in their wake the strongest girls' teams in the Bay region.

Much of their success may be credited to Gwen Wong, a left-handed Amazon whose fast ball is entirely in keeping with her masculine swagger and salty tongue, and Florence Bowen Eng, Gwen's battery mate, who is the only player capable of handling the latter's swift pitches. Every girl is an adept slugger and fielder on the Dragonettes, which also includes Phyllis Soo Hoo, Jaye Bowen, Jane and Ida Lowe, Ruth and Dora Chew, Mansie Wong, Inez Wong, and Helen Eng.

In San Francisco, softball talent, although numerous, is chiefly latent; the inaccessibility of practice grounds have left the field unexploited. That a stiff schedule will unearth many surprises is a foregone conclusion. At present the S. F. Chinese Merchants is the leading ten.

S. F. RICE BOWL VICTOR

The San Francisco Chinese defeated the Los Angeles team 7 to 0 in the second annual Rice Bowl football classic on Feb. 12 at Ewing field, San Francisco. . . . Captain Charles Hing scored the winning touchdown after runs by Jack Fong, and three consecutive first down plunges by powerful Marshall Leong placed the ball on the nine-yard line. Fong split the upright for the conversion. In spite of the inclement weather which caused the game to be played in ankle-

deep mud, a crowd of approximately two thousand attended the game.

San Francisco's line proved too strong and too tough for the L. A. boys to handle. Husky linesmen such as Harding and Ed Leong, Woodrow Louie, George Wong, Fred Hing, and Ed Ah Tye, completely outcharged the southerners and broke through time after time to smear L. A.'s trick, reverse plays. . . .

The Los Angeles team lived up to their reputation of being a tricky outfit, for instance: their booting back instead of running back of a punt on the very first play had San Francisco's back to the wall in the first quarter, while their "Suicide Sleeper" play nearly got away for a long gain but Ming Gok stopped it with a crasling tackle. Their long passes in the closing moment of the game kept San Francisco's rooters a-jitter, but Coach Bill Fischer stopped their scoring threat by sending back his first string.

The fine performance of the Rice Bowl champion's backfield of Jack Fong, Fred Gunn, Charlie Hing, and Marshall Leong, their stronger line plus plentiful reserves tells the tale of the victory. For L. A. Captain Young Yuen played a bang-up defensive game. Caesar Jung is a hard hitting back but didn't have much of a chance to show his speed on the slippery turf. Versatile halfback Ted Ung's bullet passes were beauties.

The proceeds of this game will go to the War Refugee fund and was sponsored by the China War Relief Association of America but the game was entirely managed by the young generation.

ALLIE WONG MIGHTY IN DEFEAT

After culling the cream of the baseball crop, Alfred (Allie) Wong, Oakland Wa Sung outfielder, was included in the list of stellar athletes selected by a consensus of baseball managers to represent the Eastbay All-Stars against the Major League All-Stars in the recent Insurance Day game at the Oakland Coast League park. With his fast ball which catapulted him into a berth on the Boston Bees, Johnny Babich subdued the minor leaguers, 8 to 1, by limiting them to only five blows.

Despite the defeat, Wong stood out like a sore thumb. His lethal bat hammered out a double and a single. He performed faultlessly in center field and was the only one out of the 6 hand-picked outfielders to play the entire game.

Wong's accomplishment may be judged by the fact that Frenchy Uhalt, Johnny Vergez, Babe Dahlgren, Harlan Poal, Emil Mailho, and Dario Lodigiani were in the opposing lineup.

Allie Wong, in the opinion of coast and big league scouts who have seen him in action, is the greatest Chinese exponent of baseball today.—H.E.

IN CITY LEAGUE

Fresno—The Fay Wah A team, playing as defending champions in the minor divisions of Fresno's City League basketballs, was eliminated from play in the quarter finals. Favored as winners, the team was without the service of Floyd Sam, star forward, due to the latter's mother's death.

The team includes Toy Wong, Floyd Sam, Irwin Chow, Hiram Ching, George "Blackie" Chan, Harry Tom, Ed Fong, and George Wong. Henry Ching is manager.

Fay Wah's B teams have been playing with fair success in their league games.

CHINATOWNIAN ROOMS AROUND

(Continued from p. 16)

Philadephia Flashes:

Harry Moy has just returned from Central High with a B. A. degree. . . . The George Lees have again moved to new surroundings. Oh, Mister, why not come to California? It's warmer here. . . . Many persons are grieving over the passing of Charles J. Song who was known for his cheerfulness and modern ideas. . . . Dr. F. K. Tsao and Wellington Meng are among those contemplating on returning to China to offer their services to the government. . . . After their last hit performance the Chinese Music club returned to this city for an encore. . . . Leroy Young spoke over station W. I. P. recently on the war in China. He voiced a plea to aid all refugees. . . . A major faux pas: At a recent bride-to-be shower at the Cathay tea garden an American lady sent a set of dishes to the bride. When the huge package arrived at the restaurant entrance it was not allowed to be brought inside for it had "Made in Japan" stamped all over the box. None of the attendants would even touch it. . . .

Mrs. George Jung of Bakersfield (formerly Edith Lee) recently paid her home town a visit with her lovely baby girl "Edith Junior." The baby is three

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CONTINUATION PAGE

months old and pretty as a picture. Even though it is a month past Chinese New Year they tell me a friend sent her some Go Gong Gin Douie. Ah! They were delicious. . . . A tip to you faint-hearted swains. *Ruth Chin Sing* of L. A. still signs her name with a "Miss" in front. . . . Bakersfield's Club Cathay, formerly the Mandarin, re-opened the other night. It is quite a place. . . . In the same town everyone is going skating with a bang and a bump!!! The wear and tear, plus the hard knocks can't keep young Chinatown from the weekly skate fest at the Roller Dome. . . . *George Meng*, Mr. and Mrs. *Raymond Chow*, and *Billy Lee* are back in town after a trip to China.

Don't be surprised folks. *Bill Ko* is really back at school and so is *Al Lee*. . . . The Bakersfield Chinese Students club's new officers are Prexy *Kathryn Lee* Vice-prexy *Marie Wong*, Secretary-Treasurer *Marjorie Fung*. They gave a kiddies' party for the club members only, and a swell time was had by all. . . .

Edgar Lee was elected by the Portland Y to be their representative at the first northwest conference in Seattle. The other Chinese who went was *Leonard Lee*. He represented the Portland Wah Kiang club. . . . *Harding Wong* took Portland by storm at the hair styling convention there. At one show 15 Chinese girls were in the midst of the crowd to see him do his stuff. . . . *Madeline Chin* and *Ella Coe* were star models for two other American designers on the same program. . . . Air heroes *Elmer Mai Lam* and *Charles Sue*, both of Portland, were shot down in action in the war in China. Let's hope that these brave lads did not die in vain. . . . Because of the inclement weather in Seattle *Hing Chin*, *George Louie*, and other tennis players are just Mah Jong players now. It's "Pak, Gong, and Chee" all night long, but when spring rolls around, it will be "Drive, Serve, and Smash." . . .

Scouts of Troop 3, 11, and 34 who did a fine job in policing and ushering at the Rice Bowl game were: *Kenneth Kwock*, *Jimmy Chan*, *Harold Louie*, *Bertram Louie*, *Grover Low*, *Hing Dare*, *William Lee*, *Henry Chan*, *William Mar*, *Raymond Choye*, *Oliver Ho*, *George Wong*, *Hom Bing*, *Robert Lum*, *George Chew*, and *Victor Lee* under the direction of *Albert Park Li*, scout leader. . . .

Husky and barrel-chested *Willie Wong Fie*, formerly of Sacramento and Phoenix, is now at Cave Creek, Arizona. He is

with the construction crew, building the great Bartlett dam. . . .

[Although the Chinese Digest has correspondents in a dozen cities, outside news contributions from clubs and readers are welcomed, though no promise can be made that items sent in will be published. Contributions must reach us on or before the 15th of the month preceding month of publication, and must be signed with the names (not initials) and addresses of the contributors; otherwise they will not be considered.]

All news intended for this column or for "Chinatowonia" should be addressed to the Editor, Chinese Digest.]

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

(Continued from p. 10)

Interviewed by the Scripps-Howard Washington correspondent, the venerable senator, who is three score years and six, expressed himself as being deeply moved by the Japanese invasion of China and called upon the women of America to enlist themselves in the economic boycott movement. Senator Norris told the reporter:

"The principal thing is for the women to quit wearing stockings made of Japanese silk. . . . Japan is practically bankrupt and if the people of the world, especially the United States, refuse to buy her goods she cannot carry on any war. And that is where the women of America come into the picture. They have it within their power to stop the slaughter, to cause the collapse of the military campaign and the withdrawal of the troops."

Students and the Boycott

Students in the exclusive colleges and the state universities have also taken up the boycott of silk stockings. From Smith college in the East to the University of Washington in the West, coeds are conducting a voluntary boycott on silk stockings. As one co-ed stated, "College women are giving up some vanity for the sake of humanity." The dramatization of the burning of silk hosiery and silk neckties at Vassar College last December by the American Student union at its national conference has given nation-wide publicity. The leaders of the A. S. U. are conducting an aggressive campaign to boycott Japanese goods on the college campuses. The popularity of the anti-silk stocking crusade has spread to the high schools, and an example is the girls of the Boise

high school in Idaho, who have started a movement to boycott silk stockings as a protest to the bombing of women and children in China.

Chain Stores Bow to Public

Consumers' group pressure is so strong since the sinking of the U. S. gunboat Panay off Nanking, China, that the leading chain stores of America have decided not to import any more Japanese goods. The F. W. Woolworth Co. stated in New York City last December that they have not purchased any Japanese goods for several months, and for the duration of the Far Eastern war, they will not import any Japanese-made goods. The National Dollar store has refused to sell Japanese goods since the war was started in Shanghai. S. H. Kress and F. W. Grand chain stores have not sold any Japanese goods since the consumers' boycott went into a nation-wide scale last December. Local boycott committees have visited department stores and chain stores in their localities and asked them to refrain from selling Japanese goods. Many of the downtown stores in the big cities of America have not sold any Japanese goods since the bombing of the Panay. The inhumanity of the Japanese militarists have made the boycott movement quite effective among the American Consumers.

Quarantine the Aggressor

This is the beginning of a world-wide people's movement to quarantine the aggressor nation in the Far East. The economic boycott is the spontaneous desire of the American people for justice and peace. The conscience of the American people is rebelling against the inhumanity and the cruelty of the Japanese militarists in China. Thus by refusing to buy Japanese goods and refusing to wear silk from Japan, the American people are utilizing the economic boycott as an instrument of the people's policy for peace.

CHINESE COINS

(Continued from p. 7)

Pao of the Sung dynasty, the gian "Worth a Thousand" Chia Ching and the minted wen of the Ching dynasty, and the minted wen and the 1916 coppers of the Republic.

NEXT MONTH Mr. Lee will conclude this phase of Chinese coinage and will trace the fortune of the round coin from the time of Christ to the present. Copyrighted, 1938, by Chingwah Lee.

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CHINESE LADY, ALMOND BLOSSOMS, AND STATUE OF AMITABHA
(See Page 3 for details)

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STAFF

CHINGWAH LEE Associate Editor
LIM P. LEE Sociological Data
HELEN M. FONG Circulation Manager
WALLACE H. FONG Photographer
H. K. WONG Columnist

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EDITORIAL

FEDERATIONS OF YOUTHS—A
STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

The Los Angeles Chinese youth groups which recently came together to form the L. A. Federation of Chinese Clubs for the patriotic and humanitarian purposes of raising funds for war refugee relief in China should be highly commended by all. It is a significant step in the achievement of organizational unity which, with proper leadership and guidance, may blossom forth into a highly useful and beneficial agency for our generation's youths in that part of the state.

The Los Angeles F. C. C., in a way, should have been organized long before this, but allowance must be made for the fact that the Chinese there are not located in a closely knit community as is the case in San Francisco, and therefore to bring from fifteen to twenty-five young people's groups there together is no easy task. Even in San Francisco, where the young people's clubs are all located in Chinatown, it was not until last October—three months after the beginning of the present Sino-Japanese conflict—that the first meeting was called for the formation of the first Federation of Chinese Clubs.

"We Chinese youths of Southern California, whether legal citizens of China or citizens of the sympathetic democracy of the U. S. A., should . . . assume the responsibilities which are ours," this organization thus declared in a fashion typical of enthusiastic youths. The responsibilities are clear enough and need not be cited here. It remains to carry them out with a

sense of responsibility, a maximum of cooperation, and a minimum of credit hunting, friction between member organizations, and those little difficulties that will face their leaders in all such pioneer undertakings. And Los Angeles's F. C. C. is a pioneer undertaking, and those who are its leaders should tackle every project with unlimited optimism, enthusiasm, practical mindedness, and with a real sense of responsibility.

As for the Federation of Chinese Clubs in San Francisco, it, too, should be warmly praised for the many benefit projects it has successfully carried out since its inception last October. We have watched its growth with a keen interest from the very first, and although there are many signs that the first flush of patriotic fervor and high enthusiasm among its member clubs is beginning to wear out, yet it is continuing with its program with the cooperation and support of those who, from the very first, have put their highest faith on the need of such an organization.

The F. C. C.'s recent move to acquaint the rank and file of its thirty member organizations by a lecture program aimed to enlighten them on the various aspects of the present Sino-Japanese war was an important undertaking, though it had nothing to do with raising relief funds. It is important because the youths of this community are not half as acquainted with the Sino-Japanese war and what it means as they should be. In inaugurating such a program the F. C. C. should deserve all commendation.

THE CHINATOWN CRIER

Korean Patriot On March 10 one who was considered the leading figure of the nationalist movement died in a prison in his own country. He was Ahn Chang Ho, well known in California and founder of the Korean National association in this country. Thus passed away a man who had fought for almost half a century to free 20,000,000 of his countrymen from the grip of Japan.

The cause of Ahn's untimely death was the present Sino-Japanese war. Last July, at the start of Japan's military campaign against China, Ahn, with two hundred other Koreans, were clapped into prison because the Japanese military were taking no chances with Korean patriots while they proceed with their plans for the subjugation of China. He died while in the hands of those whom he had fought all his life. An account of his life should be instructive to us at this time.

Ahn Chang Ho lived in the most tragic era of Korea's history. Born in 1878, he became a full fledged revolutionist at 20 when he joined a political organization to work for Korea's independence through reform. In 1902 he came to the United States to study western political ideas, bringing his wife with him. In 1906 he returned to his country to direct secret revolutionary activities through the New People's society. The writing was on the wall—that unless Korea could muster up strength to fight she was doomed for annexation by Japan.

In 1909 Ahn was imprisoned for complicity in the assassination of several Japanese officials, among them Prince Ito. He was freed for lack of evidence, however, and the following year, the year of the annexation, he secretly left the country. A man without a country, he traveled through the capitals of Europe and enlisted many Koreans in a new nationalist movement. Between 1912-19 he was in this country and during that period was instrumental in organizing some two million overseas Koreans all over the world.

An uprising of nationalists occurred in Korea on March 1, 1919. Ahn hurried eastward, going to Shanghai to take part in the organization of a provisional government there. But the uprising was quelled and once more the Korean revolutionist had to start all over again.

From that time on Ahn remained in the East, with the exception of a short visit to this country in 1925, where he had

domiciled his family. In 1927 he was arrested in Manchuria at the instigation of the Japanese, but was released by Chang Tso-lin. In 1932, the year of the first "Shanghai Incident" he was again arrested and this time imprisoned until 1935. His fourth and last arrest was last July, which led to his death.

In many ways Ahn Chang Ho's tragic but valiant career paralleled that of China's Sun Yat-Sen. The latter, too, started his political career by agitating for a reform program when China was still under Manchu rule. Realizing the futility of this he then agitated for the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty before some other nation or nations reduced the country to a vassal state. Sun Yat-Sen succeeded in his designs.

However, Ahn Chang Ho's revolutionary activities did not culminate in success. In his twenties he agitated for political reform and a Korea free from Japanese influences. Then, when Korea was annexed by Japan as a result of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 and the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05, he agitated for a free and independent Korea. The fact that his was a lost cause in the light of gigantic historic forces at work between China and Japan did not deter Ahn from consecrating his life to the Korean nationalist movement. Sun Yat-Sen succeeded in overthrowing the Manchu yoke because many historic forces were in his favor. Ahn Chang Ho failed because the historic forces were decidedly against him. Before Ahn was old enough to realize the tragic fate of his country, a statesman in Japan had already marked Korea for conquest when he said: "... Korea ... is our stepping stone to the

Asiatic continent . . . we . . . must begin to work on the problem now." The man who uttered these words was Prince Ito, and the year he said them was 1886, when Ahn Chang Ho was only six years old.

One can imagine that Ahn Chang Ho's last hours in a Japanese prison were hours of bitter frustration, of heart-breaking loneliness, physically helpless and without strength, his valiant heart crying out for his countrymen in bondage, and the final realization that, as his life ebbed away from him under the eyes of Japanese doctors, his mission was unfulfilled.

The tragic figure of this Korean patriot may well make us ponder on the fate of China in this hour of her crisis. And while pondering we should bend all our energy to aid her in her war of attrition so that in the end she may emerge as a free and independent nation and mistress of her own destiny. When that day comes perhaps the hopes of Ahn Chang Ho for his own country may also be realized.

Ahn's Friend In Chinatown here a Korean grieves over the death of Ahn Chang Ho as much as those who are personally near and dear to the late revolutionary. This Korean spent five years as Ahn's close friend and companion in China not very long ago, helping and joining with the latter in his revolutionary activities. He can tell much about Ahn Chang Ho, but in his grief over the latter's passing he prefers to keep silent. I have not mentioned his name since I am sure he would not want me to.

THE CHINATOWN CRIER.

THIS MONTH'S COVER

The Chinese character for her name means Accomplished; and she IS accomplished in the realm of histrionic art, having appeared on bath stage and screen. In the picture, "Good Earth," she essayed two parts, the Ancient One and the Aunt, and made them both effective and memorable performances. Her name, if you haven't already guessed it, is Miss Soo Yong.

Last month this charming Hawaiian-born Chinese actress visited San Francisco, after having finished a transcontinental tour. Most of the time that she was here she spent in Chinatown, renewed acquaintances, and shopped on Grant avenue. Although she was thoroughly familiar with Chinatown, she was just as delighted as any tourist seeing it for the first time. And as for Grant avenue—"I love it!" she declared with a happy smile.

The cover picture of Miss Yong was especially posed for the Chinese Digest and photographed by our cameraman Wollock H. Fong. She is seen against a background of many almond blossoms, as white, delicate and beautiful as her hands, and a bronze statue of Amitabha (Amita or O-mi-t'o Fa), a Buddhist deity who guides his devotees to the Western Paradise.

F A R E A S T

THE FACTS ABOUT COMMUNISM IN CHINA

So much capital has been made out of the allegedly communistic leanings of the Chinese government that it is important to make the situation clear to those who have been impressed by such falsehoods. Persistent efforts have been made by Japan's apologists to represent the Kuo Min Tang and the Comintern as being alike as two peas. It will be presently shown that the Kuo Min Tang is as free from communist influence as the Japanese government itself.

In reply to the allegation there is ample evidence to the contrary. Before taking office Prince Konoye recognized that the so-called "dual diplomacy" by Japan's soldiers and diplomats, instead of improving Sino-Japanese relations, merely exacerbated China's wounded feelings; now that he is premier he discreetly forgets the part his own countrymen play in creating bad feelings, and pretends it was the "machinations" of the Comintern which led to the disastrous clash which has brought death and destruction to a nation struggling for rejuvenation.

The neutral observer should also remember the significant fact that his former attitude was supported by Japanese who had been ambassadors in China, by Mr. Sato (foreign minister in the cabinet which preceded the Konoye administration), and by business men, political leaders, and journalists who repeatedly warned their own government that Japa-

nese militarists and "hot blooded" young officials were provoking hostility among the Chinese.

If countries believe their national peace and security to be threatened, they are of course quite within their rights in taking measures of protection. Certainly she has no "moral mission" to suppress any "ism" in any country but her own. This is precisely what was done by China when it was recognized, in 1927, that the Communists were actively engaged in working against the National government, whereupon they were expelled from the Kuo Min Tang and the whole movement put under nation-wide proscription.

One more point calls for attention. On Aug. 21, 1937,—while Japanese troops were fighting in "self defense" in China, — a treaty of non-aggression was concluded between China and Soviet Russia. The provisions of this agreement were entirely negative in nature, consisting merely of mutual assurance of non-aggression and non-assistance to any aggressor who might attack either signatory. Vigorous attempts were made to represent this pact as affording new proof of secret understanding between the Chinese government and the Comintern. The fact was ignored that Soviet Russia already had various agreements with other countries none of which were favorably inclined toward Communism, including Japan and Italy.

Many a true word is spoken in jest. It has often been said that Japan's great mission is to "prevent China's becoming Red." And how often have those conversant with the facts smiled at this naive

manner of camouflaging Japan's real ambition—yet, as things have turned out, this is just what Japan has done. True, this has come about not in the way she had intended, by taking military measures of suppression in Chinese territory, but by actually bringing about the voluntary surrender of the Communist party to the Kuo Min Tang, after ten years of bitter struggle!

For eighteen years China had a problem on her hands—the existence of a Communist party which, while at first friendly, subsequently became actively hostile to the National government. In November, 1936, when the anti-communist pact between Germany and Japan was signed, and other countries were invited to join in this agreement, China promptly announced that there was no need for her to participate in the pact,—not, however, because she was any more enamoured of Marxist teachings than either of those two countries, but because she considered herself fully capable of dealing with the communist situation.

The fact had been recognized for years that the problem of suppressing Communism in the Republic was of a political character; the military danger was minimized as a result of large-scale punitive operations against the Red forces. Meanwhile, by steadily persevering with its program of reforms (so far as Japan's interference would permit), the National government had effectively neutralized the effects of persistent communist propaganda.

(To be continued next month)

THE SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

(Day by day resume of the highlights of the present "undeclared war" between China and Japan, continued from last issue.)

February 19—Fifteen Japanese planes attempted to raid Hankow but were met by 17 Chinese fighting ships. In the encounter 5 Japanese planes were shot down, while the Chinese lost only one ship.

February 20—"Informed foreign sources" reported that seven months of war in China have cost Japan 260,000 casualties, and China 1,000,000.

Adolf Hitler of Germany, in the course of a three-hour speech to the Reichstag, announced his country would recognize

"Manchukuo," and also said, "I do not think China spiritually or materially strong enough to resist a bolshevist offensive alone. But I do believe even the most sweeping Japanese victory would be infinitely less dangerous for civilization and the general peace of the world than a bolshevist victory."

February 23—For the first time since the war began, eight Chinese planes raided the capital and two other cities on the island of Formosa, Japanese territory wrested from China in 1895. Ten were killed and 30 wounded.

February 26—The Nanchang airdrome in Kiangsi, nerve center of China's aviation, was heavily bombed by Japanese.

February 28—Guerilla fighters of the Chinese Eighth Route army balked con-

tinued attempts of Japanese forces to drive through at the Lunghai front.

Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek relinquished her position as head of China's air force.

March 2—T. V. Soong reported as new head of the Aeronautical commission, to succeed Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek.

March 8—After eight months of war Japan, according to official Chinese estimates, has lost about 400 planes, while China has lost 350.

March 13—By recapturing two important towns, Chinese forces were still effectively defending Shensi against a new Japanese drive toward the Yellow river.

March 17—Chinese forces reported pushing back Japanese in several sectors in Shansi and Shensi provinces.

(To be continued next month)

THE JADE BOX

Lady P'ing Yu

My Favorite Recipe

SOOK MAI YUK

Have you ever met anyone who does not like corn? Well, I haven't.

Delicious, juicy corn! corn on the cob, corn off the cob, or just plain canned corn.

Some like them golden—

Some like them young—

But just give me corn—

Any way they come!

Take ½ pound pork, ground. Season with salt, dash of sugar. ½ tsp. flour and 1 tsp. of soy sauce. Have frying pan hot with grease, put in pork. Using chopsticks, break up pork into small lumps. Brown, then cover for just a minute. Turn gas low.

Add 1 can corn, preferably sweet, young variety, with 2 tsp. cold water. Simmer for 5 minutes. Remove from fire and serve piping hot. Garnish with Chinese parsley. If you like a thick gravy, add ½ tsp. flour diluted with ½ cup of cold water. Then simmer for 5 minutes.

And it tastes simply preponderous when served with rice!

(Psst.—I have a real surprise in store for you next month. Gaily winging our way, it comes with the freshness of spring, it combines the heaven and the sea. And does it taste good! I'll bet even the most fantastic of you cannot guess what it will be. Or am I the one that is fantastic? Who knows?)

LET CHINATOWN SHINE FOR '39

The last issue of the Chinese Digest reported the Chinatown beautification 11-point program and with what eagerness the Chinese Six Companies and the Chinese chamber of commerce have indicated their willingness to carry out this program, and with what enthusiasm San Francisco as a whole accepted this welcome news. But I can truthfully say no one should be more delighted than Chinatown housewives over this "very comprehensive and specific" program. For conscientious and careful housekeepers everywhere always find their menfolks unconscious to the need of beautiful surroundings and indifferent to neat and orderly living.

Now it seems to me, their silent hope and prayers should be that this store-and-street-beautification plan would include

home-beautification as well, that these Chinatown fathers (especially the property-owners) would also renovate and remodel the dwelling places where Chinatown women can work better and children can thrive more healthfully. With better housing facilities women can make better homes, and beautiful homes, as an asset to Chinatown, are as important as beautiful stores, if not more important.

We cannot deny the fact that children as products of clean and orderly homes will automatically keep the streets and public places clean and later as residents of these quarters, they, being accustomed to good taste and respectable surroundings, will take increased pride in keeping Chinatown always beautification-conscious. The "Start to shine for '39" committee exhorts all San Franciscans to clean up the housetops, as, living as we are on hills, we are constantly being looked down upon. Let us Chinatownians, men, women, and children, work together to keep Chinatown so clean that we will be looked up to when we're looked down upon!

FIRST LADY VISITS CHINATOWN

Ninety-nine per cent of the population of Chinatown did not realize what had happened until the next day. And March 14 will long remain a red letter day in the memories of the little nursery school children at the Y. W. C. A. and of the three persevering young ladies who got her autograph and shook hands with her because "Eleanor Roosevelt—Private Citizen" visited the W. P. A. nursery school and shopped in Chinatown on that day.

The First Lady's visit to S. F. was conspicuous by the absence of fanfare because of her wish to go about as a private citizen. Would that we had more private citizens like her. In every sense of the word, Mrs. Roosevelt is an autocrat by right though she became a democrat by choice and an outstanding woman by her deeds in the interest of social service, education, and philanthropy.

GOOD EARTH OR GOOD LIFE?

Pearl Buck's "Good Earth" produced good life—but what good is good earth when there is no life? As shown in the smuggled movies from China which we

saw recently and by the descriptions of an eyewitness whose words cannot be doubted, there is every evidence of China's abundant good earth left, but the good life has long departed from the horribly treated and mangled corpses lying everywhere.

To quote the First Lady—in her appeal for peace at the Civic auditorium on the evening of March 14, she asked this very pointed question: "Why talk about soil conservation when we make no effort to conserve life to live on this soil?" Is it not true that if destruction, as we know it today, is allowed to continue unabated there will soon be no life left? What need is there then, to speak of its enhancement?

Furthermore, for all those who would think of peace, Mrs. Roosevelt would have us think of these points:

1. Teach our children to have self-restraint and to refrain from resorting to fisticuffs to settle disputes.
2. Teach our children to think of others—to have fair play and just dealing at all times.
3. Encourage young people to study and to respect that which is fine in other peoples and nations.
4. Work to establish good foundations of peace—fair play, mutual trust, faith, and good will—to eliminate the need to resort to war to further selfish and unfair aims.
5. Bring about a broader patriotism by giving all we can give in peacetime (as well as in wartime) to save the nation.
6. The people must wake up and assert their leadership, as a democratic government moves as its people move.

Everyone in a democracy, warned Mrs. Roosevelt, must prove himself a worthy citizen by not shirking his responsibility or he will not escape the catastrophes of war. And because we are rich and strong, we were told, we have a greater responsibility to help keep the whole world at peace.

Although simply presented, these sincere convictions manifesting the spiritual qualities of a great universal mother, drew her large audience very close to Mrs. Roosevelt. The fact that first and foremost the First Lady is a good wife and mother became clearer to us, and I don't believe anything can change that; no, not even the august title of "Madame President."

ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee

NUMBERS 76-80: THE CHINESE INVENTED COINAGE 500 YEARS BEFORE LYDIA.

CONCLUDING ARTICLE — THE RISE AND FALL OF THE CH'IENTS.

Despite counterfeiting on the part of the people and debasement on the part of the government, rapid progress was made toward the universal adoption of the metallic round coins or ch'ients over commodities or utensil coins.

(1) In the year 251 B. C. Emperor Shih Huang Ti issued a pan liang coin, at the same time abolishing all such commodity monies as shells and grains in favor of metallic coins.

(2) In 187 B. C. free coinage was still permitted under Emperor Kao Huo, but the State itself issued a pan liang coin.

(3) The powerful Emperor Wu Ti made coinage an imperial monopoly in 135 B. C. He issued coins of an alloy of silver and tin in three weights: a circular coin with a dragon design weighing 8 ounces; a square-shaped coin weighing 6 ounces, and an oval-shaped coin with tortoise symbol weighing 4 ounces. Extensive counterfeiting resulted in these being replaced by parchment currency in 119 B. C. (Chinese Digest, July, 1937).

(4) Emperor Wu Ti also produced a 3 chu coin, and this coincides with the demonetization of all metallic utensil coins. The wu chu coins which followed

in 118 B. C. lasted till 618 A. D., and were instrumental in winning the day for the present cash, for it was accompanied by the suppression of all previous issues of circular coins. Its use for over seven centuries has stamped itself into the mind of the people as a "penny of account," and all subsequent ch'ients attained a size and weight somewhat similar to the wu chu coins.

During the Han dynasty there was a shortage of metal and many wu chu coins were divided into two by the ingenious method of striking them with a steel tube whose diameter was about two-thirds that of the coins—resulting in an outer large ring coin and an inner small cash coin (see cut, last issue).

A 22-Year Interlude

Coinage from the beginning of the Christian era to the time of the Republic was a fairly uniform, rather repetitious affair except for a brief interval when Wang Mang was at the helm. While a regent in 1 A. D. he replaced previous issues with the sword and round coins; after he became emperor he replaced these with twenty-eight experimental monies; and in 14 A. D. he again replaced all previous issues with tokens known as hou pu.

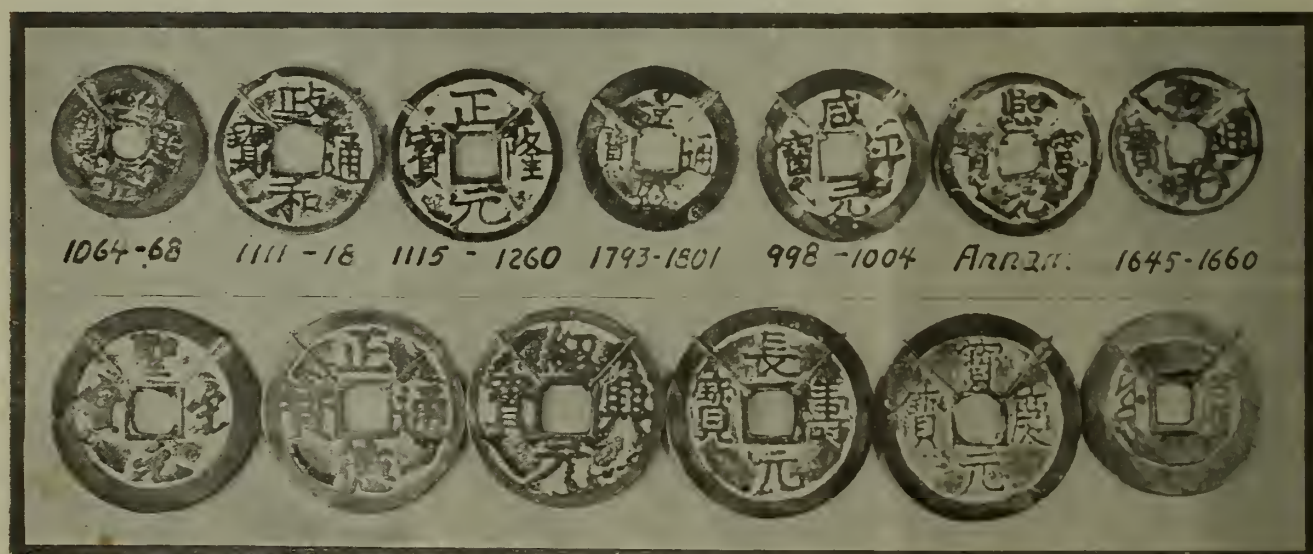
1. The round cash coins of Wang Mang are known as hou ch'uans and are marked with code words and units: small ch'uans, worth one; middle ch'uan, thirty; large ch'uan, fifty, etc.

2. As was described previously, the short sword or knife coins are all of the same size, but bear different face values: fifty, five hundred, five thousand, etc.

3. The twenty-eight experimental monies are divided as follows: (a) six types of cash coins; (b) one standard gold coin; (c) two silver coins; (d) four tortoise shells; and (e) five grades of cowries. The Annal of the Han dynasty gives us an idea of the relative value of shells (presumably cowries) and cash: Shells of 4.8 inches or over, 216 cash; 3.6 inches or over, 50; 2.4 inches or over, 15; 1.2 inches or over, 10; and one inch or under, 3 cash.

4. The spade coins or huo pu are ten in number and are represented by code words which indicate units in hundreds. The spade and sword coins may be said to have made their last serious stand with Wang Mang, and when he fashioned the handle of the short sword to resemble coins, perhaps he unintentionally symbolized the eventual absorption of the knives by the cash. A series of Ching Ting bar or blade coins were produced by the Southern Sung at Lin An; and spade and short sword coins were issued by Hsien Feng, but they were of minor importance.

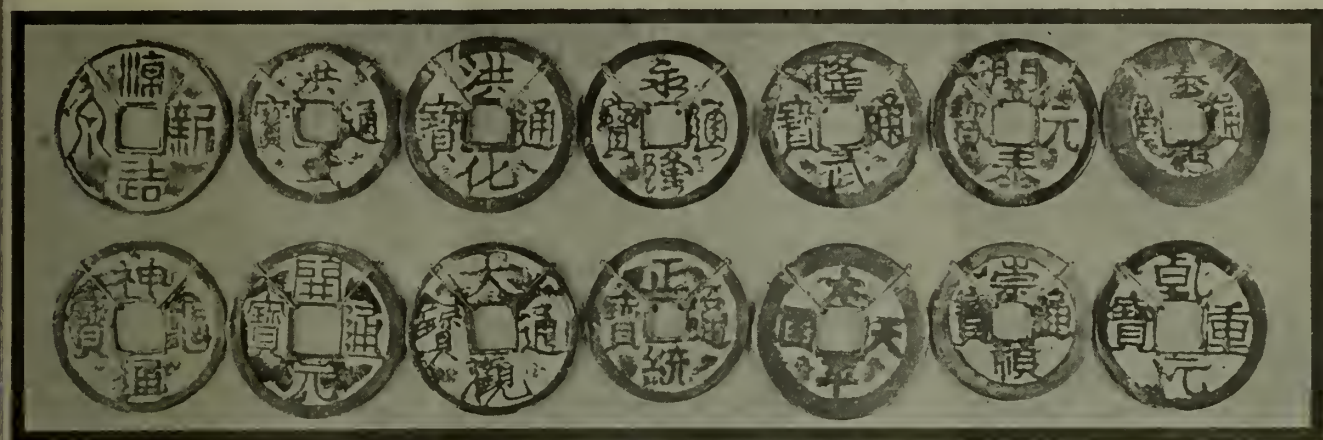
During the Han dynasty there was much talk about a return to commodities as a means of combating counterfeiting. After Wang Mang's death in 23 A. D. counterfeiting was so general that coinage



Standard and large sized coins compared. Large coins were generally cast in time of prosperity, at the beginning of a new reign, or when a governor sends "specimens" to the capital. Upper left shows a Sung cash with round hole. From 1644 to 1911 the reverses bear mint mark in Manchu characters, as in lower right. Courtesy of Mr. Samuel N. Lee.

ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee



Standard sized coins of various dynasties extending over a thousand years. Note close uniformity of sizes, all being influenced by the wu chu coins which held sway from 118 B. C. to 618 A. D. Sizes smaller than standard may be the result of depression, of counterfeiting, or of state manipulation. Minted cash coins are sharply defined but cold in comparison with these examples of unrivaled fine casting. Author's Collection.

was replaced by such commodities as hemp, silk, grains, and ingots. This lasted but a short time when the wu chu reappeared in 26 A. D. Another short return to commodities was made in the State of Wei between 221 and 227 A. D. These two radical changes are illustrative of the fact that there was no slavish reliance on money in early Chinese society.

The Nien Hao Series

The weight, place, or motto inscription on the ch'ien was replaced by the nien hao or reign mark which first appeared with the Ch'ien Feng Ch'uan Pao coin in 666 A. D. The Emperor's name being considered too sacred for common usage, the nien hao serves to designate his reign. (The nien haos K'ang Hsi, Yung Cheng, and Ch'ien Lung, so often used to designate periods of Ch'ing dynasty art objects, mean respectively peaceful lustre, harmonious rectitude, and celestial support.) A more definite dating, the cyclical year, was found on some coins of the Mongol period, as well as some Ch'ing dynasty and Republican coins. Some Southern Sung Hsien Ch'un coins as well as the Ch'ing dynasty Kuang Hsu dollar give the year of the reign also. The Republican coins are generally dated by the year of the Republic. Nien Hao dating lasted till 1911.

The term "t'ung pao" (universally-valid money) was to my knowledge, first used on coins of the Three Kingdom, when the Ching Yuan T'ung Pao was produced in 260 A. D. Besides "t'ung" there are many other adjectives. Chia Ting of the Southern Sung apparently

attempted to exhaust the possibilities when he issued ch'ien bearing some thirteen modifiers. Even so he missed some thirteen others: chung, ch'uan, seng, sung, shing, shih, feng, fu, ta, yung, t'ieh, p'ing, and chih.

As was stated above the wu chu has standardized the size of the ch'ien, the majority being as large as the wu chu, which is somewhere between an American quarter and a fifty cent piece. There are a few exceptions: (a) The Han Hsiang of 338 A. D., some pan liangs, and the one wen cash of our time are about the size of a dime. They were often the result of a depression. (b) "Large" ch'ien, about a half dollar in size. These were often produced at the beginning of a dynasty, to inspire the confidence of the people. Also, provincial governors would send well-made large ch'ien to the throne as "specimens," producing ordinary sized ones for the masses. (c) "Giant" sized ch'ien are rare, and were invariably intended to be worth more than a cash: the ch'un yu of the Southern Sung, the Ta Chung of the early Ming, and the K'ang Hsi Chung Pao, the Hsien Feng Worth a Hundred, and the Chia Ching Worth a Thousand of the Ch'ing dynasty.

The Passing of the Ch'ien

Composition of coins varies enormously. Some are known as red copper, being apparently mostly copper, others are known as yellow brass, having a high tin content. Typical ch'ien are about half copper, the remaining half being zinc with or without a small percentage of lead and tin. Some are bronze colored and a

few have a finish not unlike gun metal, called hei chi ku. Old ones often acquired beautiful patina ranging from turquoise green to aquamarine blue.

During the World War when the price of copper was soaring, Japanese who realized that the bronze in the cash coin was worth more than the coin itself purchased them by the hundreds of shiploads and smuggled them to Japan, draining the country of nearly all the cash. In Japan these speculators discovered that the metal contained a high percentage of gold, silver and platinum, because of the crude method of refining, and that these precious metals alone were worth the price of the coins. A huge fortune was made by them, but immense havoc was done to the masses.

After serving the country for over 2,000 years the ch'ien were being eliminated from circulation not only by the above drainage, but also by the introduction of the minted coppers (or "pennies") which first came into existence in

(Continued on p. 19)

*Chinese Works
of Art*

**NATHAN BENTZ
& COMPANY**

Philip Bentz, Resident Partner
441 Grant Ave. San Francisco

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

The Chinese In Tucson, Arizona

(In the first part of this article the writer gave a short summary of the coming of the Chinese to Tucson, how they went into the truck gardening and grocery business, and a description of the early Chinese stores.)

Chinatown

But the sons and daughters of these early Chinese store operators went to American schools, assimilated the American way of life and livelihood. Then when they took over their parents' businesses great strides were made in modernizing the stores—cleanliness, sparkling windows, enlarged stocks, tempting displays, and advertising in local American papers. Today there are 60 modern groceries, some manned by entire families and others employing from ten to a dozen people. Trucks take care of deliveries to all parts of the city.

All the fortunes and other benefits which the Chinese men and women in Tucson enjoy today many be traced back to the humble provision stores their parents opened in the eighties, which grew and expanded with the city.

Modern Stores

The original Chinatown came into being in 1881. It was not "one distinct groups of building" but more or less distinct groups separated by three or four blocks of non-Chinese residences. In an old map of Tucson dated 1883 Chinatown is indicated geographically by the location of the joss house, opium dens, school, groceries, and laundries.

The old community held its own by the addition of new edifices every so often, but the Women's club, built in 1910, displaced a large portion of it, and the city hall, constructed in 1916, helped to completely obliterate it. The inhabitants of the old Chinatown maintained laundries and stores within its boundaries, and many among the populace were employed as domestic servants. However, no more than 150 to 200 Chinese ever really settled permanently in the old Chinatown as many had their businesses and homes scattered throughout the city.

The present Chinatown covers four blocks and has within it several stores selling Chinese commodities and restaurants. It has an atmosphere typical of San Francisco's Chinatown, which shows very little life before noontime.

The oldest Chinese restaurant in Tucson today is the Richlieu cafe established by Gin Lung, Gin Gong, and Yee Teung. Staffed with the relatives and cousins of the owners, the Richlieu has a truly cosmopolitan patronage made up of American, Greek, Negro, Papago, and Yaqui Indians, German, Armenian, and Syrian peoples. Chinese food is the Richlieu's specialty but the "mainstay of their daily menu" is American food. The Papago Indians who patronize this cafe consume more bread at one sitting than any other race. It is not unusual for them to consume one loaf per person at one meal as it tastes like cake to them.

Laundries

The Chinese laundry business, strange to say, never attained much progress in Tucson. The first laundries were located in old Chinatown but the buildings have been razed. There used to be three but now only two remain.

Following are business statistics of the Chinese in this city:

Groceries	60
Restaurants	10
Laundries	2

The amount of business license fees paid annually by Chinese merchants is around \$3,486.

Education

The first Chinese settlers knew little or nothing of the English tongue and soon realized that a knowledge of the language was a great necessity in earning their livelihood. They suffered much difficulty and at times humiliation when made to feel ridiculous by some who spoke English fluently. However, while working as railroad section hands, domestic servants, or in grocery stores they managed to acquire a vocabulary needed to carry on their occupation or business. Even at the present time many adult Chinese from the old country with no knowledge of English readily learn essential phrases needed in the grocery business—*que quires; no hay pelon; cuesta tanto; adios*, etc.

The educational development of the Chinese here is closely allied with the church. They had trouble in attending public schools regularly because most of their time was taken up with work. Those that managed to reach the junior high school level were considered fortunate.

First Night School

No schools were conducted for adult education until 1910 when the Rev. Mr. Burrough, pastor of the First Baptist church at Tucson, started the first night school for Chinese wishing to learn English. At the suggestion of Lee Park Lin (who now lives in Oakland, California), application was made to the Woman's Baptist Home Missionary society to work among the Chinese. A night school was consequently established at the church and four nights a week, classes were conducted in English, and at times the Christian gospel was also taught. This work lasted 10 years, during which time many Chinese were converted and joined the First Baptist church. Then the night school was discontinued because attendance had dwindled to merely a few people. Today, however, many of these former adult students are sending their children to the Sunday school at the church. To this same church belongs the credit of being the first American organization to take an active interest in the Chinese.

The present-day children of the pioneer Chinese generation are all enrolled in public schools and are great favorites and much liked by their teachers. Through the frugality and industry which their parents practiced, many of the present Chinese generation are able to secure a college education. The Chinese here have been complimented on their facility in being able to speak English, Chinese, and Spanish. Chinese is spoken in the family; Spanish is spoken with their playmates and in business; and English is spoken at school and with friends.

Those not familiar with the Chinese in Arizona have the assumption that they are far from urban civilization. The Tucsonian Chinese are well informed on current affairs, national and international. Some have penetrated the professional fields of medicine, aeronautics, teaching, mining and civil engineering, and business administration.

Tucson has never had any move toward establishing a Jim Crow school for Chinese, as has been the case in a southern state. Chinese children are loved by their teachers in the public schools, and the latter have often commented about how well disciplined, courteous, and intelligent they are. James Yee, now a student at

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

the Stanford Medical school in California, has the distinction of being graduated among the highest three in the class and becoming a Phi Beta Kappa while in his junior year. Seeing the names of Chinese students on honor rolls either in the university, or in secondary or elementary schools is not at all unusual.

Chinese in Schools

The following figures give approximately the number of Chinese enrolled in Tucson's public schools, including the university:

Elementary school	58
Junior high school	17
Senior high school	12
University	6

Many students have been sent by the Chinese government to matriculate in the University of Arizona to study political science, soil conservation, and meteorology. Much of their interest is focused in agriculture, in the study of the problem of arid land. Some of these who have attended the university are: Tin P. Kwok, who received an A. B. in 1924 and later his M. A. and J. D. in Columbia, now being a member of the bar in Canton; Yee Hsuek Ting received his A.B. and M. A. here and was connected with the ministry of finance at Nanking; Chieh Sung, M. A., was on the faculty of the University of Peiping.

Six local youths have graduated from the university. They are:

- (1) James Yee, B. S., 1934. Now attending Stanford University School of Medicine.
- (2) May Nelda Don, A. B., 1934. Major in physical education.
- (3) Maude Don, A. B., 1934. Major in business administration.
- (4) Hom Jung, B. S., 1937, in mining engineering.
- (5) Sue Don, A. B., 1937, in education.
- (6) May Y. Tom, A. B. in education.

In 1919 the Chinese community was jubilant when the first Chinese boy, Don S. Hoy, graduated from high school. There was a community celebration in honor of that rare occasion. Today, Chinese are graduating from the university and high schools in great numbers.

The Chinese have not neglected the study of their mother language. A native language school has been established in the Chinese Evangelical church and classes are held on week days after the American school hours.

There used to be a "mayor of Chinatown," but he was in reality a figurehead since he had no legal power whatever. The Chinatown, so-called, covered a distance of four blocks. About twenty years ago the majority of the Chinese lived right in Chinatown—on Meyer and Main streets—which was then the business district of Tucson and thickly populated by Mexicans. At the present time the Chinese are scattered in all directions and live in nicer homes. However, since most of them are in the grocery business these usually live in the back of their stores, although there are some who have their homes separate from their stores.

Chamber of Commerce

There is no organization here similar to the Six Companies in other Chinese communities, but there is a chamber of commerce with a membership of 50. This was organized in 1920 as a protective corporation for the benefit and interest of the Chinese. It handles matters in the fields of immigration, taxation, city and state ordinances which might be discriminating against the Chinese.

Legal protection for the Chinese is also one of the many things which this chamber handles. Before this organization was formed many Chinese had difficulty in obtaining just and adequate prosecution against thieves who looted their stores and sometimes committed murder while perpetrating robberies. Many culprits would run across the border into Mexico, which is only 60 miles away, and thus evaded the law. The grievances of the Chinese were taken to court and justice was demanded, but the law was lax. In self-protection many Chinese grocerymen put up bars over their windows and boarded up their doors against unlawful entries, but to no avail.

This situation prevailed for a long time. Then it was brought to a climax when a prominent Chinese grocerymen named Lee, while eating rice in his store one day, was murdered in cold blood. The entire Chinese populace called a meeting and sought Louis G. Hummel, a lawyer, for advice. They were all apprehensive and fearful of what might happen in the near future unless some real action was instituted this time to catch the murderer of their countryman. Hummel, wise in the ways of border justice, counseled them to post a reward of \$2,000 for the apprehension of the murderer. The amount was raised by voluntary contributions from among the Chinese merchants. The law began to grease its machinery

and before long the culprit was captured. The reward was paid, the prisoner was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment.

After this incident the Chinese realized that in order to get action on those who took unlawful measures against them, rewards should be posted. Consequently an organization was formed and monthly contributions were made by its members to set up and "perpetuate a fund for protective purposes." Louis G. Hummel was then appointed legal counselor and is still active. Today if any organization wants to launch a campaign for money among the Chinese it is referred to Hummel. If the campaign is a worthy one, such as funds for the Red Cross, Boy Scout, Organized Charities, etc., the stamp of approval is given and money is generously contributed by the Chinese chamber of commerce and other Chinese individuals. If the cause is considered not a worthy one, then all Chinese doors are closed.

The Chinese chamber of commerce has a schedule of rewards ranging from \$100 to \$500 for thieves and \$2000 for the capture of murderers. In case a murderer is not apprehended the reward money is given to the victim's family.

Social and Religious Aspects

Until 1920 there were more social and fraternal activities among the inhabitants in Chinatown. Feasts and social gatherings used to be held mostly in the Chinese Free Masons building (Chee Kung Tong). On some festival occasions, such as Chinese New Year, prominent Americans would be invited. It is to be noted with regret that these community affairs are fast dying out.

The church has always been considered a community center and the history of the development of the church for Chinese here is marked with highlights of interest. The first contact Chinese had with the church was in 1910 when some of them attended night schools at the Baptist church. In the late 1920's the church conducted services for the Chinese from 3 to 4 each Sunday. Miss Mary Fickett, now married and doing missionary work in China, and other members of the church volunteered their time in teaching classes and the gospel. After several years, however, interest began to lag and some, fearing that the services would be stopped entirely, arranged to conduct them in the evening in the Chinese chamber of commerce on

(Continued on p. 19)

CHINATOWNIA

LABOR STRIKE IN CHINATOWN OFFICIAL STATEMENTS OF PARTIES INVOLVED

(Editor's Note:—The first organized, large scale labor strike between Chinatown workers and Chinatown employers occurred here recently, a fact which is history making in the life of the Chinese in America. On the morning of Feb. 26, 1938, the newly organized Chinese Ladies Garment Workers, an affiliate of the International Ladies Garment Workers' union, declared a strike against Chinatown's largest garment factory at 720 Washington street, and pickets of the Chinese local were thrown around the place. At the same time picket lines were also thrown around three units of the National Dollar Stores, a chain dry-goods firm with two score branches in several states, in this city. Employees of the Dollar Stores, who were members of the Retail Clerks' union, refused to pass the picket lines, and the three stores as well as the factory all suspended operation.

(In order to secure the pro and con views on this situation, spokesmen of the parties concerned were requested by the Chinese Digest to state their positions in this labor dispute. The following statements from the National Dollar Stores, Ltd., the Golden Gate Manufacturing company, and the Chinese Local No. 341 of the I. L. G. W. U. are authorized for exclusive publication in this journal. These statements are herein released for the first time and the parties involved may now read each other's views. These statements have been secured for publication here in the interests of frank and impartial discussion.

(The importance of this present labor dispute may be gauged by the fact that the livelihood of several hundred Chinese workers and their families is being jeopardized. Unless the matter is settled soon, it will have immense adverse effects on the Chinese community's economic life.)

The National Dollar Stores, Ltd.
(Statement)

The National Dollar Stores, Ltd., chain store operators, operating their stores and a warehouse in San Francisco, was forced to close three units as a result



TWO GENERATIONS, BUT ONE PURPOSE—PICKETING

Among the 159 or so women garment factory workers who recently called a strike for higher wages and guarantee of steady work are young and older women of Chinatown's immigrant and American-born generations. Of these, scores have been put on picketing duty while their union and their employers negotiate for settlement of the strike. The above picture shows two of these pickets, the one on the left being American-born and typically American in dress and coiffure, while the woman on the right is typical of the older generation, from her Chinese slippers and earrings, to the way she has her hair fixed. (Read story of the strike on this page.)

of a picket line that has been established by members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' union, an affiliate of the C. I. O., although all of the stores and warehouse workers are members of the Retail Clerks union, Local 1100.

On Jan. 24, 1938, the I. L. G. W. U. entered into negotiations with the National Dollar Stores affecting only the factory workers at 720 Washington street. While these negotiations were going on, there were other negotiations between the National Dollar Stores and other parties for the sale of the factory, and on Feb. 8, 1938, this factory was sold to a group of men who decided to do business under the name of Golden Gate Manufacturing Co.

There was no deception practiced by the National Dollar Stores since the union was advised of these pending negotiations and the final sale of Feb. 8, 1938.

Prior to this sale, the National Dollar Stores had agreed with the union to make

retroactive to Jan. 24, 1938, any increase in salaries that might be agreed upon. Coincidentally with the sale, the National Dollar Stores agreed with the Golden Gate Manufacturing Co. that in the event the Golden Gate Manufacturing Co. reached an agreement with the union involving higher wages, the National Dollar Stores would pay the

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difference between the higher wages during Jan. 24 to Feb. 8, 1938.

As soon as the union was informed of the sale, they took the position that the sale was not in good faith and declined to negotiate with the Golden Gate Manufacturing Co., unless the National Dollar Stores agreed to buy all of its requirements from the Golden Gate Manufacturing Co., up to its full manufacturing capacity, and that the National Dollar Stores participate in and guarantee all agreements that might be concluded between the Golden Gate Manufacturing Co. and the union.

An impasse having been reached between the union and the National Dollar Stores, the union resumed negotiations with the Golden Gate Manufacturing Co. and demanded a guarantee to the union that it would employ the workers in the factory for not less than eleven months during the next calendar year and in order to insure performance of this agreement the union demanded a guarantee deposit of \$10,000. To such a demand the Golden Gate Manufacturing Co. refused to yield.

By reason of this position the factory workers established a picket line in front of the stores and warehouses of the National Dollar Stores in San Francisco and as soon as this picket line was established the members of the retail clerks union who were employees of the stores and warehouses declined to pass through the picket line and since Feb. 26, 1938, the National Dollar Stores have been closed.

All of the pickets marching up and down in front of the stores inform passers-by that the National Dollar Stores is the owner of the factory, when the fact is that it is not.

The fact that a bona fide sale was made by us to the Golden Gate Manufacturing Co. is susceptible of demonstration by records in the office of the Secretary of State, in the office of the county clerk in San Francisco, and in the office of the Corporation commissioner of the State of California.

The Golden Gate Manufacturing Co.
(Statement)

The Golden Gate Manufacturing company was organized in the early part of February, 1938, with G. N. Wong, as president, Hoo Joe Sun as vice president and treasurer, Wong Goon Dick, Ng Doon Foon, Albert K. Chow, and others as directors. This was registered in Feb-

ruary, 1938, with the Secretary of State of California as a corporation to do business in the state as a manufacturer of ladies' wearing apparel and to sell directly to retailers.

The company bought the factory at 720 Washington St., from the National Dollar Stores, Ltd., at San Francisco on Feb. 8, 1938, and continued to operate the factory and conduct normal operations without ceasing since the purchase. On Feb. 26, 1938, at 8 a. m. the Chinese Ladies Garment Workers' union, an affiliate of the I. L. G. W. U., declared a strike and picketed our factory.

Since the purchase of the factory the company has always been willing to negotiate with the Chinese Ladies Garment union, and we have no disputes with any of our employees.

The Chinese Local of the I. L. G. W. U.
(Statement)

The Chinese Ladies Garment Workers' union welcomes the kind offer of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent association (Chinese Six Companies) to lend its good offices in an attempt to solve the labor dispute between the National Dollar Stores, the so-called Golden Gate Manufacturing Co., and the workers now on strike for living conditions. We are eager as is the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent association for an amicable and just settlement.

The main issue at stake in this strike is whether the workers of Chinatown are to be supplied with work, or whether they are to be deprived of their livelihood.

The workers are certain this obviously fictitious sale of the National Dollar was solely for the purpose of freezing them out of their job. To protect the workers in their need of employment, the Chinese Ladies Garment Workers' union asked the National Dollar Stores to give the union guarantee that it would buy from the Golden Gate—from its own people, before it would buy merchandise elsewhere. This, the National Dollar flatly refused. *It is on this point, rather than on any other, that the Chinese Ladies Garment Workers are striking.*

In the hope of reaching some sort of satisfactory agreement without a strike, the union however did meet with the Golden Gate, in spite of the fact that we were convinced that they were not the real owners. From the Golden Gate Manufacturing company we demanded that we must have some sort of guarantee that the workers will be kept working. We

asked for an eleven months' guarantee, and for a cash security, since by their own admission, the firm was not one that had financial capacity to guarantee a continued period of employment.

The attorney for the Golden Gate agreed with us that the principle of time guarantee was a practical and sound one economically, but he did not see how the Golden Gate could guarantee that amount of time. He suggested that he would, however, work out some form of aggregate hour guarantee and submit it to the firm with his recommendation. At this meeting, on Feb. 24, our representative agreed to relinquish any request for cash security.

We told the firm—in fact, we told both firms, that so far as wages were concerned, the Union would be very pleased to consider a compromise.

At no time did we have any offer from the firm to meet *any* of the workers' demands for a better living! On the contrary, the firm resorted to what all decent citizens should resent, it resorted to a so-called sale of its factory! The National Dollar "sold" its factory to whom? Joe Sun, the factory foreman, and G. N. Wong, the National Dollar Stores manager suddenly blossomed out as the new "owners"!

We reiterate: The problem at issue is one of guarantee that work will remain in Chinatown. The union supports the workers in this fair demand to the full. The strike will remain as long as necessary to obtain the protection that the Chinese people must have for their very lives! The union will be glad to compromise on wages. But the National Dollar insists that it wants to be free to buy elsewhere before supplying the Chinese work-

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ers with work, as a disciplinary measure because the Chinese workers joined a union for collective bargaining.

(A restraining order was granted to the National Dollar Stores on March 19, 1938, by the Superior Court at San Francisco, and the picket lines were removed from the three National Dollar stores, while picketing is being continued at the factory on 720 Washington street.) The I. L. G. W. U. commented:

"That will only intensify the fight! The fact that the National Dollar Stores resorted to the hated anti-labor weapon, the restraining order, as protection against its own Chinese workers, will not help the friendly feeling that organized labor has for the present unfortunate struggle of the Chinese in their home against their aggressor. Calling for an injunction may temporarily remove pickets, but it never solves a labor problem."

CHINESE EDITOR AWARDED \$1,000 FOR BEATING BY POLICEMEN

San Francisco—Liang Chow-Kit is the venerable editor of the second oldest existing Chinese language daily in this city, the Chinese World (Sai Gai Yat Po), founded by constitutional monarchist Kang Yu-wei, in 1899. As a molder of public opinion Mr. Liang is considered one of Chinatown's most respected citizens.

Last Chinese New Year, it seemed, Mr. Liang, staunch conservative that he is, had a little party at his home to celebrate the occasion. However, while he was making merry, his neighbors complained to the police that he was drunk and creating a disturbance. In the name of the law Mr. Liang was arrested.

But last month editor Liang triumphed over what he considered an act of injustice. He charged the two policemen who took him in custody with false arrest and also charged that he was beaten by them. In Judge G. Conlan's court he was awarded a \$1,000 verdict.

L. A. CHINESE CLUBS UNITE

Los Angeles—Seventeen young people's groups here have recently joined forces and formed the Los Angeles Federation of Chinese clubs. Like the organization of the same name (the two are not inter-related) established in San Francisco last October, the Federation here came into existence in response to the crisis in China and the need for raising relief

funds for war refugees in the battle-torn sections of China.

The purpose of this Federation was explained in a special mimeographed bulletin recently. Abstracts: "Our elders long before have coordinated themselves into a centralized society . . . to undertake with greater effectiveness the heavy tasks of relief, medical aid, etc. . . . Unity is the watchword. . . . The L. A. Chinese youth groups, uniting (in a) Federation, have taken a decisive step in the correct direction. Upon such a basis we shall be in a position to plan concerted action to aid the Chinese cause."

Chairman of the F. C. C.'s provisional executive committee is Ernest Chinn, and other officers include Bill Got, Bernice Louie, and Tom Jock Young. First activity of this organization was a youth rally held on March 19.

SEATTLE WOMEN HOLD SUCCESSFUL BENEFIT SHOW

Seattle, Wash.—Two performances of a Chinese classical drama were given by the Chinese Women's club here on March 12 and 13 for war relief benefit. With many tickets selling as high as \$10 each and foodstuffs donated for sale, the show netted \$2000. Capacity crowds attended the performances, coming from all sections of Seattle.

Members who were active in the sale of tickets included Mrs. S. C. Dong, Mrs. Emory Chow, Mrs. Sam Luke, Mrs. Louie Loy, Mrs. Lew Soun, and Mrs. Moy Ling.

MISSISSIPPI CHINESE AT LAST HAVE OWN SCHOOL

Cleveland, Miss.—For almost two years the 1500 Chinese in this state, as well as numerous Americans, have been called upon to contribute funds toward building a Chinese school to give American and Chinese education to children who have heretofore found it difficult to acquire learning because of legislative discrimination.

Recently the hopes of these Chinese were realized when their school building was finished and ready to receive pupils. However, there were little funds for necessary classroom equipment and dormitory facilities.

Last month, therefore, those who had worked actively to bring this project to a completion set out once again to raise some extra funds. So far over a thousand dollars has been raised.

NEW YORK NEWS NOTES

The General Relief Fund campaign here to obtain money for medical and other aids to China has netted \$14,500 at this writing. On March 13 and 14 two benefit Chinese opera shows were given, sponsored by the On Leong society. The performers with one exception were selected from the ranks of the Chinese Patriotic league, the Jeune Doc club and the Quon Oy club. The exception was little 12-year-old Edward Chan, who is considered quite a rising juvenile actor. Another feature of interest in the program was the appearance of Joseph Reinhart, or Fung Kwock Keung, the 19-year-old American boy who was brought up by Chinese in China (Chinese Digest for February).

The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent association held its biennial election last month and selected the community's elders for the next two years. Mr. Franklin Wong, an alumnus of both the University of California and of Columbia, was elected president, succeeding Paul T. Lieu. F. C. Lee became Chinese secretary, and Moy Kam, English secretary.

MRS. ROOSEVELT VISITS CHINATOWN NURSERY AND BAZAAR

San Francisco—At the Chinese Y. W. C. A. here, 965 Clay street, is a Chinese nursery school with an enrollment of 30 and conducted as an educational project of the Works Progress administration, one of six such schools in the entire city.

To this place one day last month came a distinguished visitor, none other than Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, wife of the U. S. President. And with her was her secretary, Mrs. Malvina Scheider, Mr. George Creel, U. S. Commissioner for the 1939 Golden Gate International exposition, and Mr. Lawton, W. P. A. official.

Oblivious that a great personage was coming to see them the tots were busy at their play when Mrs. Roosevelt, tall, slim, dressed in heather blue tweed suit, fuchsia blouse and silver fox neckpiece, entered their room. But to the almond-eyed youngsters the First Lady was just another visitor.

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"LADY PRECIOUS STREAM" ENACTED BY ALL-CHINESE CAST

Portland, Ore.—Shih I. Hsiung's English adaptation of "Lady Precious Stream," an old Chinese drama depicting the ways of a maid with a man in ancient China, was given here on April 1 and 2 by members of the Oregon Chinese Students Association. The play was sponsored by the Portland China Relief committee and the proceeds went for war relief in China.

The picture above shows June Dave Wang and Wallace Chin, who played the leading parts of Lady Precious Stream and Hsieh Ping-Kuei respectively. Others in the cast included Elaine Hong, Edith Leang, May Seid, Phillip Jon, James Wu, Harding Chin, and Madeline Chin.

Wrote Mrs. Roosevelt next day in her syndicated column, "My Day": "... we visited a nursery school . . . for little Chinese-Americans. Characteristic arrangements of water and flowers, which only Oriental people seem to be able to produce, have given their building great charm. The children seemed happy and the same regime is carried as in any other nursery school. All their mothers work, so this school is a real help to them."

Head teacher of the Chinese nursery school is Mrs. Mildred Tomsik, with Mrs. Mildred McKenna as assistant teacher, and Miss Rose Giacomazzi, R. N., as nurse. How highly the school is thought of by its sponsor is reflected in the following sentence from the annual report of the W. P. A. education program for the state of California, recently released: "The Chinatown nursery school in San Francisco is frequently used throughout the nation as a model type of school."

One other place Mrs. Roosevelt visited while she was in Chinatown. This was a bazaar from which she had made purchases on previous visits to this city. She had a few bewildered moments trying to remember where the bazaar was until a Chinese Digest staff member came along and respectfully conducted her to her destination. (See The Chinatownian Roams Around.)

CHINESE YOUTHS AIDED BY PUBLIC APPEAL NOW FIND WORLD GOOD PLACE TO LIVE IN

San Francisco—Last Christmas the S. F. Chronicle, seeking to emulate the journalistic social service work performed by the N. Y. Times over a quarter of a century, went into consultation with numerous social work agencies in the city. Its purpose was to find 45 "neediest cases" which needed special financial help,

over and above those already given by these agencies,—cases in which rehabilitation was possible with a little extra fund at the disposal of the agencies. For these cases the Chronicle was to make a public appeal to its readers for contributions, setting forth the problems, their methods of treatment, and the financial assistance needed to accomplish the work.

When the 45 cases were selected they included three which concerned Chinese—a nine-year-old boy with a rheumatic heart, an invalid youth, and a young girl who needed special help in order to start her university education. They were all cases known to social agencies for some time. The Chronicle listed them as cases number 34, 16, and 32, respectively.

Case number 34 concerned nine-year-old Jefferson, who had eight brothers and sisters (one of them tubercular) and the total income of whose parents is less than \$100 a month. Jefferson's heart, crippled by rheumatic fever, his little body undernourished, could hardly walk. He needed bed care and the proper general supervision of his various other needs for at least a year. The budget for this was set at \$240.

Case number 16 was that of a young boy, Dan Wong, who came from China not very long ago and who had been made an invalid by a cruel accident. Dan wanted to master English so he could write stories.

Case number 32 was that of Clara, an American-born girl who dreamt of a medical career as a surgeon. But to learn surgery takes years and a great amount of money, and her father was a hopeless invalid, her mother always sickly, and there were several younger brothers and sisters. She had worked her way through high school, graduating with high marks, and she was willing to work her way through the university. But no amount of part-time employment

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could finance her medical education unless there was a little reserve fund to pay for costly textbooks and equipment. For these at least \$240 was needed to carry her through the next two years.

These were the three out of 45 cases which the Chronicle presented to the public for financial contributions. And the budgets were met by donations of men and women from all walks of life.

That was more than three months ago. Now what has happened to these three Chinese cases? Little Jefferson was placed in a foster home in January. He is getting good medical care and is improving marvelously. Reported the Chronicle: "Love and interest and intelligent care were your gifts to this little boy who is beginning to realize that life is fine and that courage is built on physical well being."

With the budget subscribed for him, Dan Wong has been getting special coaching in English; and a typewriter, dictionaries, and other equipment of learning have been purchased for him.

As for Clara, she is now taking her medical course at college and working for her room and board. The budget that was subscribed for her is going for tuition, laboratory fees, and books.

Through this philanthropic effort the Chronicle has brought a measure of happiness to three young Chinatownians and has given them hopes for a brighter future.

TWO CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE PLEDGE SUPPORT OF CHINATOWN BEAUTIFICATION PROGRAM

San Francisco—The program to beautify Chinatown for the 1939 Golden Gate exposition (Chinese Digest for March) received the full support of the S. F. chamber of commerce recently. This support was voiced in a letter to the Chinese chamber of commerce after the latter body had informed the former of its projected plan to work for the transformation of St. Mary's square into a Chinese garden. In a letter to the Chinese chamber executives, Charles Page, vice president of the S. F. C. C., said:

"So great an asset is Chinatown to San Francisco that, if Chinatown were to lose any of its quaint charm through modernization, San Francisco would lose proportionately some of the individuality that has characterized this city for many years.

"It was with gratitude, therefore, that the San Francisco chamber of commerce learned of the Chinese chamber's leading part in the 11-point program designed to erase the tendencies toward modernization and Occidentalization that have been manifested in certain sections of Chinatown."

Commenting on this letter the S. F. Call-Bulletin in an editorial said: "If the program, as planned, be realized Chinatown will be a world's exposition in itself."

At the same time Victoria Chin, student at the Francisco junior high school, wrote a "Model Beautification Program" for the city's homes which was sent to Dr. Adolph Schmidt, chairman of the Citizen's City Beautiful committee. The program included the following pledges to improve the beauty of the home by: keeping clean windows and curtains, having it painted, using window boxes, cleaning out attics, basements, garages and back yards, repairing fences, planting lawns and gardens, having frequent and proper garbage removal, and keeping streets and sidewalks clean.

WORKS BY HAWAII CHINESE ARTISTS SHOWN

Honolulu, T. H.—Works of five local Chinese painters and water colorists were exhibited alongside many local American artists last month at the Honolulu Academy of Arts.

An oil painting by John Young won the exhibition's second prize. Hon Chew Hee displayed a fresco of Hawaiian forms entitled "Na Pomaikai No Ka Aina"; Wah Min Chang had two well-drawn portraits, while S. Y. Ing entered a water color called "Torch Ginger." Reuben Tam, who both writes poetry and paints (See Chi. Dig., February, 1938), was represented by two pictures. Of his work Alf Hurum, president of the Association of Honolulu Artists, had this to say:

"A new name among artists, which in the future will have to be reckoned with, is that of Reuben Tam. The color in both of his pictures is cultivated and restrained."

A RADIO PROGRAM—FROM INSIDE CHINESE SIX COMPANIES

San Francisco—For three quarters of a century no proceedings in the assembly room of the Chinese Benevolent Consolidated association here have ever been aired. That is, it has never known a nationwide radio broadcast aired from its santum sanctorum.

Last month, however, this very thing happened. Jerry Belcher, who conducts the "Interesting Neighbors" weekly program over the N. B. C. network, moved his microphone into the Six Companies council table and interviewed half a dozen old and young Chinatownians on such subjects as the origin of the Six Companies, the Chinese tongs and the American-born Chinese youths. It was the second time within a year that Jerry Belcher broadcasted from Chinatown—a rare occurrence in his program.

Those who participated in this half-hour program included Victor K. Kwong, Churchill Chiu, Daisy K. Wong, Wong Goon Dick, Lim P. Lee, T. Y. Tang, Wm. Jack Chow and Catherine and Patricia Joe.

NEW RESTAURANT CONTRIBUTES INITIAL EARNINGS FOR RELIEF

San Francisco—When the Tao Lee Yuan Chinese restaurant opened here last month it announced that \$150 of its first income, equivalent to \$500 Chinese money, would be donated for war relief. In 24 hours this sum was earned and was turned over to the China War Relief association.

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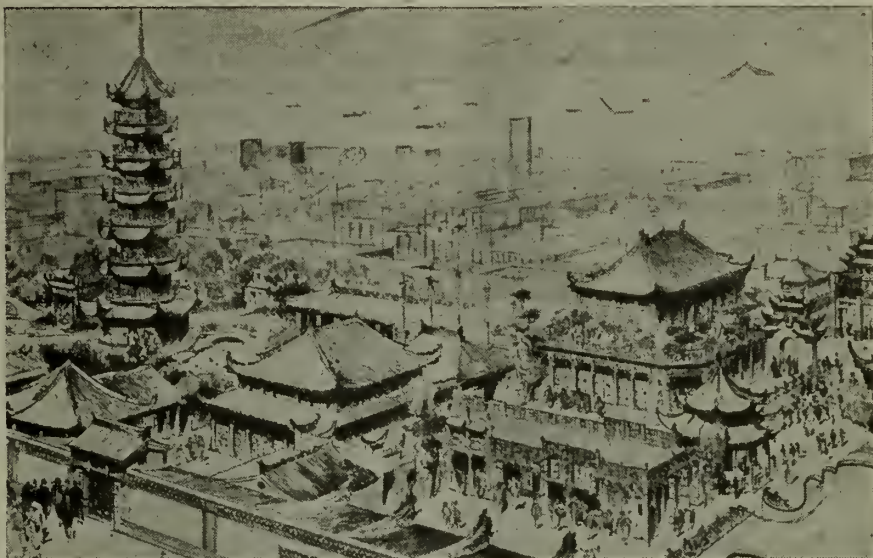
San Francisco—The "Young China," Chinese language daily newspaper here, organ of the Kuomintang, will inaugurate a weekly pictorial section beginning April 3. The section will carry pictures of the Sino-Japanese war taken by both Chinese and foreign photographers in the war zones, and will have Chinese and English explanations.

ANNA MAY WONG MOVES AWAY FROM JAPANESE GARDEN

Hollywood—Because of the present Sino-Japanese conflict, anything Japanese has become anathema to Anna May Wong, Chinese actress.

Up until last month Miss Wong lived in an apartment overlooking a Japanese garden. This was perfectly all right since she did not have any dealings with any Japanese, but it became a source of considerable annoyance when Miss Wong's friends and visitors constantly called her attention to it.

So last month the Chinese actress moved to another part of Hollywood, away from any Japanese influence.



THE CHINESE VILLAGE IN THE COMING 1939 EXPOSITION

With three quarters of the sum needed for this gigantic concession already said to be raised, construction of an authentic Chinese village is starting this month, according to Miss Chang Ho Gee, newly elected president of Chinese Factors, Inc.

After nine months as promotion manager, Ching Wah Lee resigned from that position last week; he may accept in a purely professional capacity a commission offered him as Art Exhibit Director.

The above sketch, as conceived by the well-known architect, Mr. Mark Daniels, shows two entrances, a pagoda for art exhibit, a tea pavilion, a cocktail cafe, theater, and shops and game booths. Surrounding the pagoda is a botanical garden and a model rustic farm.

\$50,000 CHINESE RESTAURANT OPENS

Honolulu, T. H.—Conceived in Chinese architectural style, Honolulu Chinatown's newest, currently costliest eating place is the Wo Fat Chop Sui house. The three story building of green tile roof and curved, overhanging eaves took four months to construct and cost \$50,000.

Designed by architect Yug Tong Char, the first floor of this place houses a long cocktail bar, a business firm, and part of Wo Fat's kitchen. A special dining hall is on the second floor, while on the third story is a pavilion and open air dance floor where patrons may "dance in cool comfort under the tropic moon."

Interesting is the history of Wo Fat. The firm was established in 1881—57 years ago—with only six partners and stockholders. In 1898 a letter exchange business—on commission basis—to facilitate the remittance of money to China by local Chinese, was added to the company's occupations. This sideline later grew profitable enough for the company to maintain a branch in Shekki, Chugshan district of Kwangtung.

Wo Fat was completely burned in the

Chinatown fire of 1899. Later a new place was found for it. It moved several times during the intervening years. Then last year it was decided that a new concrete building should be erected in order to keep up with the times.

At Wo Fat's opening last month the

Hawaiian Chinese Journal proudly editorialized: "Wo Fat building with its graceful Chinese roof and curved eaves, especially at night when these architectural features are accentuated with neon lights, is the equal in beauty with any in San Francisco's Chinatown."

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Roams Around

Blossoms in bloom, green grass, sunshine and showers, parade of milady's smartest Easter outfit. . . . It all combines to make the month of April a gay, charming, and colorful one. . . . Down to earth and to work. . . . *Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt* came to San Francisco to lecture on "Peace" at the Civic auditorium. During her one day stay here she conducted press conferences, gave interviews, attended private dinners, and presided at the ground breaking ceremonies of the Federal building on Treasure island, the site of the 1939 Exposition. . . . In spite of the fact that she had only 11 short hours in the city, she spent over an hour in our Chinatown. . . . Yours truly, in his roaming around, came upon *Mrs. Roosevelt* and her party at the corner of Stockton and Jackson streets, a bit uncertain as to the location of Tai Chong, her favorite Chinese shop. He presented himself and was able to direct her to the shop where she purchased art goods, curios, and Chinese treasures for friends back home. . . . After her shopping was done, she strolled through Grant avenue to the Chinese Y. W. C. A., where she admired the little tots of the Chinatown nursery school at play. . . . The First Lady of the Land is certainly a gracious and busy woman!

Dances as usual will inaugurate the arrival of spring. . . . All New Yorkers should be prepared to attend the Jeune Doc club's Easter frolic on April 15. . . . It will be a dinner dance for war relief. . . . Celebrities from the stage and radio will be featured on the evening's entertainment program. . . . The University of California Chinese Students club's spring informal dance will be held on April 16 at the International house in

Berkeley. . . . A percentage of the proceeds will be contributed to the War Refugee fund. . . . The newly organized Rice Bowl athletic club will start their social season with a slam and a rip! . . . During Easter vacation week they will stage a snappy skating party over at the Oakland Roller Land with plenty of own home town rivalry involved. . . . The boys planned to have a medley (both boys and girls) race between the various Bay region clubs for team prizes 'n everything. . . . The date is April 12, Tuesday nite at 55th and Telegraph avenue. The club issues a challenge to clubs thru this column for a track meet. . . . The Chinese Y. W. C. A.'s hay frolic will be held April 9. It's a barn dance and carnival combined . . . so, save your pennies and make your confession to the fortune teller! . . . All the Y's girls are behind this, as it is for the benefit of the camp and conference fund. . . . On the same evening over across the bay, the Waku Auxiliary juniors will give their "Junior Apple Dance" at the Oakland Danish hall. . . .

Frank Chan Yuen, energetic business manager of the Twin Dragon team and *Jenny Lai* recently announced their engagement. . . . When this information first came out, no one would believe him, for if we remember right, he has just had his 'eenth birthday. . . . It is all arranged for next year, . . . the world of happiness to you two! . . . A new orchestra is slowly smoothing out its musical style. . . . They practice twice a week at the Chinese clubhouse under the direction of *Rene Hu* from Shanghai, China, student at S. F. State college. . . . *Hu* can play any musical instrument; he excels at the clarinet. . . . He can make it laugh, cry, and even talk! . . . *Fred Mah* is business manager.

The Bakersfield gang of *Lawrence Leong*, *Rodney Yee*, *Edith*, *Pauline* and *Lloyd Lum*, *Alice*, *Henry* and *Delbert Wong*, *Bill* and *May Ko*, *Alice* and *Warren Lee*, *Tulip* and *John Lewis*, *Bob* and *Dick Schoon*, *Lawrence*, *Annie*, *Bessie* and *Mary Sue* jammed into six cars one cold morning and headed for the snow line. . . . Upon their arrival at Frazier Mountain park, they found over three feet of snow on the ground and more of the same on its way. . . . Just the ideal condition for a snow frolic. . . . So with skis, sleds, and a big toboggan, they took turns spilling and tumbling all over the landscape. . . . *Mary Sue* insisted upon

perching a beanie cockily on her head so she was the frequent target of accurately thrown snowballs. . . . Hot baths were the order of the nite for the whole crowd afterwards. . . . For those of you who plan your dates way ahead . . . the Bakersfield girls will have their dance on Sunday night, May 29. . . . The "B" girls' reputation of always putting on a good dance, and the fact that it is a double holiday and a benefit affair will assure a large attendance. . . . Happy congrats to the following "to be's" of L. A.: *Dorothy Lung* and *Dick Young*, *Jane Chan* and *Walter Chung*. . . . And also to *Mamie Moy* of Detroit and *Allan Chan* of Chicago. *Jean*, *Beatrice*, and *Anita Moy* all joined in and gave a wedding shower for them at the Moy's Chicago home. . . . It's smooth sailing ahead for *Frances Young* of Fresno and *Bernard Chan* of Bakersfield. . . . A cozy love nest is all ready for her.

Our former "POO-Poo-er," *Robert Poon*, announced his engagement to *Lilly Tom* recently. . . . Don't leave us behind, *Bob*, we (the whole staff) will be on deck at your wedding banquet! . . . At the Lowell Hi dance, the tongue of one of the dancers was hanging out from his strenuous efforts in doing the Big Apple. . . . His not-so-very-nimble partner accidentally bumped into his jaw which caused him to bite his own tongue rather painfully. . . . The dazed youngster exclaimed, "O-o-o-Oh, it bite me!!!!" Keep it inside next time. . . . *Flora Hall*, president of the Sigma Omicron Pi was hostess at a pledge tea given recently at the Palace hotel . . . New pledges are *Daisy Fung*, *Violet Wong*, *May Lai*, *Ruby Dong*, *Gertrude Young*, *Helen* and

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CHINATOWNIA

Margaret Tam, and *Bertha Lew*. . . . A penny march netted them exactly \$12. . . . *Dorothy Yarn* of Portland paid her first visit to San Francisco and enjoyed her stay here immensely. . . . *Toby Louis* of San Louis Obispo dropped in town on a buying trip. He is restocking his store, one of the town's oldest and best known general merchandise stores. . . .

Wah Ying club put on an award dance that was a wow! . . . The place was jammed to the rafters with people dancing and watching the Big Apple contest, the prize waltz, and the presentation of gold balls to the Twin Dragon team, winner of the club's basketball championship. . . . *Jack Lee*, the Lowell Hi go-getter, has been receiving thick wads of letters from a certainly charming Miss of Vallejo. . . . I'll keep it a secret for you, Jack!!!! . . . *Miriam Woo* of Oakland has been in the state civil service for a long time; she is the capable secretary to the Deputy State Insurance commissioner.

Benjamin Chow and *Hing Lee* have been admitted into the Eta Kappa Nu, national electrical engineering society. . . . Chow has an enviable scholastic record and is a senior from San Jose. . . . *Hing* is a junior from Salinas where he won a block S for track. . . . The recent record flood put *Sammy Chin's* ranch under water, but that did not prevent him from (swimming?) out to see the girl friend. . . . In this column, several months ago, I listed *Henry Low's* points of perfection and stated he was scouting around for a gal friend. . . . At last I have an answer from an unknown girl in the East . . . and so to you, Miss Anonymous, I'm very glad to tell you that he is 25 years of age, still as husky as I last described him, and is playing tennis even better now. He is, to quote his own words, "Ready, willing, and able to write to you!" . . .

Historic Portsmouth Square will be the scene of a pageant given by the Chinese Playgroup under the direction of *Polly Maguire* and *Lillian Yuen*. . . . The date is April 29, and is free to the public. . . . *Beatrice Moy* is studying to be a dietician at the U. of Chicago. She is an active club worker and is secretary of the Chinese Student's club. Learning how to ice skate is her latest concentration . . . In spite of the wintry weather, the Y. C. C. and the Y. C. A. of Chicago gave a Valentine dance for their mem-

bers and friends. . . . All had a gay time.

Margaret Kan had a swell time during her short stay at Memphis, Tennessee. . . . The Chinese civilian relief committee of Chicago is still doing their part by collecting coins for war relief there. . . . Boys of the West Coast had better watch out!! A fair warning to you all. . . . *Gertrude Moy* of Chicago might be a visitor here next year and they tell me that she is cute, dynamic, and the most popular girl in Chicago's Chinatown. New York's Chinese bowling club members jammed *Mamie Moy's* lunch room during their invasion of Philadelphia for a bowling contest. . . . When you see something doing at a party in Philly, it must be *Tommy Goon*. . . . He is always the life of the party wherever he goes. . . . *Eugene Chan*, Philly's only left handed bowler is challenging New York's one and only south paw to a match. . . . The Mrs. has returned from Hawaii and so *Doc Chunn* is all smiles again. . . . The *Van Horn Lee's* should see the stork this month . . . It will be No. 3. . . . *Gloria Mark* just celebrated her sixteenth birthday. . . . She claims that she has never been kissed. . . . Come on out to California and I'll get the local Clark Gables all lined up for you!! . . . Latest arrivals at L. A. J. C. are *Yvonne Basworth* of Oakland and *Kenny Jann* of Stockton; *Ken* is a grad from Hollywood Hi. . . . *Nellie Lew* of the same school received a year's scholarship from the L. A. J. C.'s women's club for her good sportsmanship and fine scholastic record. . . . She is also a ranking player of the L. A. Chinese tennis team. . . . *Richard Shih*, diplomatic student at U. S. C., is president of the University's Chinese student club and is also an outstanding photographer. . . . *Dr. Morgan Lee*,

Gene Dong, *Eugene Choy*, and their friends danced to swingy music at the first inter-frat dance of the P. & S. College of Osteopathy. . . . The only Chinese band leader in Southern California is *Phillip Kwan*. He swings the baton for the Pol Hi band.

The L. A. Chinese tennis club is planning for a large and varied program for the coming year. . . . New officers are *Harding Wong* at the helm as president; *Betty Chow*, V. P.; *June Lau*, secretary; *George Tong*, team manager; and *Milton Quan*, captain. . . . *Tony Jue*, state accountants, is the new treasurer. . . . Every one of these new officers is a top ranking tennis player. . . . Good luck to you on your new term, and more of the same plus a sincere congratulation to *Violet Leong* of Bakersfield and *Harold Wong* of L. A. . . . Engagement in the spring and the merger will be in the fall. . . . *Corinne Jue* of Van Nuys took L. A. by storm and is splashing around the town with her new Lincoln Zephyr. . . . She is attending U. C. L. A. . . . At the International institute's Chinese dinners were these smartly clad girls: *Barbara* and *Clara Quon*, *Anna Woo*, *Esther Sue*, and *Alice* and *Elsie Lee*.

L. A.'s C. S. C.'s snow hike to Big Pines was a grand success. . . . Not one of the forty persons who hiked that day had any complaints to make except *Henry Wong*, and his complaint was only of his accident on the way home. . . . A pretty maid from the Islands, *Evelyn Ho* was the cynosure of all eyes. . . . *Florence Ong*, L. A. queen, is now attending a hair styling school. . . . *Guy Fong* of Sacramento has been sharpening his tennis ground strokes daily at the Tenth and Q streets court. . . . *Gim Fong* is the new prexy of the Sacramento Hi
(Continued on p. 19)

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SPORTS

By CONRAD FONG and DAVISSON LEE

NEW YORK SPORT SHOP

Albert Lew Chong, one of Chinatown's well-known athletes, is manager of the up-to-date New York Sport shop, which was recently opened and which carries a complete line of sport and athletic goods. The shop specializes in selling to clubs and teams. According to Mr. Lew his sport shop will promote more competition among the younger boys by sponsoring various sport events. The first one on this program is a lightweight basketball league, a series to be played at the French court from March 27 to May 1. A large number of high class teams have been entered in the various classes. The next event will be a track meet to be staged some time in May for both unlimited and weight teams.

RICE BOWL ATHLETIC CLUB

The San Francisco Rice Bowl team has banded together socially. Primary purposes of the organization are to perpetuate the traditions of the Bowl game, to raise the standards of sportsmanship, and to develop young athletes. With hustling H. K. Wong, at its helm as president, the Rice Bowl Athletic club, as it is known, plans as its first activity a skate fest on April 12 at the Oakland Rollerland. Vice-Presy George Wong, with Fred Hing, plans to organize and coach a lightweight football team the

coming season. Harding Leong, their athletic manager, announces a Rice Bowl invasion of all sports, with track the most imminent field.

SPRING TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The Chitena Annual Spring Tennis tournament will be held the week preceding Easter according to announcements made by Arthur Hee, president of the club. Tennis stars from all over the Pacific Coast are expected to enter and vie for the many prizes and trophies. Entries may be mailed to club headquarters at 876 Sacramento street.

GIRLS BASKETBALL

The S. F. Mei Wah club entered the P. A. L. league, with but three veterans on the team, namely, Jo Chang, Franche Lee, and Mary Chan, plus a host of promising juniors, who are favored to go far in the league. In their opening contest, they defeated the First United church 33 to 27. Franche Lee led the scoring with 16 counters.

Another potentially strong girls' team has appeared on the horizon under the name of the Young Chinese auxiliary of Oakland, which numbers among its members most of the championship softball team, the Dragonettes.

BOYS BASKETBALL

The most breath-taking game of the current season found the Young Chinese A. C. nosing out the Wah Ying champs by two points. In a game jammed with thrills and climaxed by a real "photo finish," Twin Dragon led by a comfortable score until the last two minutes. The breaks came for the East Bay quintet when Francis Hin Chinn was taken out of the game by injuries, and Allan Lee Po was forced out because of four personal fouls. The Y. C. five tanked 10 points in close succession which gave them the long end of a 26-24 score. Members of the Young Chinese A. C. casaba tossers are Edwin and George Chan, Wallace Wong, Key Chinn, and Howard Joe.

WAKU AUXILIARY JUNIORS

The Oakland Waku Auxiliary Juniors defeated the Y. L. I. girls 39 to 3 in a fast game. With Capt. Stella Lew leading the defense and Laura Tom starring on offense the Oakland lasses ran away from their opponents early in the game.

TRACK

The S. F. Recreation committee will sponsor a novice meet 70 to 120 lbs. Boys who have not competed in high school meets are eligible. Rice Bowl A. C. are looking for opponents on the cinder paths.

TENNIS

Henrietta Jung stroked her way to the finals of the Northern California indoor tennis tournament only to lose to Shirley Catton, top ranking California star.

KITE

The ninth annual kite tournament will be held Saturday, April 16, at Funston playground. . . . Medals and ribbons will be awarded to winner. The Chinese playground won all prizes last year with the exception of one second prize.

Y CAPTURES TITLES

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. captured four basketball championships this season. . . . The 110's under Coach William Wong won in the P. A. A. while Lee Critchton's 120's, Frank Wong's 90 pounders, and Ted Lee's 80 pound mid-gets walked away with the J. A. F. titles.

SHANGHTAI 120'S

Art Hee's Shanghtai 120's won the P. A. A. casaba championship with decisive wins over all of their opponents. . . . In the finals against Stockton, Hank Kan, Babe Moy, and Arnold Lim ran wild and set up a new P. A. A. high scoring record of 69 points, surpassing the old record by four digits. Stockton was able to net only 14 points.

TWIN DRAGON IN P. A. A. FINALS

The strong Twin Dragon quintet is favored to defeat the Columbia Boys for the P. A. A. 130-lb. championship as we go to press. . . .

GOLF

Chinese golfers of the San Francisco Bay region ran the annual tourney off at the Harding course. William R. Lee defeated B. K. Chan five and four for the right to meet C. C. Wing in the finals with Lee emerging the ultimate victor. Low gross winner was C. C. Wing, and Wing Chuck copped low net honors.

SACRAMENTO TRIMS JAP

The Chung Wah school of Sacramento defeated a Japanese nine in a bitterly fought contest, 12-11. Performing creditably for the Chinese were Donald Yee, Joe Fong, Jimmy Gee, and Harold Gee.

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CONTINUATION PAGE

CHINATOWNIAN ROAMS

(Continued from p. 17)

C. S. C. with *Laura Dong* as vice president. . . . *Soo Yong*, at the end of her transcontinental tour stopped over at San Francisco. She was so interested in our city that she nearly missed her train. Another state visitor from the Pacific Northwest, Portland to be exact, was *Eva Moe*. . . . Her many California friends showed her around the high spots.

Al Louie of Seattle, M. I. T. student, has just returned home from the hospital. He left the East several months ago when he was taken ill. . . . *Mary* and *Frances Hong* are new comers to Seattle all the way from New Jersey. . . . The China club sponsored a mass meeting to raise relief funds. *Dr. Hu Shih* was a guest speaker. . . . "Good Earth" was recently shown at the King's theatre, Hongkong, for the first time. . . . In celebration of the showing, hundreds of overseas Chinese organized theatre parties and crowded the theatre to capacity. . . . The reaction, according to report, was very favorable. . . .

Friends of *Frank Chan* regretted deeply the passing away of a sportsman. . . . *Mr. Chan* was an ardent outdoor man; his greatest hobby was to go fishing in his own motor launch. He was the treasurer of the S. F. Chinese sportsman club and was a wholesale jeweler for the past 15 years and the proprietor of a Chinese jewelry store. . . .

Portland's Wah Kiang club will play Seattle's tennis team during the Easter vacation. The Portland outfit will go North with a powerful squad, including a number of hi school lettermen on the team. . . . *Joe Wong* has improved so much that he is now ranked No. 1 man of the Washington high school. *Warren Moe* and *Kay Chinn* won their letters at Lincoln Hi. . . . The club's ping pong team is so good that it will represent the Central Y in the city. . . .

Last minute news: From our news-getter in Arizona we hear that *Mrs. Paul Don* is the mother of a baby girl. *Mrs. Don*, who lives in Tucson, is a sister of *T. Y. Tang*, general secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in San Francisco. . . . *Rose Tang* came from China, where she attended Lingnam, and is now living in Phoenix. . . . while *Huey Tang* and *Ben Tom* have left Arizona for China.

And oh yes, the Mei Wah club at L. A. had their seventh anniversary dance recently, which was a grand affair, what with the Hawaiian motif and everything. . . . *Eleanor Soo Hoo* is its new prexy.

. . . The best birthday gift *William Lee* of San Mateo ever got in his life happened when Mrs. Lee presented him with a baby girl on the very day of his own birth! The baby has been christened Sharon. . . .

CHINESE DISCOVERIES

(Continued from p. 7)

Kwangtung in 1900. These coppers were issued by the progressive Cantonese who were anxious to see a modernized China. Before our very eyes the ch'ien became a thing of the past.

Notes to Collectors: Many "rare" coins were not mentioned in this series because only those of historical significance are included as important. Also, we have neglected to mention the Liao and T'ang currencies because lack of space prevented the discussion of controversial items. Those interested see "Certain Chinese Notes" by Andrew McFarland Davis in the Proceedings of the American Academy of Art and Sciences, 1915.

Articles to Appear Later: "Minted coppers and gold and silver coins," "Iron and other metallic coins"; "Marginal, rebel, and Invader Coins"; and "Temple and Picture Coins."

Errors in Previous Issues: The word "tunny" in the first coin article should have been "tuna." The word "hsiu" (meaning embroidery) in the last civil service article should have been "hsiu" (meaning flowering, with the ho or grain radical).

References: The best book for collectors in general is "Coin in China's History" by Arthur Braddan Coole, 1937. For researches, consult "The Stewart Lockhart Collection of Chinese Copper Coins" by J. H. Lockhart; the "Catalog of Coins from the Seventh Century B. C. to 621 A. D." by Terrien de Lacouperie; and "Annam—Edutes Numismatic" by Albert Schroeder. General: "Ancient Chinese Coinage" by Rev. Frank H. Chalfant, 1913; "Chinese Currency" by W. Wissering; "Evolution of the Dollar" by Harwood Frost; and the series of articles on Chinese coins in the China Journal, beginning September, 1922.

Chinese References extend back to the beginning of literature. I am indebted to my uncle for the use of his Chinese li-

brary on numismatics: Ku Ch'uan Hui; Ku Chin Ch'ien Pu; Ch'in Ting Ch'ien Lu, and the Ku Kin So Kien Lu. See also "Rare Chinese Coins" by S. C. Wong, and the Eastern Miscellany, Vol. 27, No. 2.

The End.

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CHINESE IN TUCSON

(Continued from p. 9)

south Meyer street. Later in 1926 a Chinese Evangelical church was established on Main and Mesilla streets. It is an unpretentious building but has many facilities such as a large year, reception room, kitchen, and an auditorium.

K. T. Wong, a University of California graduate, is employed as a missionary and to teach Chinese. Most of the Chinese teachers who have taught here are overseas students attending the university and working their way through by teaching. At the Chinese Evangelical church, classes are held from 5 to 7 and there are about 30 pupils. The congregation numbers 25 and a one hour service is held every Sunday.

Tucson has no Chinese on relief or on Works Progress Administration projects. During the depression the Chinese were no better off than the other peoples here, but still there have been no Chinese cases on the charity roll. The reason, of course, is that those who were in need were taken care of by their own relatives or cousins.

Relations between the Chinese and Americans here are very cordial, and racial prejudice is almost non-existent. Many of the well-to-do and educated Chinese mingle in American social circles and frequently serve as hosts at teas and banquets. All public places of business and entertainment are opened to the Chinese. However, there is one swimming pool which prohibits Chinese from attending, but that does not prevent them from swimming as there are other pools in the city which welcome Chinese.

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See page 3)

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CHINGWAH LEE Associate Editor
 LIM P. LEE Sociological Data
 WALLACE H. FONG Photographer
 H. K. WONG Columnist
 CONRAD FONG and DAVISSON LEE Sports

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• The Chinatown Crier •

Chinatown Women A recent "China Number" issue of the Pan Pacific magazine, a quarterly published by the Pan Pacific Union at Honolulu, carried an article on "Chinese Women in San Francisco." Written by Mrs. Jane Kwong Lee, co-ordinator of the Chinese Y. W. C. A. here, it described in a general way some characteristics of the home life of the women of an earlier generation and what they went through to adapt themselves to an alien environment, and of the fortunate few who later learned the rudiments of English. After that was a short resume of the work of the Y. W. C. A. in initiating a program of social betterment for these women.

Then the writer came down to the life and ways of our second generation young women. And here we encountered some interesting statements which could bear considerable scrutiny in the interest

of cold, unbiased facts. In speaking of the enlightened second generation women, Mrs. Lee had this to say in the middle of one paragraph: "They have picked up American ways of living. They eat American food which they know how to cook and serve; they dress in American style which they know how to cut and sew. . . ."

Again, in a further paragraph: "The young generation is intelligent and alert. In spite of their frivolities in many ways, they show keen interest and thought in weighty questions of their age. They study Chinese in addition to English so that in case they go to China some day they will be able to use the Chinese language."

A bright picture has been painted. One vision hundreds of our Chinatown young women as emancipated, enlightened creatures, creditable products of the best of China's cultural heritage and

of American civilization, educated, intelligent, capable standard bearers of a new day, representing the perfect blending of the East and the West, Kipling to the contrary notwithstanding.

But, I am afraid, this picture has been painted with more imagination than factual accuracy. It is an idealized picture, but it is not the truth, though one wishes it were. "They have picked up American ways of living." One would have liked to be enlightened as to what some of these American ways our young women have "picked up." Do they include sports, listening to the radio, reading daily papers and cartoons, motorcycling, enjoying the movies, and playing bridge? Or do they include, instead, joining clubs and fraternities, study groups, discussion forums, hobbies, attending operas and lectures, drinking cocktails, and cultivating a taste for cheese and caviar?

"They eat American food which they know how to cook and serve." If this simply means the ability to make passably good coffee, frying bacon and eggs, boiling potatoes and spinach, and frying steaks and fish, then we agree. But when it comes to such dishes as say, oysters, turtle soup, fillet of beef *au champignons*,

• The Chinatown Crier •

sweetbreads with puree of aparagus points, fillet of chicken with *sauce supreme*, omlet soufflé, etc., then our young misses just aren't there.

"They dress in American style which they know how to cut and sew." The best way of proving the truth or falsity of this statement is simply to gather a sizeable group of our sweet young things together and then ask how many of them made the dresses they are wearing. The answer would delight many a downtown store manager.

"The young generation is intelligent and alert." Our very pride of race makes us concede that statement, which we've always held to be self-evident, even though this strong belief gets a little shaking up at times. But when it is said that "In spite of their frivolities in many ways, they show keen interest and thought in weighty questions of their age," once again our hands are raised in dissent. Perhaps the members of the Y. W. C. A. show keen interest in weighty questions of our day, but for the general run of the young women, there is a conspicuous lack of interest and general knowledge in world political trends, community social problems, and the fine flower of Occidental and Oriental culture.

Lastly, our young women may, one and all, have studied Chinese while in their teens and have built up a foundation of knowledge of their mother tongue, but they have not pursued this knowledge as soon as they have grown up. We know there are various reasons why many of them are not able to do so, but this is not the question here. The number of second generation women who do know written Chinese is so small as to be negligible.

Taking all in all, then, the young women of our community of whom Mrs. Lee's descriptions apply are strictly in the minority. We know many of these and we are as proud of them as they should be of themselves. They are the educated and capable representatives of what the majority of their sex and generation should be but unfortunately are not, at least not yet. Perhaps the day will soon come when our young women here will be all that the Y. W. C. A. coordinator says they are, but that day is decidedly not here yet. Therefore, until that time arrives, one cannot truthfully

write what the author of "Chinese Women in San Francisco" has written. We regret having to write all this, because we would like to believe that what Mrs. Lee has said about our young women is absolutely true. But her statements are more in the nature of wishful thinking than of demonstrable facts.

China Maid Anniversary

For the past year there has been published up in Portland, Oregon, a yellow cover monthly mimeographed paper called the China Maid Journal. Written by four local girls, June Dove Wong, Gloria V. Wong, Clara Chong, and Alice Chong, it is a sprightly little paper which does not boast of any lofty aims but simply an organ whereby the various happenings among the younger generation there, are set down and circulated for their enjoyment. Conceived as an amateur journalistic hobby, it has become a part of the young people's life in Portland. It's primary appeal is its social news and gossip items, interspersed with a fashion page, cinema reviews, crossword puzzles, and occasional interviews.

With the April issue the China Maid Journal completed its first year. There was no special number, but the same modest little thing it started out as. And modestly the editors wrote: "We hope to have done some good in this community, and may the China Maid Journal continue its enterprise." There is always something naive, unostentatious, and unaffected about an amateur publication, and we have found these qualities in this mimeographed newspaper which to us are captivating qualities, worthy of emulation. We have enjoyed reading the occasional issues of this journal that have come to us and we, too, hope that it may continue its good work. To the China Maid Journal, then, a rousing Kung Hay! on their first anniversary.

China-townia An interesting advertisement recently appeared daily for more than a month in the pages of the Sai Gai Yat Po (Chinese World) here. Translated literally, the piece was labeled "Appeal Marriage Advertisement," that is, a personal advertisement of one who seeks a wife. The advertiser stated that he was a young man of thirty-two or thereabout (we forgot his exact age), of good character, that he was seeking a wife and that whoever was interested should communicate with him by letter or make an appointment for a personal interview. He then gave several names as references and finally his address and telephone number.

This was one of the most intriguing Chinese ads we've run across in a long time and was the first one of such a nature we have seen, although similar ads may have been placed in Chinese papers by others in the past.

We did a little checking up, and found that the address given in the advertisement was that of a Chinese laundry a short distance from Chinatown. We deduced from that, therefore, that the advertiser must be a laundryman and that being in such a business where one is required to work anywhere from ten to fourteen hours a day, a young bachelor would have no time to look for a wife through regular socially accepted channels. Hence he resorted to a good American custom, the want-ad section. The only thing we didn't understand was why this particular wife-seeker did not obtain the services of a matchmaker.

Anyway, he advertised. Whether the ad brought him any results yet we don't know and probably will never know. But the ad is no longer appearing.

Tom Him and Wong Shee, ages 51 and 47 respectively, were recently married according to American custom, which is to say they took out a marriage license and were married by a justice. To the local American press it was assumed that these two were being married for the first time, and by erroneously

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LOTUS FESTIVAL

On Saturday, May 14, the Federation of Chinese Clubs in San Francisco will give another benefit for war relief funds—this time to be a Lotus festival. The program will consist of dancing, a Chinese fashion parade, and Chinese entertainment numbers. Youth groups from all over the state are invited to be in San Francisco for this affair.

The exotically gowned young lady whose picture appears on our front page this month is Mrs. Henry Woo, who is chairman of the entertainment committee of the Lotus festival. The lotus, which blossoms in the summer, is a symbol of purity in Buddhism, so that the figure of the Buddha which is the background for this picture is appropriate. The photograph, we hardly need to tell you, is by Wollock H. Fong.

F A R E A S T

THE FACTS ABOUT COMMUNISM IN CHINA (Concluded)

The most enthusiastic supporters of the Kuo Min Tang will not claim that much progress was made during the first twenty years of the Republican regime in carrying into effect the Three People's Principles laid down by Sun Yat-Sen. Japan herself was largely responsible. By encouraging the ambitions of Yuan Shih-Kai to convert his presidential chair into an imperial throne, by presenting China with the infamous "Twenty-one Demands," by advancing huge loans to war-lords and subsidizing civil war, by refusing to surrender to China the territory in Shantung formerly leased to Germany, by obstructing the victorious northward march of the National Revolutionary troops to Peiping, and by giving support to every movement aimed at weakening the authority of the National government, Japan herself created precisely that atmosphere which made it easy for communist agitators to gain supporters.

It was quite obvious at that time that the National government had not succeeded in uniting the country, but it was not so obvious to the simple peasants who listened to communist appeals why this national disunity remained. More important to them than the government's failure to bring rival war-lords under control, was the fact that the many grievances of the agrarian population dating from monarchical period had not received the immediate attention and relief that had been expected, and consequently many were ready to accept the promises that Communism would speedily bring them relief.

But here again Japan was responsible for stimulating the communist movement in China. Her invasion of Manchuria in 1931 had the effect of undoing all the work that had been done in dispersing the military forces under communist control, and not until the summer of 1933 was General Chiang Kai-Shek able to plan and inaugurate another campaign to clear Kiangsi from Red influence.

It may be explained here that the clash between the Quo Min Tang and the Chinese Communist party came about, not so much as a result of the latter's disapproval of the former's political platform, but mainly because the Communists sought to wrest control of the National administration and make of it a phase of world-revolution. In the early days of

the Chinese revolution an earnest effort had been made by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen to accept communist support in giving effect to his plan, but on the strict understanding that they were to work as individuals within his party, and not seek to disrupt it. This pledge, however, was soon broken, with the result that the Communists were expelled.

After Manchuria was occupied by Japan in 1931, the Communists accused the National government of failing to take effective measures to check Japan's aggressive advance, and sought to rally national opinion to their support.

Within the Kuo Min Tang itself there were differences of opinion as to what should be done in the face of Japan's continual aggression. Some favored an immediate challenge to the invaders, while others were inclined to secure temporary peace, meanwhile concentrating the nation's energies upon preparing for the fight for life which they believed China would eventually have to make.

Further discussion as to which was the wiser course to pursue came to an abrupt end by Japan herself taking the initiative in starting hostilities. Refusing to settle the Marco Polo bridge "incident" last July by diplomatic negotiation, the Japanese army started to "chastise the outrageous Chinese" by launching an attack on Peiping on July 7. The immediate result of this was to close up the few remaining minor rifts in Chinese political circles.

The next political development was the voluntary renunciation by the Chinese Communist party of its whole platform as an expression of their patriotic desire to support the National government. A manifesto was issued by the Chinese Communist party in September, clarifying the stand of the party:

1. The Chinese Communist party now pledges to exert itself to the utmost for the realization of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's Three Principles;

2. Abandon all measures aimed at the overthrow of the Kuo Min Tang, and at the propagation of the communist doctrines;

3. Dissolve the Soviet Republic of China with a view to unifying the administrative authority of China;

4. Abolish the Red army and to organize its forces as the Nationalist army.

The communist forces were accordingly reorganized into the eighth route army of the National government, with General

Chu Teh and General Peng Teh Hui as commander and deputy commander respectively, and were at once given the opportunity they had so long desired of going into action against the Japanese invaders.

It must be pointed out that there was a tremendous difference between the outlook of Communists in China and their comrades in Europe. Communism has been an ideology in European countries where high standards of living were general. In China the great problem which has to be solved is not so much the equitable distribution of wealth as how to produce it. In other parts of the world Communists were quite definitely opposed to the social order around them, and sought to change it, whereas the Chinese Communist party had no quarrel with the Kuo Min Tang on fundamental political issues, such as the Three People's Principles for creating an enlightened democracy capable of producing wealth for itself—they simply wanted to take charge of the revolution in order to have the satisfaction of operating and directing it themselves. The original split between the two was largely due to divergence on the issue whether the Revolution in China was or was not to be regarded as a phase of the world-revolution.

Communism as an active movement in China dates back only to about 1925, and outside the small circle of men who were actually in touch with the Third International, was little more than an open expression of dissatisfaction at the slow progress made by the Kuo Min Tang.

The decision by the Chinese communists to dissolve its administrative machinery and support of the administration, was a step which had been anticipated by those who knew. In August, 1936 more than a year before the decision was reached—Mao Tse-Tung, leader of the Communists in China, had declared that important points in their platform would be abandoned if it would lead to the establishment of a "popular front" lined up to resist Japanese aggression; declaring that the property of rich farmers would not be confiscated if those wealthy men supported the movement to resist Japan. Thus, thirteen months before liquidating their movement, the Chinese communists had abandoned several of their most cherished theories.

General Chiang Kai-Shek made the Kuo Ming Tang position quite clear in a statement published on Sept. 22, 1937,

F A R E A S T

stating that the National government would gladly accept the service of any political organization which sincerely desired to stem foreign aggression and work for the cause under the leadership of the Kuo Min Tang.

"The manifesto recently issued by the Chinese Communist party is an outstanding instance of triumph of the national sentiment over every other consideration. The decisions embodied in the manifesto, such as the abandonment of violence, cessation of communist propaganda, abolition of the Chinese Soviets, and the abandonment of the Red army, are all essential measures toward the mobilization of national strength for the purpose of repelling attacks on our national existence.

"These decisions embody the spirit of the manifesto and resolutions adopted by the last plenary session of the Kuo Min Tang. The allegiance now openly avowed by the Communists to the cause of the Three People's Principles has happily closed the last gap in our national armour.

"Now that the nation is solidly united, it may be said with confidence that the course hitherto cautiously steered by the National government will be continued with undivided support. The consolidation of internal solidarity further enables us to marshal all our national resources to combat external aggression in the spirit of self-reliance. I am firmly convinced that in fighting for her own existence China is also fighting for the cause of international peace and justice."

(The foregoing is condensed from an 8,000-word article in the China Liberty Bulletin, Hongkong, China.)

FAR EAST—THE SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

(Day by day resume of the highlights of the present "undeclared war" between China and Japan, continued from last issue.)

March 22—Chinese preventing Japanese from entering Suchow by driving the latter's armies northward.

March 27—Chinese drive succeeds in capturing two cities in Southern Shantung.

April 4—Chinese report recapture of Taierhchwang, strategic spot north of Suchow, junction of the north and south Tientsin-Nanking railway and the east-west Lunghai line. A division of Jap-

anese troops was reported wiped out in the battle for possession of this key point.

April 8—Chinese military reports Japanese forces in complete rout 16 miles north of Taierhchwang. The recapture of this city by Chinese is considered one of the smashing victories of the entire "undeclared war."

April 10—A large Chinese army assembles for an attack on Tsinan, capital of Shantung and a key point on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad. Heavy Japanese reinforcements poured into the province from North China to prevent threatened isolation of Japanese forces along the Tientsin-Pukow railroad. Another Japanese aerial raid on Canton killed more than 100 persons.

April 12—Japanese airplanes bombed Changsha, capital of Hunan, resulting in the second destruction of Tsinghua university (which was removed here from Peiping) and the razing of the Hunan Provincial library.

April 13—Chinese report recapture of Chufu, Shantung, birthplace of Confucius, also on the Tientsin-Pukow railway, in a hand to hand combat.

April 14—Guerilla activities around Shanghai reported increasing. Irregulars in Pootung were being led by a girl, Wang Pa-mei, in night attacks on Japanese garrisons there.

April 15—Reports emanating from Hankow told of a purge in the Chinese army by orders of Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek, eight high ranking officers having been executed and eight others imprisoned.

April 16—Chiang Kai-Shek throws 50,000 troops across the Yellow river to launch a new offensive in Southern Shansi province after victories on three Shantung fronts. Meanwhile, the Japanese were rushing reinforcements, estimated at 120,000 men, in an effort to resume the offensive in Southern Shantung.

A crisis in the Japanese government was impending over Japan's military reverses in China and the demand of army and navy leaders for wartime control of the nation.

April 19—Chinese military reports recapture of a 20-mile stretch of the Grand Canal, giving the Japanese another setback.

April 23—China's Ministry of Finance announced it would float a National Defense Loan of 500,000,000 Chinese dol-

lars (about \$135,000,000 gold) May 1, to be redeemable in 30 years.

Japanese pouring new troops down the Tientsin-Pukow railway in the second stage of the new Shantung offensive.

April 26—Chinese war office reports that 500,000 Chinese and 300,000 Japanese troops were locked in a series of battles outside Suchow. In addition, the Japanese had about 200,000 men in reserve around Tsinan. General Li Tsung-jen commands the Chinese forces on the Suchow front.

BOOKS ON THE SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

For the general public the day by day military and political movements in the present undeclared war between China and Japan may be gleaned from the American daily press as they are reported by some of the world's foremost foreign correspondents. However, the daily press, dealing as it does with events which are taking place at the moment, cannot give the interested reader the significance and background of the gigantic struggle between China and Japan. For this information, data, and knowledge one must go to a veritable mass of books which have been published during the past several years on various aspects of this Far Eastern problem. From these publications one may obtain a historical perspective in viewing this present Sino-Japanese conflict, and in learning some of the immediate and ultimate factors involved for both of the countries in the conflict.

The following 30 books and pamphlets are selected and recommended for those who wish to be really well-informed on Sino-Japanese problems. Without exception all of the titles have been published within recent years, which is in itself significant, showing the Sino-Japanese problem as one loaded with potential and actual dynamite, and pregnant with international complications. This list was prepared by the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. One, *The North China Problem*, was reviewed in the last issue of the Chinese Digest.

"THE SINO-JAPANESE CONTROVERSY AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS" by W. W. Willoughby. (*Johns Hopkins University Press*, Baltimore, 1935. 733 pp., \$5.)

An objective account of the events leading up and subsequent to the seizure
(Continued on page 19)

ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee

Reflections on Some Literary Reforms . . .

Three distinctive literary reforms initiated in China about two decades ago survived scores of others. That which has been fittingly called a part of the Renaissance or New Thought movement may be considered first. Through their creative periodical, the Hsin Ch'ing Nien or La Jeunesse (I wondered if they had been reading *Les Encouragemens de La Jeunesse*, par J. N. Bouilly) Ch'en Tushiu, Hu Shih, Tsai Yuan-pai, and others of a charmed circle, advocated the examining anew everything connected with life—hence the term New Thought movement. They abandoned the age-old classical wen-li or the written language of the scholars in preference for the pai-hua, the so-called vulgar language of the common people, and proved by their writings that the subtlest poetical concepts and the most accurate scientific thoughts are possible with this medium. Since 1917 they never wavered from this regime, being convinced that this change is as inevitable as was the change from the classical to the vulgate Latin in Europe.

That this reform has been highly successful is proved by the predominance of pai-hua over wen-li in the press of our days. It is not essentially a "new" reform, for many attempts were made in this direction in the past, as for example, the writing of historical novels in the simpler style during the Sung dynasty and the production of popular dramas during the Mongol period. The missionaries, too, had always translated the Bible into pai-hua. Even the agnostic

philosophy of the New Thought movement is not necessarily new. Did not the Sacred Edict of K'ang Hsi, as rewritten in the simpler style during the reign of his son in 1724, exhort the people to forsake idolatrous Buddhism and fanatic Christianity? What made the movement "new" is that it was overwhelmingly successful.

On the heels of the New Thought movement was the Mass Education movement. Called upon to handle thousands of Chinese war workers in France during the last World war, enterprising James Yen taught them scores of "basic" Chinese ideographs so that they could follow simply printed instructions. To his surprise he found them as capable of instruction as they were eager to learn. In 1919 the Chinese Laborers' Weekly was published in Paris. Upon his return to China, James Yen cooperated with the Chinese National committee of the Y. M. C. A. in forming a group to cull from the daily papers one thousand (actually 1400) of the most frequently used words. With this vocabulary he composed a set of text books by which illiterates may learn enough to read and write simple letters. Then he and an army of volunteers would enter different villages (where maybe only 10 per cent could be called literate) and offer to give a picked group three months' lessons free of charge, provided that upon graduation they would in turn teach others until the whole village was covered. In this way, within a year's time, village after vil-

lage would find themselves fairly erudite—and many of them would have publications of their own.

Again this experiment is not necessarily "new," for many thousand-word vocabularies and texts were printed since the beginning of this century, such as the illustrated Kuo Min Tzu Huo Tao Shou with 1400 words, printed in 1915, not to mention the famous Ch'ien Tzu Wen of the sixth century. What made this reform unique is that since 1922 it has given elementary education, together with citizenship training, to some twenty million people—truthfully said to be the greatest educational project since the beginning of recorded history.

The third reform was initiated by the National Ministry of Education at Peking and consisted in the creation of a set of Chu-yin Tzu-mu or phonetic symbols—called an "alphabet" by many—so that the students may get the correct pronunciation of words more readily. Heretofore the lexicologists depended on either the use of homonyms or the cumbersome fan-chih to render the sound.

The National Phonetics consisted of twenty-four initials (consonants) three medials (ee, oo, and yu), and twelve finals (a, u, en, ang, etc.), totaling forty all together. Our eminent Chinatownian, Churchill Chiu, was a member of that historic committee and rendered valuable services. Another Cantonese, Wu Chih-hui, proposed a special symbol to take care of the Cantonese umlaut "o" (like eu in heuh, shoe). This phonetic is the undeciphered symbol we find in the early Chi knives (CHINESE DIGEST, February, 1938).

Is spelling a "new" thing in China? Not if we consider the fan-chih system as created by the early pre-T'ang Buddhist scholars to represent difficult Sanskrit words foreign to the Chinese. These scholars knew of the western alphabet, but did not think enough of it to advocate its adoption. Correctly they surmised that only with ideographs could a language attain permanence and universality. In fan-chih two words are placed together to represent the sound of a third word, the first one furnishing the initial consonant and the second, the rest. Thus cha and lin placed together would give us "ch-in."

The Phonetics failed to replace the ideographs, which, of course, was not the intention of the Ministry. It was adopted generally by all the textbooks and dic-

A "REAL" CHINESE ALPHABET

凡 邑 匚 口 邑 下 邑 廿 工 了 水 匕 爪
 冂 口 尸 只 尺 弓 丁 乚 厶 山 又 了 之

cu

Look carefully and you will find that every letter in this "A B C" is composed of bonafide Chinese ideographs currently in use. If you have a little knowledge of English and Chinese you can learn the above alphabet in 26 seconds. But more important than this is the fact that it is a true alphabet with greater flexibility than the Phonetics and may eventually bridge the gap between the languages of the East and the West.

tionaries for students, and philologists found them very useful in the study of sound and romanization (by romanization is meant the representation of Chinese sound with modern alphabets). Being derived from archaic ideographs, but few of the symbols give clues to pronunciation; and special types are required to print them.

What if the Ministry had worked out a true alphabet with letters so simply constructed as to border on shorthand yet not be so stark as to make instantaneous recognition difficult, with surds and sonants suitably correlated, and with the values of vowels and diphthongs and their relation to the liquid consonants graphically visualized? Such an alphabet, entirely within the realm of possibility, would be one of the best in the world. But such a system would still be scintillatingly apart from a galaxy of garden variety but related systems.

Brazenly let us enter the living forest of ideographs to see if we can find enough ideographs currently in use to form an abecedary, vowing neither to alter nor mutilate any specimens discovered. Such an alphabet is represented on Table One. What of such a system? It ill profits us to point out that any one knowing Chinese and English can learn this by just reading it through once, or that one who knows only Chinese can learn it in half the time required to master the present Phonetics. Nor is the fact that this alphabet has only 26 letters against the Phonetic 40, or that the printers do not need new types to print them of momentous importance.

The value of this "Chinese Alphabet" lies in the fact that with it the Chinese language, when and if it ever chooses to leave the ideographic mood, may instantly join the world of modern languages, such as English, French, or German. This is a true alphabet, whereas the Phonetics include syllabic symbols, which, though not objectionable by themselves, unfortunately have "frozen" one of the vowels ("e" in ten), thereby limiting the usefulness of the Phonetics.

With the "Chinese Alphabet" the telegraphs, typewriters, and linotypes of the alphabetic world would be able to copy directly from the Chinese text without having first to "translate" the Phonetics into letters; these Chinese letters are closer to the Roman letters than either the Greek or the German alphabets, and in time they may be even closer.

Objectors may point out that this is essentially romanization. The answer is that various systems of romanization have had nearly a century of headway but

ROMANIZATION & PRONUNCIATION

VOWELS			CONSONANTS		
Y	ä	as in fäther	T	hs	as in Hsia
ㄜ	ē	hēr	尸	sh	ship
	ě	těn ^{††}	日	r	Jehol, Zhitomir
丨	i	tin	兀	ng	sing
ㄝ	ô	nôr	广	gn	(as indicated)
ㄨ	ũ	gōod	尸	ts	adz
ㄩ	ü	über (Ger.)	ㄗ	ts'	Tsinan
DIPHTHONGS			ㄗ	ch	John
ㄟ	ei	fāte	彳	ch'	church
ㄝ	ai	idle	4	ch(i)	{ Similar but more constricted
ㄨ	au	ōut	ㄥ	ch(i)	
ㄨ	ou	sōul	DIGRAPHS, FINALS, etc.*		
AGGLUTINATING MEDIALS			ㄗ	än	* (All 7 are not true letters)
ia(i+ä)	Hsia "hs-ya"	下	ㄗ	äng	
ie(i+e)	tien "tee'en"	天	ㄥ	ën	†† { No phonetic for this vowel.
iu(i+u)	liu "leeoo"	流	ㄥ	ëng	
wei(u+ei)	wei "way"	位	ㄗ	yeh	See yei
yei(i+ei)	yēi "yea"	也	儿	erh	{ Somewhat as are indicated
yai(i+ai)	yai "y-aye"	厓	ㄥ	(s)z	

B P D T F V G K L H S M N
ㄅ ㄆ ㄇ ㄉ ㄊ ㄋ ㄌ ㄎ ㄏ ㄙ ㄇ ㄋ ㄌ ㄍ

One of many systems of Romanization. All systems are a compromise between strict accuracy and popular usage.

have not got far because the letters are too foreign to Chinese eyes. With this script the East and the West meet halfway.

Related articles which may appear later: "Less Successful Literary Reforms," "Problems with Chinese Shorthand Systems," "Essential Steps Toward a Practical Ideographic Typewriter," "Romanization and the Tonic System," and others.

Namhoi, Kwangtung. — After many years as a merchant in the United States, Liao Shu-tsang retired and returned to his village in Namhoi district 10 years ago. Recently, on his death-bed, he made his will in which he stipulated that half of his \$30,000 (\$100,000 Chinese money) worth of property was to be converted into cash and given to the government to resist Japanese aggression.

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

CHINESE COAL MINERS OF WYOMING

As Told by EDDIE JUNG

Whether it is in the tropical climate of the South, or the freezing temperature of the North, one can find the far-wandering Chinese in those regions; whether it is in the thickly populated urban centers of the East, or in the sparsely settled rural towns of the West, again you will find some Chinese people there. I went to Wyoming on a photographic assignment for the Federal government, and also on a special assignment for the CHINESE DIGEST to find out something about the Chinese in that state. Some of my findings were highly interesting.

I discovered that at one time there were over 5000 Chinese coal miners working for the old Union Pacific railroad, so I began to contact the Chinese and public officials of Evanston, Green River, and Rock Springs. I am indebted to Charles Young, former mayor of Green River and now the Night Marshall, for the information he gave me and the contacts he made possible for

this story.

Chinese Came in 1886

The Chinese were brought to Wyoming in 1886 by the Union Pacific railroad to work in the coal mines. The U. P. linked with the Central Pacific as the East to West Transcontinental railroad and tapped the rich coal mines in Wyoming. Chinese labor was introduced to exploit the mines in the land grants acquired by the Union Pacific. During the first year of coal mining about 1000 laborers were brought in from the west coast. Due to the tolerance of the Chinese to hard working conditions and low wages, the Union Pacific found it quite profitable to introduce Chinese laborers by the carloads. So in 1888 there were at least 5000 to 6000 Chinese laborers in Wyoming.

The mines were located in Rock Springs. However, the Chinese set up their Chinatown in Evanston, 15 miles west of Rock Springs, the western terminus of Wyoming. Here was organized the Tung Sen Tong, a benevolent association similar to the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association or Chinese

Chamber of Commerce in other Chinatowns of America.

Chinese New Year, the feast of the fifth moon, *Ching Ming* or the return of the spirits to earth, the Moon Festival, and other festivities of the lunar calendar were celebrated with the same zest and zeal as in the Chinatown of San Francisco or of New York. On special occasions a Taoist monk would be called in from San Francisco, and one year the Chinese Dragon (which required 35 men to handle) was brought in from Sacramento for Chinese New Year and paraded in Evanston.

Where was once the social center of 5000 Chinese in Wyoming, only a handful of Chinese remain today. The Chinatown has vanished and no landmark is left to give any evidence of Chinese settlement in Rock Springs or Evanston. Even the Joss House has been demolished.

The Rock Springs Massacre

The incident which sober-minded citizens of Wyoming regret today was the Chinese massacre of 1888. Charlie Young, the friend of the Chinese in the coal mines of Rock Springs, was an eye-witness to the massacre. The white miners were resentful of the introduction of Chinese laborers in the coal mines, and the right of way which the coal cars were to pass was subject to violent debates, and rifles were resorted to by the white miners. In two days' time Chinatown of Rock Springs was razed and all the Chinese were driven out with considerable bloodshed. Governor Warren quelled the riots with Federal troops from Cheyenne and the incident was settled by international negotiations between the United States and China.

After this incident the Chinese began to leave Wyoming and where was once a flourishing population of 5000 in the state, there remain about 100 today. There are 50 Chinese in Rock Springs operating four restaurants and two laundries; 28 in Evanston operating four restaurants; 25 in Laramie operating three restaurants and one laundry. A few are scattered here and there in other towns.

Two Old Characters

Two lone survivors of the Chinese pioneers lived to tell the tale of the days when there were thousands of them in the state of Wyoming. "China Mary" of Evanston and "Lo Cow" of Rock Springs are historic personalities in their

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OLDEST AND YOUNGEST CHINESE IN WYOMING

The picture on the left is that of 84-year-old Lo Cow, once a railroad track builder and coal miner in Wyoming. Typical of the old-time Chinese, Lo would not have his picture taken, until he was persuaded by his friends and by a "loy shee" of five dollars. The picture on the left shows, Helen and Marion Chin, both Wyoming-born, who belong to one of the few Chinese families in that state. Both pictures were taken by Eddie Jung especially for the Chinese Digest.

THE JADE BOX

Lady P'ing Yu

Calling all women and girls to "forego silk for China," the Square and Circle club sent its second appeal to all Chinatown women's organizations to support the "Non-silk Movement" to help curtail Japan's war atrocities in China. Newspaper clippings of collegiate and American women's activities, plans, and endorsements to boycott Japan to protest her merciless invasion of China were appended to the Open Letter, but through lack of space they are not reproduced here. All women's organizations are urged to enlist in this cause and to send in an endorsement to the club by the 15th of May when a compilation of participating groups will be made. Will your group, no matter where you are, be on this Honor Roll? Send your endorsement to the club, care of the Chinese Y. W. C. A., 965 Clay street.

Sight, Sound, and Story have been combined most effectively in the education of youth today. I refer to the gloriously clever presentations of symphonic masterpieces at the Young People's concerts at the Opera house recently, where standing room only was available. The cynic who thinks cultural taste is lacking in the young people of today needs only to sit through one performance to observe their wholesome enjoyment and quiet appreciation of Tschai-kowsky, Mendelssohn, Bizet, and other masters, to feel ashamed of his own generation's lack of real cultural appreciation. And, did you see the great number of Chinese children among those present?

For lovers of young people here's more praiseworthy news to cheer your hearts. On April 23, the Chinese students of San Mateo junior college with the cooperation of the Patriotic league, the Chung Wah Alumni orchestra, the Radio club, and the Golden Circle club, presented a beautiful Chinese cultural program before an appreciative American audience for the benefit of the Refugee Relief fund. In initiative, talent, hard work, and best of all the spirit of cooperation, these high school and college age youngsters can't be beat and they are to be commended. This same spirit among an older, the out-of-school group of the Federation of Chinese Clubs will be matched, I am sure, at their forthcoming Lotus festival to be given on May 14 at

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The top picture shows Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the U. S. President, when she visited the Chinese Nursery school in Chinatown on March 14. Mrs. Roosevelt, shown on the extreme left, smiles on a few of the thirty tots who are cared for daily at this government-sponsored nursery. (This picture came in too late for inclusion in the last issue of the Chinese Digest.)

The lower photo has Mrs. C. C. Huang, wife of the Consul General in San Francisco, and Jack Chen, artist, looking at one of the latter's own works which was shown with 160 other examples of contemporary Chinese art here on April 5-6 and which were brought here by Jack Chen himself. This exhibition, which included woodcuts, cartoons, drawings, and sketches, had been shown in Moscow, in England, and in various cities in the U. S. It was shown in San Francisco under the auspices of the local branch of the American Friends of the Chinese People.

REVIEW AND COMMENTS

Page Confucius

THE WISDOM OF CONFUCIUS.

Edited by Lin Yutang. 299 pp. Modern Library Series, published by Random House. . . . \$.95

THE WISDOM OF THE CHINESE.

Edited by Brian Brown. 208 pp. Brentano's. . . . \$1.00

CONFUCIUS SAID IT FIRST.

Edited by Tehyi Hsieh. 91 pp. Plimpton Press, Norwood, Mass. . . . \$1.50

THE ANALECTS OF CONFUCIUS.

Translated by W. E. Soothill. 254 pp. World's Classics Series, Oxford University Press, N. Y. . . . \$.80

SELECTED PEARLS OF WISDOM.

Edited by Tehyi Hsieh. 96 pp. Plimpton Press, Norwood, Mass. . . . \$1.50

THE MAKING OF SOCIETY.

Edited by V. F. Calverton. 923 pp. Modern Library Series, published by Random House. . . . \$.95

The six books listed were all published only within recent months, and three of them only during the past month. Since adequate review of each is not possible, and in some cases unnecessary, we shall enumerate briefly the contents of each instead.

In *The Wisdom of Confucius*, Lin Yutang has re-edited the traditional arrangement of the Confucian classics and has made his own translation of them, with the exception of *Chung Yung* (Central Harmony, or the Golden Mean), in which Ku Hung Ming's translation is used.

In a 52-page introduction which packs a world of information on the personality of Confucius and on Confucian ethics, Dr. Lin explains the plan of his work: "Chapter II gives for the first time in English a translation of *The Life of Confucius*, the earliest and in fact the only biographical sketch of Confucius, written by the great historian, Szema Ch'ien. Chapter III on 'Central Harmony' gives a complete and adequate philosophic basis to the whole Confucian system, while Chapter IV on 'Ethics and Politics' develops a coherent argument . . . for the connection between ethics and politics, between personal life, home life, national life, and world order. Chapter V then gives the 'aphorisms' of Confucius, selected and re-grouped from the *Analects*. . . . Chapters VI, VII, and VIII form what I call the 'Three Confucian Discourses' on the social order. . . . Chapters IX and X then give us the Confucian ideas on education and music, singularly modern in point of view. The chapter on music is one of the longest in *Liki* and is actually compiled from

a dozen chapters from the lost book on music.

"With all this, the reader is given a selection from Mencius, which represents a most important and influential development of Confucian philosophy. All the chapters except VIII and X are translated in full, the two exceptions being entirely too long."

There is a five-page explanation on his own method of translation. "I consider a translation in this case is indistinguishable from paraphrase, and believe that this is the best and most satisfying method." The academic scholar may quarrel with Dr. Lin on this score, since this method gives a translator considerable ground to change and alter the meanings of certain Confucian sayings which may or may not be intended to be so in this first place. Dr. Lin knows this, too, and he added, therefore: "The extent to which connectives and amplifying phrases are allowable has by necessity to be left to the discretion of the translator, and for this the translator has no other guide than his own insight into the wisdom of Confucius, assisted, of course, by the commentators."

But for the general reader this new translation of the important Confucian classics gives him a fresher viewpoint and better understanding of a system of teaching which has stood the test of 2000 years and which, despite the infiltration of occidental philosophies into present-day China, will continue to function. All the metaphysical abstractions in these classics which previous translators have never bothered to explain are explained by Dr. Lin and translated into simple phrases. In this translation of his, one sees in America for the first time the work of an eminent Chinese philologist. This present work is the fruit of almost a decade of research and intense study of the Confucian classics, although Dr. Lin does not state this fact in his introduction.

The Wisdom of the Chinese is a new popular edition of a work first published in 1920. The editor has collected together some of the significant sayings of Confucius, Mencius, Lao Tze, Chuang Tzu, Yang Chu, and other Chinese philosophers. There are also some examples of Chinese poetry (not the best translations, am afraid), some proverbs, and moral maxims. The examples picked are from the translations of Giles, Legge, Scarborough, and others. At the time this

collection was first published it was quite useful as a reference book, but whether it can be so now is open to debate since the wise sayings of the Chinese are no longer the exotic things to the Americans (and the American-Chinese, for that matter) today that they were eighteen years ago.

The Analects of Confucius, translated by the late William E. Soothill, was first published in 1910. This new edition is edited by his daughter, Lady Hosie, herself a capable authority on things Chinese, and has a 47-page introduction by her. Now published in a convenient pocket-size edition, this is the first Chinese title in the World's Classics series put out by the Oxford University press. Those who like their Confucian classics should compare Soothill's with Lin Yutang's translation and see which is superior in workmanship and true understanding of Confucianism.

Confucius Said It First is another collection of Confucian aphorisms, but especially designed to show that many of the wise sayings of western philosophers were said many centuries before, although in different words, by the Chinese sage. For example, Ralph Waldo Emerson once said: "With consistency a great soul has simply nothing to do." Confucius conveyed the same thought when he said, "Only the wisest and the stupidest of men never change." The collection has a foreword by Kiang Kang-Hu and a 35-page introduction by the editor, Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, who is manager of Chinese Service Bureau in Boston. Much of the matter contained in this volume was first published in Collier's years ago.

Selected Pearls of Wisdom is also edited by Tehyi Hsieh and contains wise sayings of scores of western writers and philosophers, some maxims culled from the teachings of Buddhism, and three pages of Confucian sayings. Of them all the two bits I found best were Chinese, one a motto, the other a poem translated by Upton Close. The motto was "As water to a thirsty soul, so are letters from home to those in a foreign land." And here's the poem:

WHEN I WAS BORN
When I was born, then others laughed,
I cried,
But others wept, I did the laughing
when I died.
Birth is a joyous thing, except to him
who is born.

(Continued on page 19)

CHINATOWNIA



SINO-JAPANESE "WAR" IN S. F. BAY

By TSU PAN

On Sunday afternoon, April 3, on board a freighter anchored in the middle of San Francisco bay, an irate Japanese ship captain swung his diminutive fist at a member of his Chinese crew. It connected with the jaw of the intended victim. In short notice other Chinese and Japanese shipmates joined in the melee and turned it into a free-for-all affair.

Such a pugilistic episode seemed commonplace among followers of the sea. But this one set the spark to the long smoldering fire of hatred between the Chinese crew and Japanese officers on the vessel S. S. Kwang Yuan and ignited it into open conflagration. Following the affray, both sides sought legal counsel, and at this writing they are waging a legal Sino-Japanese "war" in the court rooms of San Francisco.

Background of the fight aboard the freighter and the present legal dispute concerns the movement of the 2000-ton S. S. Kwang Yuan, alias S. S. Tokuko Maru, alias Edna Christenson, now anchored off the Mission Rock in S. F. Bay. About a year ago the Yung Yuan Steamship company of Chefoo, China, purchased the S. S. Edna Christenson from the San Francisco firm of Sudden and Christenson, and changed the ship's name to S. S. Kwang Yuan. The Chinese company sent three Japanese officers and twenty Chinese crewmen to navigate the ship to China. In order to make the voyage pay, the Chinese company asked its Japanese agent to solicit some cargo shipment. They got it—3,000 tons of scrap iron destined for a munition plant in Japan. All this, however, was done before the outbreak of the present Sino-Japanese war.

(Continued on page 12)

S. S. KWANG YUAN & CREW

The top picture on the left shows the S. S. Kwang Yuan anchored in S. F. Bay, flying the merchant flag of the Republic of China. The middle one shows most of the 20 Chinese crew members standing on top of a hold which is filled with scrap iron intended for Japan's munition plants. The several crew members not shown were lying in the Chinese hospital as a result of the fight between the Japanese officers and the crew. The lower scene shows one of the crew members describing to Patrick Sun, deputy consul here, how he was hit by one of the Japanese officers. (These pictures are the first ever taken of this ship and her crew for publication.)

CHINATOWNIA

THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR

(Continued from page 11)

By the time the ship was ready to sail, war had broken out in the Far East. The Chinese crew then refused to accompany the freighter back because of the cargo of scrap iron. They wanted to keep the ship here for an indefinite period and thus indirectly help their country by preventing the raw war material from reaching Japan and being turned into death-dealing bullets for the slaughtering of Chinese.

At the Chinese Consulate-General in San Francisco, Y. Kawano, the Japanese captain, applied for a Chinese registry for the ship. C. C. Huang, Chinese Consul-General, issued the Chinese registry to establish the Chinese nationality of the freighter, but refused to deliver the registry to the Japanese captain. Without the registry on hand, Captain Kawano was not able to obtain clearance papers from the port authorities. The ship was thus unable to sail and remained in San Francisco Bay.

Then, early in February, Captain Kawano reported to the S. F. port authorities that the S. S. Kwang Yuan had been sold by the Chinese company to a Japanese individual in Osaka, Japan, and that the ship's name had been changed again, this time to Tokuko Maru. He applied for permit to sail the ship under the Japanese flag. "Go see the Chinese Consul," Kawano was told.

Back at the Chinese Consulate-General again, Kawano learned that according to the Chinese maritime law, the transfer of ownership was invalid unless approved by the consul. The Consul did not approve and the ship remained Chinese.

Failing to get the ship out of port, Kawano directed his anger at the Chinese crew—twenty bronzed, sturdy northerners. He left them stranded on board—no sail, no landing, no wage, and no food. The crew had reduced rations for months, and several suffered beri-beri, a sickness caused by deficiency of vitamins. At the point of collapse, three sickened crew members begged Kawano for medical treatment. He took them ashore to see a Japanese doctor. The Chinese refused to be attended by the latter, fearing they might be poisoned. Kawano immediately summoned police and compelled the sick

men to return to the ship. An argument concerning medical treatment ensued on board.

It was then that Kawano struck one of the sick men on the jaw. The two other Japanese officers, prepared for trouble, arrived on the scene with wooden clubs. To repulse the unwarranted attack, five of the Chinese crewmen milled around the Japanese officers. Fists and clubs waved in the melee. It was quelled only when an officer of the U. S. Coast Guard boarded the ship, with arms.

A few days later, Kawano applied for warrants at the S. F. municipal court for the arrest of the Chinese crew on charges of assault and battery, but Municipal Judge O'Brien twice refused to sign the warrants. The Japanese captain then went to Judge Prendergast, who also refused to sign the warrants, declaring he must examine first whether the case was within his jurisdiction or not. In the federal court, Kawano filed another suit against the Chinese crew, charging them with possessory libel.

While both suits are pending, counsels for the Chinese and Japanese have entrenched themselves in their law books, mapping offensives and defensives preparatory to the big battle of arguments concerning this unique ship case which may establish a precedent in maritime history.

(After the above story had gone to press, the Yokohama Specie bank in San Francisco filed suit for libel in the Federal court against the cargo on board the ship, alleging that the bank had discounted its shipping papers and was the legal owner of the cargo.)

(Meanwhile, the Chinese Consulate-General here received on April 27, an order from the Military Affairs commission of the Chinese National Government, expropriating the S. S. Kwang Yuan for government use. This step made the ship a Chinese national vessel which, in the parlance of international law, is a floating portion of Chinese territory. It is completely exempt from American jurisdiction. As a consequence of this expropriation, the Japanese officers have been discharged, and the Chinese second mate has been promoted as master. This long-drawn controversy has thus ended, with the Chinese scoring a complete victory in this local Sino-Japanese "war.")

CHINESE DONATE TO N. Y. HOSPITAL FUND

New York—A donation of \$460, collected by the Chinese chamber of commerce, was presented to the Beekman Street hospital here recently as Chinatown's contribution to aid in offsetting the hospital's anticipated deficit of \$150,000 for 1938.

The presentation of the donation was made at the hospital clinic by Phyllis Lee, age 11, accompanied by three other little girls, Corrine Wong and Frances Lou, both 6, and Phoebe Lou, 10. The presentation message read by Phyllis stated:

"Chinatown feels toward the Beekman Street hospital as one would feel toward a friend. It has always lent a helping hand to our people in times of sickness, and we are very thankful.

"We, therefore, humbly present our gift from the people of Chinatown. We are making every effort to help the people whose homes have been bombed in China. There it is also a matter of life and death. Even the poorest have given. So these gifts to the hospital mean a great sacrifice. We hope that the great men who work in Wall street will help make up the rest so the hospital will always stay here."

The donation came from the contributions of more than fifty merchants, restaurateurs, and their employees in Chinatown.

MARYSVILLE TSING HUA HUI FORMED

Marysville, Calif.—To foster harmonious relations and cultivate friendships among the Chinese here; to promulgate goodwill between Chinese-Americans and other Americans of Marysville, eliminating racially unsocial attitudes; to preserve the Oriental heritage in culture and the arts, thus enriching the community; and to improve the environmental welfare of Chinese children, placing them on an equal footing with other American children."

Such is the broad program as expressed in the constitution of the Marysville Tsing Hua Hui, new youth organization here. Outgrowth of a recreational organization for local Chinese children initiated more than two years ago, the new club will be aided in its program by many prominent Marysville people.

Ernest Yee is president of the club, and other officers include Monroe Jang,

CHINATOWNIA



"REFUGEE"—A Painting by K. L. Eng

The Third Annual exhibition of the Chinese Art club in New York was held there March 1-25, in which fifty paintings, water-colors, sculpture, and woodcuts were seen. Twenty-five artists, 15 of whom were Chinese and the rest Americans, participated. The technique shown ranged from T'ong method, represented by Miss Yee Ching-chih, to abstraction, an example of which was Tsochi Lenzene's "Realization." Both subject and technique, however, were predominantly western.

Chen Suichang's "Lower Manhattan" has a photographic finish; Moowee Tiam's "Russian Kettle" is good still-life, painted with a mature hand and an eye for the significant details; while Chu H. Jor's "Painting No. 1," (Red Lobster on Blue Plate) shows promise of still better works to come. Chu's name is included in the current Who's Who in American Art, first Chinese artist to be so honored in this publication so far.

The painting shown above is by K. L. Eng. Born in China, Eng studied in this country and once taught at the Cleveland Art School. His "Refugee" has a vivid realism hard to be duplicated even by some of China's best contemporary artists whose theme is the present scene.

WAR RELIEF CAMPAIGN EXTENDED ANOTHER MONTH

San Francisco—Last November 27 the China War Relief association in America here launched its second campaign for refugee relief funds, set its quota at \$2,000,000 Chinese, and the time limit at 5 months.

On April 27 the campaign expiration date was reached. The amount contributed and the amount pledged by thousands of Chinese and Americans throughout the state and several adjacent states was well over the two million mark. However, due to the fact that an additional \$500,000 Chinese was added to the original quota for an airplane fund for Canton's air force, those who had pledged to pay \$30 (\$100 Chinese) over a 5-month period diverted one month's installment of their payment and applied it to this special fund. As a result these contributors would not be able to complete their pledges unless the time limit was extended another month.

Last month this was done, so that the present war relief campaign will not officially close until May 27, by which time all pledges must be paid.

CALIFORNIA CHINESE BIRTHS IN 1937

Sacramento—There were 542 Chinese born in California in 1937, as against 537 in 1936, and 517 in 1935 according to recent statistics given by the State Department of Public Health. As far as percentage was concerned, the Chinese birth rate remained at a stationary level, 0.6 per thousand population.

There were 94,286 births registered in California during last year. Of these, 77,576 were whites, 12,173 were Mexican, 1,534 Negro, 1,436 Japanese, 542 Chinese, 436 Indian, 377 Filipino, and 212 of other races.

Esther Yee, Mrs. P. J. Tom, James Mark, and Tommy Kim. The club gave a benefit dance recently, the proceeds of which have gone for the improvement of the local Chinese playground and the Chinese clubroom at First and C streets.

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LOS ANGELES FEDERATION PUBLISHES NEWS BULLETIN

Los Angeles—"Federation News," a 14-page mimeographed bulletin, dated April, is the first printed material put out by the Federation of Chinese Clubs here, organized two months ago and composed of more than a score of youth groups.

The bulletin has an editorial, an article in question and answer form in which the function of the FCC is explained, social, sports, and other news items. There are also two pages of Chinese containing current war news and a short article on "The Duties of the Overseas Chinese in the Present National Crisis."

The FCC has nine staff members, with Edward Tom as editor.

BENTON WONG WINS CITYWIDE SLOGAN CONTEST

San Francisco—Recently a contest was initiated among pupils of the public schools here for a slogan which would tie in San Francisco schools with the coming 1939 Golden Gate International exposition.

Last month Benton Wong of Jean Parker grammar school found that he was the first prize winner. His slogan: "Visit Your Child's Treasure Island—Our Public Schools." His prize: \$10. The second and third prizes were won by American pupils.

Home with his prize, Benton was told by his father that he should contribute

part of it to the Chinese war relief fund. Benton forthwith donated approximately two-thirds of his prize money, keeping the other one-third for necessary school expenses.

CHINESE NAMESAKE OF BUFFALO BILL IN CHINA ARMY

Shanghai, China—A young American-born Chinese who was named after William F. (Buffalo Bill) Cody, is today proving that he is aptly named after this famed frontiersman of American history. He is fighting with the Chinese army at the northern front against the invading Japanese.

This youth is William F. Chang, who was born in Denver, Colorado. His father, "Denver Joe" Chang, was said to have been a life-long friend of "Buffalo Bill" Cody, and when his son was born he named the latter after the Indian scout.

In August, 1937, William F. Chang left Denver and went to Shanghai to join in the defense of his motherland. Twice wounded, he distinguished himself for bravery under fire, and was soon promoted to the rank of captain. As Captain William F. Chang he is still fighting.

MISSISSIPPI CHINESE AT LAST HAVE OWN SCHOOL

Cleveland, Miss.—For almost two years the 1500 Chinese in this state, as well as numerous Americans, have been called upon to contribute funds toward building a Chinese school to give American and Chinese education to children who have heretofore found it difficult to acquire learning because of legis-



GRAND CHAMPION WING JUNG
(See story below)

San Diego—Winner of the Grand Champion prize at the recent Imperial county fair model airplane contest was Wing Jung, whose entry was a craft with an 8-foot wing spread and a 54-inch fuselage. This prize he has won for two consecutive years.

Twenty-year-old Oakland born Wing Jung has built more than 200 model planes and gliders during the past 5 years and has entered contests in San Diego, El Centro, Imperial, Los Angeles, and once even in Phoenix, Ariz. Thus far he has won 8 trophies, an Arizona state championship, 16 ribbons, 8 medals, tool kits, and \$25 in cash.

Wing Jung is a freshman at San Diego state college where he spends half his time going through an aeronautical course, and the other half at Ryan airport. His evenings are devoted to Chinese studies. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lew Goon, live in Holtville.

lative discrimination.

Recently the hopes of these Chinese were realized when their school building was finished and ready to receive pupils. However, there were little funds for necessary classroom equipment and dormitory facilities.

Last month, therefore, those who had worked actively to bring this project to completion set out once again to raise extra funds. So far over a thousand dollars has been raised. (See CHINESE DIGEST, June, 1937, and January, 1938.)

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MAE HALL
(See story below)

HOW ONE GIRL RAISED WAR RELIEF FUND

Loomis, Calif.—This little California town once had a small Chinese community of farmers and store-keepers who had settled here after gold was panned out of the hills and Chinese labor was no longer a vital necessity to the white men who had come to build a state out of wild, virgin territory.

But today many of these Chinese have either died, returned to their homeland, or have migrated into the cities. In their place have come the Japanese who have apparently settled here for good. Left are only half a dozen Chinese farmers who are barely able to subsist on their labor and crops.

One of these is Hall Ong Shee, who lives here with her 16-year old daughter, Mae. The father, Hall Yuen Lung, died seven years before.

Mae Hall is freshman at the Placer Union high school at Auburn, seat of Placer county. Being born here and having lived here all her life, Mae knows little Chinese. Nevertheless she knows all about the war waged on China by the Japanese because two Chinese here receive Chinese newspapers regularly and from them she follows the development of the Sino-Japanese conflict. From them also she learned that the Chinese everywhere in the country were raising millions of dollars for the relief of war refugees in the motherland that she has never seen.

Mae learned that one of the best ways

for Chinese girls to raise relief funds was by the making and sale of paper flowers. Perhaps she could do the same thing, too, she thought.

Forthwith she expended \$1.47—money saved from lunch and school expenses—for the purchase of some crepe papers, wires, and paste. From these ingredients she fashioned 200 paper flowers, tagged with a strip of paper on which was written "Help the Chinese War Refugees." That was two months ago. She became Loomis' lone campaigner for Chinese war relief funds.

For over a month Mae peddled her flowers in Loomis and Auburn, mostly on week ends, but sometimes after school when she was not busy and the weather was good. She went from house to house, ranches, stores, stopped people on the streets, buttonholed teachers and her own school-mates.

By April 2 her sales had netted \$28.75. By that time there was little chance of selling any more flowers. So, putting in another \$1.25 of her own money, she sent the total \$30 to the China War Relief Association in San Francisco. Her note enclosing the money was short and matter-of-fact, giving little indication of her intense feelings for her suffering people in China, and of the patience and sacrifice of time she had gone through to obtain the thirty dollars.

Located and queried by the *Chinese Digest*, she wrote in a simple, ungrammatical, unaffected language: "We are very poor, but am doing my share to help my country. The people there (China) give their life away, and here

THE CHINATOWNIAN

Roams Around

By H. K. WONG

The Lotus Festival! Tab that down in your date book as one of the "must go" items of May. According to dance chairman, Ira Lee, one of the main attractions of this affair will be Tom Coakley, nationally known retired bandleader of the world famous Palace Hotel orchestra. Coakley, who is now an attorney with John McNab, will shed his sombre lawyer's garb and appear once more before his musical fans and wave the baton as guest conductor of Ted Thompson's orchestra. This orchestra, which has been playing in the Olympic hotel in Seattle, has a distinctive style and rhythm and will be a sure-fire hit with our dance fans. Movie stars from the picture "Good Earth" will appear on the entertainment program in charge of Minnie Lee. Mary Wong, the exotic bride, will model several exquisite gowns. A fashion show under the direction of Bessie Woo will start at 8 o'clock. Chinese maids will parade their pulchritudinous charms in colorful gowns of Old China. This festival is sponsored by the Federation of Chinese Clubs and is for medical war relief purposes—a most worthy cause, so all you out-of-towners, be sure to attend. Remember the date—Lotus Festival—Saturday, May 14—at the Scottish Rite hall. . . .

A larger gallery of feminine fans than usual gathered at the tennis court for the Spring Tennis tournament when Ben Chu appeared on the court. Chu, clad in tennis shorts, is a "dark and handsome" lad of 20 and had all the girls pulling for him to win. He is quite an iron man, playing in three finals in the same day and winning the championship in the men's and mixed doubles division. Under the sun of the hottest day in S. F. he played twelve long sets in all. As I circulated behind the girls, I heard them exclaim: "What dash!" "What fire!" "What physique!" "What muscular legs!" "O-O-O What a bronze

we don't. I have heard various hardships in China and feel deeply bad about it. The folks are poor, and if they have money I wouldn't have to make these roses to sell. . . . My country is the most important thing in the world to me."

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CHINATOWNIA

Adonis!" While I added, "What a man!" . . .

Mary Chan, his mixed doubles partner, pulled her leg muscle in the second set. Although it pained her severely, she pluckily kept it from him and suffered in silence through the rest of the match, and nearly collapsed after she left the court. That's what I call intestinal fortitude! . . .

With the charming story of Snow White as their motif, the Chinese Students' club of the University of California put on their annual Spring Informal dance at Berkeley. Instead of the usual No. 1 or No. 2 on the dance programs indicating their dances, the students reserved theirs opposite "Dopey," "Bashful," "Sneezy," etc. A friend of Chan Won Loy's claims that he was the luckiest man of the evening. He was able to dance two whole dances with Cal's most popular co-ed though she was surrounded four deep by her admirers. . .

In the Easter parade on Grant avenue we saw huge cart wheel hats, quaint poke bonnets, cute Spanish sombreros, with and without veils, chin straps, and flowers by the cart load. But here is one that is plain, yet original—a tennis jockey cap, a pin or two, some fresh sweet peas, a few ferns—and lo! There you have Emma Dong's Easter head gear. . . Douglas Quan stowed away two orders of juicy roast beef, three side orders of vegetables, one whole apple pie—buried 'neath four scoops of ice cream, a handful of cookies, and all washed down with a quart and a half of milk. The manager of the restaurant where he worked (the very first day), started to give him his working orders for the next day with "Tomorrow, you—" then his startled eyes espied the day's profits gone—"Er—tomorrow, you won't have to come back!" Ducky is only 170 pounds, but boy! Can he do the Big Apple—Arabian style! ! ! . . .

You can find silver, gold, and even diamond studded footballs as victory awards, but have you ever seen a jade one? Bill Fischer has one—a piece of green jade shaped like a football and encircled with a band of pure Chinese gold. It was presented to him by members of his football team. He was so proud of it that he has laid away all his other medals just to wear it. Gold footballs were also presented to every member of the Rice Bowl Championship team by the Club. . .

Two promising chaps in Seattle passed on to the Great Beyond. Vincent Goon was killed in an unusual automobile accident upon his return from Vancouver. Albert Louie, who had been attending M. I. T., succumbed because of a heart attack. Goon and Louie were the most popular and well-liked young men in the Northwest. Their friends are deeply moved by their passing. . . Kuan Ching I and Lo Lan both hold Master's degrees from the Sun Yat Sen university. They have enrolled at the U. of Washington and are former members of Chiang Kai Shek's army. . . Seattle has formed a new Chinese Tennis club. About forty boys have signed up. Experienced players include Frank Mar, Hing Chinn, George Louie, Fay Chong, and Harry Chinn. . . Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wong (Evelyn Wing) vacationed a week in Marysville. . . Jack Kim is busy directing junior college activities in spite of crushed fingers and broken bones resulting from a smash up. . . Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Yee celebrated their first anniversary at a private party. They're still holding hands! . . . From San Diego I hear that Maie Lee did not regret being in bed with a cold because someone sent her a big bouquet of pink carnations. . . Raymond Quan has recovered from his tonsil operation and all the girls' hearts are again at ease. . . Jimmie Seid, formerly of Portland, is a busy man. He is religious chairman in the San Diego Chinese mission. . .

"The Great Voice" is a bi-monthly newspaper edited and published by Kenneth Jair in San Diego. It has been distributed throughout Chinatown to create a closer cooperation in the Chinese community. . . May 10 will be skating time for all the Chinese at the Mission Beach skating rink. . . The Chinese Youth association presented a benefit show and dance at Eagle's hall for war relief. Betty and Russell Lowe were guest artists. Kenneth Lee's harmonica band, composed of boys from ages 9 to 11 also entertained. . .

Johnny Yong, after a trip from China and a tour of the East is now settling down to study at the U. of Pennsylvania. . . The Penn chapter of the C. A. C. A. held its first anniversary banquet in Philadelphia in the Crystal ballroom with Allan P. Moy as toastmaster. Speakers for the evening were Vice-consul Cheng Poo Nan, William P. Lee, national grand president, and Dr. Livingston Chunn,

local president. . . A dance with the music of the Penn Delphians orchestra followed the banquet. . . Dorothy Haw left Philadelphia to make her fortune in New York. Her many friends wish her good luck. . . J. S. Wang is contemplating a trip to China soon. . . James Louie Rubye and Gloria Mark are wheeling shiny new busses around. . . An American artist asked Elaine Wong to pose for him the other day. It was all arranged, but at the last moment, Elaine lost her nerve and backed out. . .

Henry Kong of Richmond and Rose Lew picked on a nice sunny day to be married. Yes, banquet 'n everything. . .

Daisy Wong, who has been very active in the S. F. Chinese Y. affairs since its founding, was selected by a committee to represent the Chinese Center at the Y. W. C. A. convention in Columbus, Ohio. . .

There is only one Chinese among the Sacramento Civic Singers group. She is musical-minded Dorothy Ong. . .

Diamond Lum applied himself day and night to his piano lessons and is now swinging popular music with the best of them—all within four months. . . Congratulations! . . . We find many Chinese are in the various departments of the State service. Ruth Chew is on the Personnel Board, Alice K. Fong, in the Department of Motor Vehicles, Ruby Yuke and Esther Jackie Ong on the Board of Equalization, Dorothy Ong with the department of Agriculture. Others are: Albert Chock, auditor, W. York Jue, account clerk, Clarence Seid, draftsman, Bing Q. Wong, engineer, and Frank Chan, architect. . . The entire group was recently entertained in a gay party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chan. . . Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Tom of Sacramento have moved into their new home and are busy receiving felicitations. . . Helen and Marjorie Chan, Rose Choy, Dorothy Lim, and Alyce Wong are all studying at the Sacramento Evening school for state civil service. . . Joe Shoong's daughter, Doris, and Richard Tam recently announced their engagement. They will be married this summer in S. F. . . The Wah Ying basketball team of Johnny Wong, Frank Chan, Jack Fong, Bill Quan, Chancey Yip, Lee Po, Hing Chin, Char. Lowe, Herbert Chan, and Charlie Hing were guests of honor at the Los Angeles Korean dance during their recent tour. They
(Continued on page 18)

S P O R T S

By CONRAD FONG and DAVISSON LEE

SPRING TENNIS TOURNAMENT

San Francisco—The Spring tournament, sponsored by Arthur Hee and the Chinese Tennis club, closed on April 5 with the largest amount of entries ever recorded. Starting on April 7, there was one and one-half weeks of continuous plays with the finals on Easter Sunday at the Chinese Playground. The following champions were crowned:

Men's Singles: Peter Gee

Score: 1-6 6-3 6-2 1-6 6-1

When Peter met Ben Chu in the finals we witnessed the best brand of tennis for the year. Ben's smashes, volleys, and drives were nothing short of being spectacular, while Peter's change of pace, placements, and his ability to retrieve shots made it a real match, with consistency winning in the end.

Women's Singles: Waite Ng

Score: 6-2 6-4

Unheralded and unsung, tiny, quiet, unassuming Waite Ng defeated favorite opponent after opponent, meeting youthful, southpaw Henrietta Jung in the finals. Henrietta gave notice of a serious threat in any tournament and will be heard of in the near future. Again steadiness and the ability to return difficult shots won out.

Men's Doubles: Ben Chu-Faye Lowe

Score 6-2 4-6 6-0 6-2

Ben and Faye, two times holders of the Pacific Coast title, defeated Peter and Willie Gee in the final round. Their superior overhead game swept everything before them with the loss of but two sets in the entire tournament.

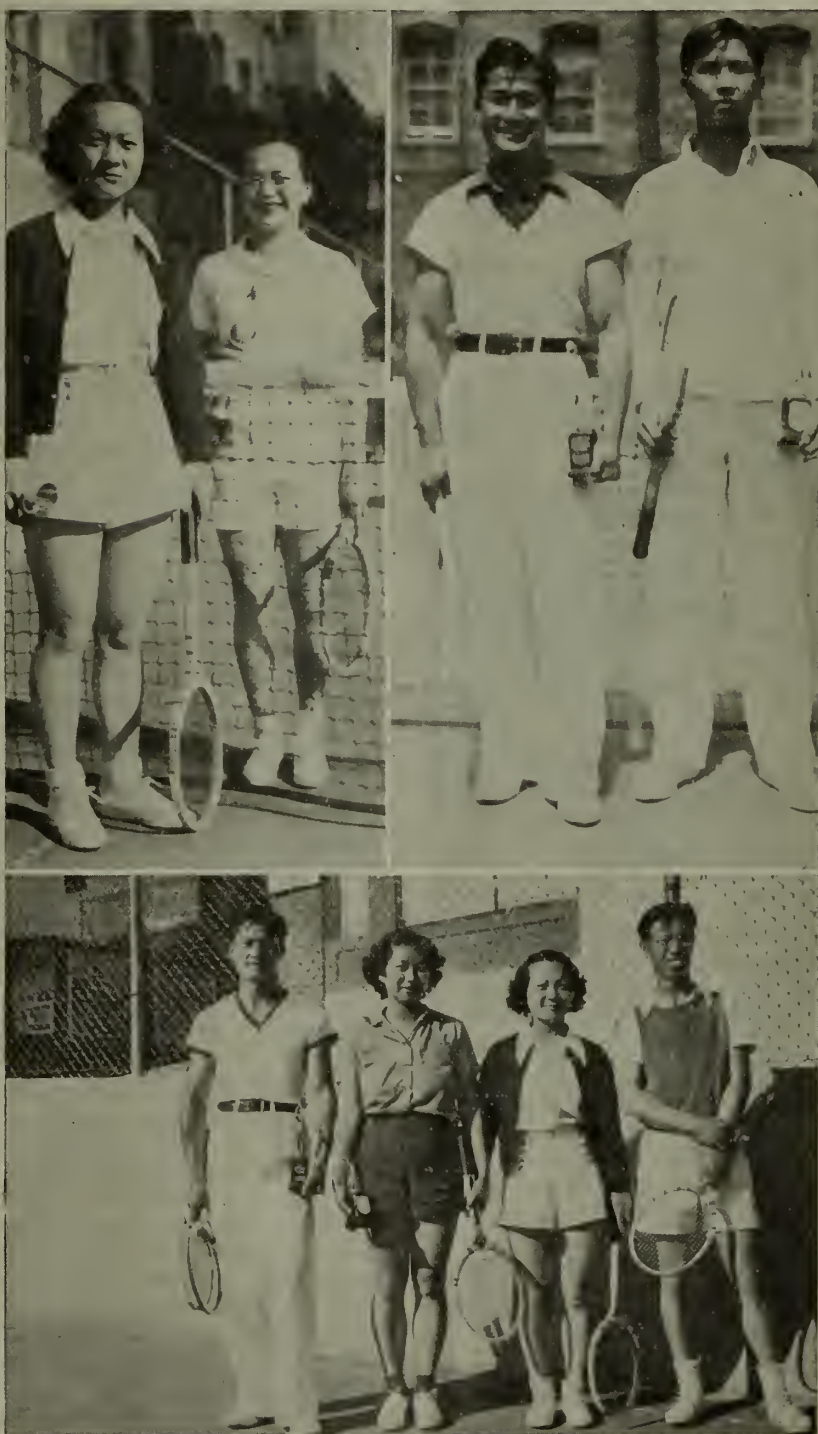
Mixed Doubles: Ben Chu-Mary Chan

Score 6-4 1-6 8-6

This division was the closest in competition of the tournament. But Ben Chu's net game and Mary Chan's hard drives finally brought them the title when they defeated Willie Gee and Henrietta Jung in three of the toughest sets.

NAM WAH WINS

San Francisco—On April 8, the Nam Wah basketball team and rooters traveled to Oakland and defeated the Young Chinese on the West Lake court to the tune of 29-23. Robert Lum, better known as "Egg Foo" Lum, was high pointer with 11 digits, followed closely by Al Lee with 9. Good defense with equal team work was responsible for this victory.



CURRENT RACKET WIELDING CHAMPS AND FINALISTS

Winners and finalists of the spring tennis tournament held last month are shown above. Top left picture shows Henrietta Jung and Waite Ng, finalist and winner respectively of the women's single play. Top right shows, Ben Chu and Faye Lowe, winning team of the men's doubles, while the picture below is that of the Ben Chu-Mary Chan, Henrietta Jung-Willie Gee combinations which were winners and finalists respectively of the mixed doubles title. (See complete details on this page.)

TONY JUE, TITLIST

Los Angeles—Tony Jue, member of the L. A. tennis team, won the doubles in the State Employees tournament. He was also a finalist in the men's singles.

BASKETBALL CARNIVAL

Los Angeles—On April 16 the Federation of Chinese clubs held a basketball carnival of three games.

The Korean All-Stars, a newly formed club, defeated the Chinese All-Stars, Wah Kue club, by the narrowest of margins, 24 to 23.

The second game was between a combined Chinese girls team of Mei Wah and Iowa, who defeated the Independents, colored girls, 14 to 11.

The last and principle game was between Twin Dragons, of San Francisco, and Iowa. The L. A. team, with their advantage of weight and height, led all the way, with George Tong, center, scoring 16 points. The S. F. team was fast and smooth but was unable to cope against such superior height in getting the backboard ball. Johnny Wong, Allan Lee, and Chauncey Yip played good ball for the losers. The final score was Iowa 23, Twin Dragons 20.

GIRLS BASKETBALL LEAGUE

San Francisco—The Mei Wah girls basketball team, with the return of but three veterans, continued their winning streak in the P. A. L. league with but one defeat to mar their record. They lost by a close score to Tamaracks, defending champions for two years who boast of four players playing on the winning P. A. A. team. Since the league is a double round robin Mei Wah still has a chance for the championship, depending upon the outcome of their second meeting. Some scores:

March 15, Mei Wah defeated First United 33-27.

March 20, Mei Wah defeated Loyalty Ins. 30-20.

March 21, Mei Wah defeated Zircons 27-24.

March 23, Mei Wah defeated Comets 21-15.

March 28, Mei Wah defeated Montevideo 43-36.

March 30, Mei Wah lost to Tamaracks 17-23.

April 5, Mei Wah defeated First United 33-24.

April 18, Mei Wah defeated Zircons 29-23.

April 20, Mei Wah defeated Montevideo 45-36.

Playground Division Champions are Mei Wah Jrs.

Feb. 19, Mei Wah defeated Presidio Jr. High 17-7.

Feb. 26, Mei Wah defeated Richmond 34-12.

March 26, Mei Wah defeated Funston 33-18.

April 9, Mei Wah defeated Ocean Ave. 29-22.

THE CHINATOWNIAN ROAMS AROUND

(Continued from page 16)

all had a swell time. . . .

The Sacramento Chinese Students' club will go in for athletic affairs in a big way. They will hold a ping pong tournament and will also form teams in ping pong, baseball, and volleyball. . . .

Chinese are scattered all over the world. Some of you are looking forward to a visit to San Francisco for the 1939 Exposition next year. To you all, this column extends a cordial invitation to drop in for a chat when you're in town. To our far flung brethren, greetings, and cheerio—George Him Wong of Billings, Montana, Chan Tung of Lewistown, Montana, Tom Fung of Kemmerer, Wyo., Wong Won of Trinidad, Colo., Leong King of Elko, Nevada, Jue Fay of Jerome, Arizona, George Wah of Coolidge, Arizona, Wong Wah Oh of Nogales, Arizona, Gee Lip, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, Jack Yee of Rio Grande City, Texas, all the Kwongs' of Shreveport, La., Toy Sing of Huron, South Dakota, J. S. Hong of Yanktown, South Dakota, Fong Kwong of Waterloo, Iowa, Chew Sum Wo of Pine Bluff, Ark., Henry How Kee of Tampa, Florida, K. Sam Jones of Lexington, Ky., Low Nin of Charlottesville, Va., Chester Wing of Mansfield, Ohio, Wing Hom of Sandusky, Ohio, Lee Way of Salamanca, N. Y., Ying Kee of Waterbury, Conn., Lum Lip of McCarthy, Alaska, members of the Nanking club of Maracaibo, Venezuela, the boys of the Paris cafe at Laramie, Wyo., the boys of the New China restaurant, at Wheeling, West Va., of the King Fong cafe at North Platte, Neb., and of the Ohio Cafe at Humboldt, Canada. . . .

Sunday evening, May 29 will be a gay one in Bakersfield, for it will be the date of the Mei Lan girls fifth annual dance. Everything is all set to insure the comfort of the crowd. A large attendance is expected for the benefit affair. Frank

Young's orchestra will journey over from L. A. to play for this benefit.

Chitena will play the L. A. Tennis Club in an inter-club match on Sunday, May 30 in Los Angeles. Chitena will bring 10 men and 5 women to play in twenty-one matches. A social will follow the match.

Helen Loy's original designs and fine workmanship have won her a large clientele. She has outgrown her home shop and has now established a larger one on Stockton street. . . . The Chinese Patriotic league staged a benefit fashion show at San Mateo with Alice P. Fong as mistress of ceremonies. Girls from San Mateo and San Francisco modeled beautiful gowns. . . . Marie Yew's appealing voice sounds especially nice over the microphone. You will like her singing with Fred Mah's orchestra. . . . The setting for New York's Jeune Doc's Easter frolic was "The House of Fu Manchu," right in the heart of Times Square. A record crowd dined and danced to Ed Delund's N. B. C. orchestra. . . . Wedding bells will soon be ringing for Mamie Chu and Hamen Ing, leading man of the New York Chinese Dramatic society. We're still in the dark about the date, but lots of luck to you two. . . . Sophia Chu, our New York correspondent, while walking down the street near the Radio City Music Hall, was sold a memorial poppy by an American war veteran. She, quick to realize the chance to help her country, asked, "how about a dime to help the Chinese Refugees?" She got it immediately. Good work, Sophia. . . . Teenie May Chan of New York is back in her old home town, Chicago, for a three weeks' vacation to renew old acquaintanceships. . . .

The Cal Chinese Students' club elected Raymond Chan president, Gertrude Young, V. P., Ruby Foo, secretary, and Peter Cheu, treasurer. Other officers are Paul Yuke, Peter Gee, and Lawrence Fong. . . . With the Cathayans swinging their best rhythm, the crowds danced gaily at the recent Marysville dance for the benefit of the Charlie Sing Playground. . . .

From Tuscon: Huey Tang and Ben Tom, whom we reported last month as having gone to China, did so in order to enlist in the war and do their bit for the motherland. Huey had only one more year to go with his engineering course at the U. of Arizona, too. . . .

The L. A. Polytechnic Chinese Alumni will give a roller skating benefit May 15 at the Shrine skating rink; proceeds to go for war relief. Lillian Woo is in charge of the affair and promises a "rollicking good time." . . .

BOOK REVIEWS

(Continued from page 5)

of Manchuria, interpreting also the action of the other powers and of the League of Nations, by one of America's outstanding authorities.

"CONFLICTS OF POLICY IN THE FAR EAST" by George H. Blakeslee. (*World Peace Foundation*, Boston, 1934. 56 pp., paper, 35 cents.)

A summary of the issues.

"CLASH IN THE PACIFIC" by T. A. Bisson and R. A. Goslin. (*Foreign Policy Association* *Headline Books*, *Grosset & Dunlap*, New York, 1936. 38 pp., board, 35 cents.)

"THE TWENTIETH CENTURY IN THE FAR EAST" by P. H. B. Kent. (*Longmans, Green & Co.*, New York, 1937. 390 pp., \$6.25.)

A history of recent Far Eastern events by a former British legal adviser to the Chinese National government.

"CAN CHINA SURVIVE?" by Hallett Abend and Anthony J. Billingham. (*Ives Washburn*, New York, 1936. 317 pp. \$3.)

An interpretation by two experienced American press correspondents.

"THE NORTH CHINA PROBLEM" by Shusi Hsu. For the (Chinese) Council of International Affairs. (*Kelly & Walsh*, Shanghai, 1937. 106 pp., about \$1.)

JADE BOX

(Continued from page 9)

the Scottish Rite auditorium. I hear that the more active spirits behind the Federation activities are of the female species, but of course I am willing to be corrected if anyone can prove it to be otherwise. Oh, I mustn't forget—our little Chinese boys won practically all the prizes in a recent city-wide kite tournament except the one for the girls which was taken by Sara Ann Wong. And last week's Chinatown Playground pageant given by our children made me prouder than ever of them, our young people of today who will be the leading Chinatownians of tomorrow.

CONFUCIUS

(Continued from page 10)

And death is sad except for him who greets the morn.
Ah, they would weep at birth and smile I know
At death, if love of life did not deceive them so.

Unlike the bulk of Chinese poetry, this one carries with it a deep philosophical tone and could very well have been written by that subtle mind, Chuang Tzu.

The Making of Society, subtitled "An Outline of Sociology" purports to bring together in one volume all the significant social and sociological thoughts of mankind, East and West, beginning with the Ten Commandments of Christianity down to present-day Nazism and Fascism. There is a short chapter "On Government" by Confucius, and one "On Co-operation," by Lao Tze. Others who have made contributions to the social thoughts of man include Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes, Rousseau, Mill, Darwin, Engels, Spencer, Strachey, Trotsky, down to Hitler and Mussolini. The chapters by Confucius and Lao Tze represent contributions to mankind's social thoughts which sprung from religious and ethical concepts, and are treated as such, along with the Ten Commandments, The Sermon on the Mount, and the Koran.

THE CHINATOWN CRIER

(Continued from page 3)

using the couple's first names for their surnames, one paper entitled this story, "Shee, Him, Going to be Them," and writing that "Love has no regard for grammar," as evidenced by the merger of the pronouns she(e) and him.

What few knew was that Tom Him and Wong Shee had been married for more than 15 years according to Chinese custom and are the parents of several children. Their present "marriage" was merely to make their union legal under American laws.

—THE CHINATOWN CRIER.

San Francisco—Again the Chinese Playground cleaned up in nearly every division in the Annual Kite contest sponsored by the Recreation commission and prize winning beauties may be seen at the playground now.

It is not the wine which makes a man drunk; it is the man himself.—Chinese Proverb.

CHINESE COAL MINERS

(Continued from page 8)

towns. "China Mary" went to Wyoming when she was 17, one of the very few Chinese women that went to that territory, and built up an empire that even men cannot equal. As an operator of brothels, "China Mary" held political power for decades in Evanston, but today she is old and feeble, and is fighting a lone battle that no person can win—with Death.

"Lo Cow," or Old Cow, was a Chinese foreman in the coal mines. A character known to the pioneering days of the West, a leader of men, a gambler, and a speculator of the old West. But a new order came to Wyoming, and he has laid down his spars, one by one; his countrymen have left for China or the west coast, and today he accepts his old age pension as the due reward for his toils in the coal mines of Wyoming.

The passing of "China Mary" and "Lo Cow" will mark the end of an era in the history of the Chinese in the territory and state of Wyoming. The second generation Chinese are taking their place, but the course of events has changed.

KITE CONTEST

San Francisco—Ever since the annual kite tournament was started by the city playgrounds under the Recreation commission, the entrants from the Chinese Playground have managed to come out the winners every time.

This year the Chinese winning streak was again repeated. In the novelty of design for the junior boys' group Francis Fong came out first, while in the beauty of design for the same group Son Loy Chan and Ralph Fong captured the first and third prizes respectively. In the beauty of design for the senior boys' group George Jung and Wilfred Leong won first and third places respectively. Only in the novelty of design for the senior boys' class did the Chinese fail to land any place.

Thomas K. K. Lee
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(See page 3)

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STAFF

CHINGWAH LEE Associate Editor
LIM P. LEE Sociological Data
WALLACE H. FONG Photographer
H. K. WONG Columnist
DAVISSON LEE and CONRAD FONG Sports

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FOUNDERS and PUBLISHERS

THOMAS W. CHINN

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• The Chinatown Crier •

EDITOR ON LEAVE

Greetings, readers! It has been a long time since your publisher appeared in anything outside of his own smug columns. Editor William Hoy is taking a furlough in order to add a finishing touch to one of his projects, the production of a brochure giving the highlights of Chinatown.

It is with much trepidation that this writer steps into a pair of shoes which have climbed so many mountains of good taste. The hope of even walking with them is unthinkable were we not being carried along by a host of brilliant feature writers. Among them we must mention Daisy L. Chinn, Alice P. Fong, H. K. Wong, Lim P. Lee, Davidson Lee, Wallace Fong, and Patrick Sun.

Hats off ye therefore to Mr. Hoy and his staff, all volunteering such long tedious hours in the three journalistic "Rs" of reading, research, and reporting. It is no secret that the work done for just one

feature article often involves material enough to fill a textbook or scholarship enough to satisfy the requirement of a thesis. The busy readers get the benefit of the cream of these investigations and studies without frills and furbelows. We can best show our appreciation by resolving that we will find a new subscriber every time we enjoy a new issue of the Chinese Digest.

By way of caution, do not be unduly alarmed at changes in the next few issues. With the idea of improving our service, there shall be much experimenting with the editorial make-up. Any suggestions will be eagerly received.

CHINGWAH LEE.

CLASSES IN
CHINESE COOKERY

Chinatown's academies today are far superior to those of a generation ago. In place of consumptive pedagogues we now have modern college grads as enthusiastic

with their profession as they are efficient with their Thorndikes. Textbooks are modern and courses of study extensive. Perhaps some day in the not too far future the evening schools will also have courses in such old-world handicrafts as carving, rattan-work, enameling, lacquer-work, pottery-making, and weaving. Unless these are taught before the passing of the older generation our youth will grow up ignorant of a rare heritage.

And for our darling lassies, let's have classes in Chinese cookery, and have them immediately. What use is it to teach our girls the epigrams of Chang Ch'ao or the odes of old-maid Confucius if these same girls cannot prepare a decently cooked dinner or even a pot of tea fit for a philosopher? And anyway, what worldly-wise gal (and there ain't any other kind nowadays) would not gladly trade all her knowledge of the Yi-king for the one art which will turn a crank into a contented hubby?

Lest we be accused of being unduly alarmed over the present situation, let's ask the second generation lassies how many can prepare a dinner such as one which our mothers used to prepare whenever the family called for a feast: That

THE CHINATOWN CRIER

Editorial

king of duck broth bubbling over with lotus seeds and wild rice and sparkling with diced ham, bamboo shoots, and green peas which answers to the name of *lin gee kung*? A boneless chicken stuffed with yin wo and spiced with aromatic herbs? Boats of halved fu-kwa melon stuffed with minced oysters floating on a sea of lettuce? Heaps of mustard greens, cooked with only a dash of peanut oil but so green and crisp that it still smacked of the garden? Rice, every grain just so at the one moment it should be so? That nectarous gooey-crisp pudding of water-chestnut flour, laminated into nine layers, thus furnishing that rarest of gustatory quality. And texture? (In fact note that each of the above dishes is nothing unless it is also unimpeachably correct as to appearance, aroma, taste, texture, and tang.)

IMPROVED CIRCULATION

Heretofore Digests were distributed to subscribers either by mail or, if they live in San Francisco's Chinatown, by direct distribution. The boys who distribute them locally are very conscientious workers, but unfortunately, it has been almost impossible to insure readers receiving their copies. The Digests being distributed without wrappers, passers-by often picked them off door-ways before subscribers had a chance. Furthermore, the constant change in listing between those who had moved in and out of Chinatown resulted in needless correction and delays.

With this issue of the Digest the Circulation Department has placed all subscribers on the mailing list. This means that readers in Chinatown will receive their Digest the same day as the rest, and not a day sooner. It also means increased cost in postage and wrapping. But there will be greater uniformity of service. Readers who fail to receive their Digest should inform us immediately. We will be grateful for a chance to correct any errors.

RICE BOWLS IN THE UNITED STATES

Some 700 cities staged successful Rice Bowl parties across this warm-hearted continent, and as we go to press reports are still pouring in of unexpected, overwhelming success.

The Chicago party was held on the Hotel Sherman Grand ballroom. The main feature was the unusual all Chinese floor show which included the Mei Lan Fong ballet, operatic songs by Frank Jue Fong, acrobatics by world-wonder Florence Low, magic by Ming the Magician, ballet by eight-year-old Ruth Koesun, and Fashion show by twenty youth, assisted by Chinese music. Some nine hundred were present.

Two weeks earlier merchants closed their shops and paraded downtown Chicago. Their huge flag collected \$565 from bystanders. The next day a grand fireworks display was staged at the Soldier's field before 30,000 by the United Consul for Aid to China. Such spectacular scenes as the bombing of the

Panay and the destruction of Shanghai were recorded by all the major news cameramen.

New York's Chinese merchants erected a huge stand on the corner of Pell and Mott streets, welcoming interested visitors from evening till early morning of the next day with local talent, Red Gate players, and Broadway favorites.

On June 24 the Veterans' Memorial hall of the little town of Vallejo was jammed to capacity when over 2,000 came to enjoy a program arranged by Ed Hall. A fashion show was presented under the direction of Miss Alice P. Fong, aided by a Chinese orchestra. The hall was filled to capacity hours before the scheduled opening time. Over a thousand dollars was raised.

THE COVER PICTURE

Known to young blades in Chinatowns of three continents as Barbara Leong a scant seven years ago, this charming lady is now wife of China's foremost medical authority, Dr. C. K. Hsueh. At the Studio of the Chinese Digest where this picture was snapped, she expressed delight over the remarkable progress made in this community.



Dr. George Y. Char, Dr. C. K. Hsueh, Mrs. Hsueh and son inspecting collection of rare medical manuscripts in the studio of the Chinese Digest. The two doctors are noted throughout the Orient as urologist and X-ray specialist respectively. On their sabbatical leave they attended the A. M. A. convention held here recently. They have since returned to their headquarters at the Peking Union Medical college.

F A R E A S T

Patrick "Tsu Pan" Sun

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR

(From May 21 to June 20)

Following the fall of Suchow, the junction of the Lung-Hai railway and the Tientsin-Pukow railway, the Japanese army pushed rapidly westward in an attempt to capture Chengchow, where the Lung-Hai railway crosses the Peiping-Hankow railway. There the Japanese expected to join their forces on the north side of the Yellow river, and turn south toward Hankow, the provisional capital of China.

Meanwhile, in the southeast of Suchow, the Japanese drew a cordon to encircle the fragments of the Chinese troops around that area. From the Japanese high command, it was announced that an unbroken link of steel was slowly compressed around these Chinese forces which were doomed to "complete annihilation." However, the Chinese soon smartly eluded the Japanese trap by forcing their way through a gap in the south of Suchow. They converged at Mengchow in Anhwei province and reorganized themselves to menace the Japanese westward movement.

The Japanese westward movement took the shape of a crescent moon. At the top of the crescent, the Japanese forces were locked up with stubborn Chinese resistance in the corridors of the Lung-Hai railway. In the center of the curve, the Japanese marched toward Kwoyang in Anhwei province. In the lower point of the crescent, the Japanese moved westward from Chenyangkwan, attempting to cut into the Peiping-Hankow railway from the side.

In the northern or the upper flank, the Japanese army pushed westward and occupied a series of Chinese cities including Tangshan, Kweiteh, Lanfeng, Kaifeng, and Chungmow, all important strategic points along the Lung-Hai railway. The Japanese victory seemed to be overwhelming, due decidedly to the advantages of its mechanized equipment on the flat battle grounds. However, pitched battles were fought over the debris of these cities in which the casualties on both sides were reported extremely heavy. In the battle of Lanfeng, the Chinese legions, after having recaptured the city, enveloped the Japanese invaders in a death trap on the south side of the Yellow river. General Kenji Doihara, the so-called "Lawrence of Manchuria," was caught

within the cordon, but heavy reinforcements from the rear saved the life of this notorious sword-rattler.

After the Japanese vanguards had reached Chungmow a few miles from Chengchow, it appeared that the invaders would soon take the railway junction and that they would immediately turn their spearhead toward Hankow. But here a force stronger than any modern army had made its sudden appearance to block the Japanese advance and even threatened to wipe out the whole Japanese army in the Central China front. The Yellow river, known as China's Sorrow, had flooded near Lanfeng and Kaifeng. Torrential rainfall had caused the river to overflow the dikes and inundate the battlefield. The Japanese mechanized equipment was immediately mired and rendered useless. The flood zone soon covered 1,600 square miles. At least a few thousand of Japanese troops were drowned. The Japanese charged that the Chinese had dynamited the dikes, but the Chinese counterclaimed that the dikes were broken by Japanese air bombs. At any rate, to escape the heavy flood, the Japanese were obliged to withdraw eastward. Thus the Japanese territorial gains earned with bloody sacrifices were washed away when nature aided China in her defense.

In the central front, the Japanese had advanced from Kwoyang to Pohsien. In the southern flanks, they had wormed their way from Chenyangkwan to Fowning and Linan. All these forces aimed to pierce the Peiping-Hankow railway from the side.

To assist its army on land, the Japanese navy planned to blast its way up the Yangtze river to Hankow. Forty Japanese gunboats and transports led by the flagship Idzumo steamed westward from Wuhu, shelling towns on both banks as they went on. The rejuvenated Chinese air force met the Japanese naval challenge. At Anking four Japanese war vessels were sunk by eight Chinese bombing planes.

While the war was stalemated by the Yellow River flood in the Central China front, the Japanese attacked Canton with intensive air raids. From May 28 until the middle of June, Japanese planes bombed the city every day in relays. Tons and tons of explosives were loosened over the heads of the innocent and defenseless civilians. The bombings were not aimed at

any military establishment, but were deliberately made to terrify the teeming millions of Chinese people. The casualties among the civilians mounted to 10,000 as a result of the successive raids. The Japanese atrocities drew protests from all nations including the United States. But heedless of the universal cry of humanity, the Japanese raids carried on unabated.

The New York branch of the Bank of China recently released its first volume of reports on contributions received for relief in China. The first section shows a total of U. S. \$194,904.41; the supplementary section, \$82,776.49.

Hankow—The 110,000 Chinese in the Philippines have been mobilized into active service by the Anti-Japanese War Aid Association and more than \$2,000,000 Chinese money (\$700,000) has been contributed to China's war chest.

Silver spoons were sent by Madame Chiang Kai-shek recently to members of her Wellesley classmates of '17 "to show that a spoon may be licked but China can't." Madame Chiang Kai-shek recently also sent 600 tea sets, 600 packages of tea, and 600 Chinese flags to the members of the class of 1938 who have voted her an honorary member.

BOOKS ON THE SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

(Continued from last issue)

"MILITARISM IN JAPAN" by Kenneth W. Colegrove. World Affairs Books, No. 16. (World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1936. 77 pp., bound, 75 cents.)

The best brief introduction to the subject.

"MILITARISM AND FASCISM IN JAPAN" by O. Tanin and E. Yohan. (International Publishers, New York, 1934. 320 pp., \$2.50.)

A compilation of data about the relations between military, financial, and political groups in Japan.

"WAR AND DIPLOMACY IN THE JAPANESE EMPIRE" by Tatsuji Takeuchi. Introduction by Quincy Wright. (Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York, 1935. 505 pp., bibl., \$4.50.)

"Unprecedented frankness and clarity."—Pearl Buck.

(Continued on page 9)

Reception to Chinatown visitors on the Kwong Yuen Schooner, the center insert being that of the captain.



SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

San Francisco Chinatown's Labor Problems

With industrial peace once more established in San Francisco's Chinatown, it is well for the community to take an inventory of its employer-employee relationships so as to prevent further strikes and lock-outs, thus eliminating the economic waste involved in labor disputes. In less than six months' time, while organized labor is still a new experiment in the community, Chinatown has seen a strike between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Golden Gate Manufacturing Co., a sympathetic strike against the National Dollar Stores, Ltd., and a C. I. O. laundry workers' union against the Chinese laundries. As a result of these and other labor disputes, the C. I. O. and the A. F. L., as spokesmen for organized labor, have established branch offices in Chinatown. The Chinese Digest has maintained an impartial attitude toward all labor disputes, and will continue to do so; however this writer feels that the labor problems of Chinatown should be given an airing that is long overdue, and the community is the silent partner of all labor disputes and should be given a voice in employer-employee relationships. Criticism and comments are welcome from the readers.

Unionization of Chinatown

Organized labor is opening the way for the unionization of Chinatown, and the Chinese workers are admitted to unions heretofore American and onetime anti-Chinese. The maritime strike on the San Francisco waterfront in 1936 found the first Chinese on the picket lines, and in the 1937 hotel strike the Chinese were admitted to the culinary and miscellaneous workers' A. F. L. union No. 110 without discrimination, also the return of the Chinese from the 1937 Alaska cannery season established the Chinese Mutual Aid Association (C. I. O.). The I. L. G. W. U. started to unionize the workers of the National Dollar factory in the summer of 1937, and the charter for the Chinese local was granted in November of the same year. The garment strike and the laundry strike have given the A. F. L. the opportunity to organize the unorganized garment factories and Chinese laundries, so headquarters have been established in Chinatown for the A. F. L. members.

Whither Organized Labor?

The growth of organized labor was undreamt of especially by the older generation who have suffered from the persecutions of organized labor for more than two score years. The sympathetic

attitude that organized labor gave to China in her present crisis has given the labor leaders a voice in the community's affairs. In order to understand the progress that organized labor has made in the unionization of Chinatown one must turn back the pages of history of this state. Without such historical facts neither the labor leaders, the employers nor the community can realize and appreciate the tremendous responsibility on the part of organized labor to make good in Chinatown. Labor has given the Chinese in this state a "raw deal" in the past, and Chinatown is not accepting organized labor uncritically. On the other hand, the opportunity is open for Chinatown to accept collective bargaining peacefully without any of the violence and bloodshed that is so current on the American labor front.

Chinese Laborers in California

The early Chinese that came to California in 1848 and 1849 were minors and laborers. Confronted with economic hardship while eking out an existence from the soil of South China, these immigrants came in great numbers to the comparative prosperity of a new world. However, the welcome of these new arrivals from the Celestial Empire did not last long since the agitations against them spread from the mines to the cities. The country was faced with a depression in 1870, and the political agitators found the Chinese a very convenient group to blame for the economic conditions; so by 1876 the two major political parties incorporated anti-Chinese planks in their political platforms. Economic discontents were spreading from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific Coast due chiefly to the railroad speculations and post war inflation of the reconstruction era after the Civil War in the American republic.

"The Chinese Must Go"

It was in these turbulent times that Dennis Kearney, an Irish drayman, who had been repudiated by his associates in socialistic circles, aspired to personal power and, obsessed with political ambitions, formed the Workingmen's Party in 1877 and capitalized on the popular feeling against the Chinese. Organized labor had stirred the feelings against the Chinese in the state before the arrival of Dennis Kearney, and all that was necessary was a demagogue to crystallize political sentiment into action. "The Chinese Must Go" was the slogan utilized by Kearney to stir the workers

Diamonds - Watches - Jewelry

• WE ARE grateful for the confidence shown in us by a large number of Chinese people who have purchased diamonds, watches, and jewelry from us during the past several years. We invite the patronage of all Chinese who appreciate a one-price, square-dealing store. We offer a money back guarantee with every purchase. Mr. Arthur Yim, a very courteous and intelligent Chinese young man, in our employ, will be glad to assist you in your purchases.

SAMUELS

Jewelers

Market Street, Opposite Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
1520 Broadway, Between Roos Bros. and Hostings, OAKLAND

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

and the unemployed. The State Constitutional Convention of 1879, and the new state constitution reflected the feelings of the time with its numerous anti-Chinese provisions. The Chinese Exclusion Act was first passed in 1879, the Burlingame treaty was modified in 1880, and in 1882 Congress suspended the immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States. Kearney and the Workingmen's Party had done a good job of barring Chinese laborers from the United States.

The Boycott of Chinese Labor

Labor did not cease in its efforts with the passing of the Chinese Exclusion Act. The anti-Chinese movement was then directed for the next decade to the boycotting of Chinese-made goods manufactured in this country. The cigar-makers and the shoe and boot manufacturers faced direct competition from Chinese labor and the union label was devised to distinguish their products from those made by Chinese labor. The Trades Assembly of San Francisco called a state convention of labor and anti-Chinese organizations in 1882 and formed the League of Deliverance to direct the boycott of Chinese-made goods. Anti-Chinese riots broke out in various parts of the state for the next five years. The Knights of Labor held an anti-Chinese convention in San Francisco in 1885 and delegates came from Los Angeles, Sacramento, Stockton and Vallejo. The curtailing of Chinese immigration due to the enforcement and extension of the exclusion act in 1892, and the coming of the Japanese to California gradually brought a period of toleration of the Chinese in the state. By 1890 the Chinese question was set aside for a new "Yellow Peril," the coming of the Japanese in great numbers to California.

Aftermath of the Chinese Agitations

Although at the beginning of this century, organized labor conducted no campaigns against the Chinese in the state, the scars of the agitation era were not healed so soon. Racial discrimination was carried on by the organized crafts and no Chinese could gain admission in the trade unions of the city or the state. Instead of the violent methods of the sand-lot days, tactics of boycott and discrimination were carried on with less violence but with equal effectiveness. The Chinese laundries all over the city were subjected to constant molesting and

laundrymen were often beaten up in broad daylight. Chinese vegetable peddlers were objects of hoodlum attacks. The Chinese butchers were boycotted and placed on the unfair lists of labor. Without malice, and often returning good for evil, the Chinese carried on with patience, stoicism and long-suffering until organized labor sends its representatives to Chinatown to welcome the Chinese to their ranks.

Labor Problems Today

As we move into the era of contemporary labor problems of San Francisco Chinatown, we are moving into a new field—one that is complicated by factors peculiar to the environment of our community. In this article the writer feels that open and frank discussion is the best method of trying to solve our labor problems. As an introduction this writer ventures to advance five factors, by no means conclusive, as a preliminary discussion of Chinatown's labor problems: (1) collective bargaining has arrived in Chinatown and cannot be long ignored, (2) higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions should be the guide for all employer-employee relationships, (3) jurisdictional disputes should be condemned and not allowed to interfere with work and business, (4) organized labor and labor leaders should begin to assume community responsibilities, and (5) labor disputes should be settled in the light of community interest.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: For a lack of space this article will be continued in the August issue of the Chinese Digest.—C. W. L.)

ELEVEN MILLION COINS MINTED FOR CHINA

Behind bullet-proof glass an inch and a half thick, nearly a hundred men have been working six hours a day for two months in the San Francisco mint, turning out 10,720,000 Chinese coins. Following regulations adopted in the latter part of 1937, the silver content has been reduced from the former 880 parts silver and 120 parts copper to 720 parts silver and 280 parts copper, as against a silver content of nine to one in United States coins.

The 150 tons of alloy include 3,240,000 Chinese silver dollars and 6,490,000 half dollars, both denominations bearing the image of Sun Yat Sen. The minting of these coins was completed recently, according to Peter J. Haggerty, director of the mint.

The minting process includes the following steps: (a) The metals are heated to a temperature of 1,600 degrees and poured into moulds to form ingots. (b) The ingots, measuring 14 inches, are passed through rollers under 200 tons pressure. After 36 passes they have stretched to a length of ten feet. (c) The rough coins are punched out of the sheet metal.

(d) The coins are washed in a solution of argyle, water and sulphuric acid. (e) Edges are smoothed and pieces reviewed for defects. (f) Each coin is weighed twice, once for overweight, once for under weight. If they are more than 1.35 grains either way from standard they are condemned. (g) Coins are struck and milled at the rate of 100 pieces a minute under 90 tons of pressure. (h) Coins are counted automatically at the rate of 2000 a minute and weighed down to one half of one hundredth of an ounce. They are then boxed for shipment to China.

FOR STAGE AND SCREEN

Helene Hughes announced that she was opening classes for Chinese children and adults in order to prepare for the huge demand for talent. Miss Hughes stated that she had already received numerous calls, and anticipated many more, because of the many activities planned in accordance with the Golden Gate National Exposition.

Fanchon and Marco is offering thorough and complete courses in Drama, Radio, Voice, and all types of specialty and ensemble dancing. With this training, a student has every opportunity for a professional career, because of the over-

(Continued on page 19)

*Chinese Works
of Art*

**NATHAN BENTZ
& COMPANY**

Philip Bentz, Resident Partner
441 Grant Ave. San Francisco

THE JADE BOX

Lady P'ing Yu

YOUTH AND GOOD-WILL

Fortunate are American youth. But more fortunate are the Chinese youth in America. Their schooling has not been interrupted. Their daily rations have not been reduced. Their homes and loved ones have not been taken from them. They have not been pressed into war service. In fact, they have not had to sacrifice an iota.

But their chance came when the American nation and people, aroused by Japan's inhumanity, organized a nationwide Humanity Day celebration to aid China's war victims. Chinese youth throughout the United States paraded, sold badges, gave talks and entertainments in order that more rice bowls might be filled for their less fortunate cousins across the seas. Speaking for the S. F. Bay area, losing weight and sleep lately was a genuine pleasure for the young people. How could it be called a sacrifice of anything when they had such fun working together for the Grass Valley, San Francisco, and Vallejo Rice Bowl parties? Five hundred high school boys and girls canvassed San Francisco on foot and sold thousands of "Humanity Badges." Sixty-five girls and boys played to an appreciative audience 150 miles away in Grass Valley to help swell the Rice Bowl fund, and a cast of 70 went to help at the Vallejo party.

The brass ring, however, (with apologies to the Washington Merry-Go-Rounders) goes to the 60-odd young ladies who stepped over club lines and personal differences onto the footlights to present Chinatown's largest fashion show, one of the main features of San Francisco's Rice Bowl celebration. Comments, by the way, are still coming in about that.

And what would I say about our young people's work in winning American goodwill and cementing the bonds of friendship between the Chinese and American people in America? Would you be willing to venture a guess?

YOUTH AND MORALE

Youth are on the march—millions of them throughout the world today. They march to the front lines. They deal death to others. They die themselves. They march in camps to prepare to sacrifice their all.

In China youth are marching also. Some march on to die—others to keep up the nation's morale. Behind the front lines some give their youthful energy, strength, talent, courage, and enthusiasm to heavy tasks such as first aid to refugees, letter writing for the soldiers, organizing song and play bands to cheer the cheerless, propaganda units, peasant guerrillas, teaching measures of public safety and protection against air raids, radio operation, and efforts in reuniting families and locating lost children. Outstanding have been the brave Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, middle school and college students in this work. No fanfare, glory, or fame accompany these heroic deeds. Every task is accepted gladly and without complaint. Indeed it is harder for one to be excluded from such usefulness. The youth of China are being imbued with a new spirit of service.

The invaders having found China's youth a strong national force and recognized the danger of China's future strength in her young people, have consistently bombed and destroyed her centers of education and patriotic action. China's central government has not been slow either to recognize this fact. For she is taking steps to preserve the nation's youth by organizing and transporting her schools and students inland. The influx of this new spirit of youth, unity, and service will be useful in revitalizing China's rural interior. And in the meantime, the morale of China's millions is being served and saved by China's youth.

YUENG LOTT JIL STUFFED BELL PEPPERS

By DAISY CHINN

In step with the times! That's a big order. If we are to do our little share of community service, our bit of reading to keep up with latest highlights on child psychology, or perhaps help Junior with his arithmetic problems—a very little time is left for the equally big problem of feeding an energetic family.

So—on one of those days when daddy is expected home at six, and we come bouncing in at 5:30 from that benefit tea Mrs. Sue Soo-soo sponsored, we frantically seek out one of our ½ hour recipes—and here's one of the most delicious ½ hour recipes I can offer you.

Before we start, let us not forget that our China rice should be well cleansed

and puffily steaming on the stove. Yes, cooking rice is a real timesaver. No basting to be done, no seasoning, no turning over, just a little "present-mindedness" to see that it doesn't burn. Timing yourself, you clean half a dozen large, green bell peppers. Cut into quarters lengthwise and fill with the following:

2 lbs. of pork and ¼ lb. prawns ground together. (The prawns may be omitted.)

Season with salt, soy sauce, add 1 tbs. brown peanut oil and 1 tbs. flour so mixture will adhere.

Fill quarters of bell peppers with this mixture.

Have frying pan hot with browned peanut oil.

Turn gas on medium. Put in bell peppers with meat mixture facing downward. When brown, turn over carefully with bamboo chop sticks so mixture will not fall out.

Add a tsp. water and cover. Simmer gently over slow fire for 5 minutes.

If gravy is desired, add one cup of boiled water, and stir in 1 tbs. of flour previously mixed with cold water. Stir continually in between pieces of bell peppers while mixture is being added.

Our process of cooking enables us to make gravy while the meat is still being cooked. This very singular reason accounts for the outstanding deliciousness of Chinese culinary.

Top with finely chopped Chinese green onions cut crosswise. Serve with hot China rice.

Mr. Liang Ssu-cheng, a leading Chinese architect and archeologist, will be a visiting lecturer at Harvard University's Graduate School of Design next year. Mr. Liang is the author of Construction Regulations of the Ch'ing dynasty, and director of technical studies in the Society for Research in Chinese Architecture.

Caroline Chew, daughter of Dr. Ng Poon Chew, late editor of the Chung Sai Yat Po has been married in New York to Lee Ruttle, young theatrical producer. The newlyweds will be welcomed by Caroline's internationally-minded family when they come here in January on her dancing tour. (For picture and story of Caroline Chew see Chinese Digest for August, 1937.)

THE JADE BOX

Lady P'ing Yu

FEDERATION ACTIVITIES

The Federation of Chinese Clubs announced last week that their net receipts for the Lotus Festival up to this period had amounted to over a thousand dollars. Considerably more is expected, and it was announced that a check for the affair will be presented to the China War Relief Association chairman, Mr. B. S. Fong, the first week in July.

At their election held at the close of last month, the following officers were elected:

President, Ira C. Lee; vice-president, Rose Wong; recording secretary, Dorothy Fong; corresponding secretary, Bessie Woo; treasurer, Thomas Chinn; financial secretary, Leland Kimlau; and Chinese secretary, P. K. Wong.

CONFLICT BOOKS

(Continued from page 4)

"THE BASIS OF JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY" by Albert E. Hindmarsh. (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1936. 275 pp., bibl., \$2.50.)

An analysis of the internal pressures—population, resources, land system, industrial organization, etc.—responsible for Japan's expansionist policy.

"MILITARISM AND FOREIGN POLICY IN JAPAN" by Eric Causton. (Allan & Unwin, London, 1936. 207 pp., map, bibl., 7s. 6d.)

An objective appraisal of Japan's militarism as an outgrowth of the country's social and economic history.

"EYES ON JAPAN" by Victor A. Yakhanoff. (Coward-McCann, New York, 1936. 329 pp., ill., \$3.50.)

A more journalistic but accurate, well-balanced, and sympathetic account of present problems in Japan.

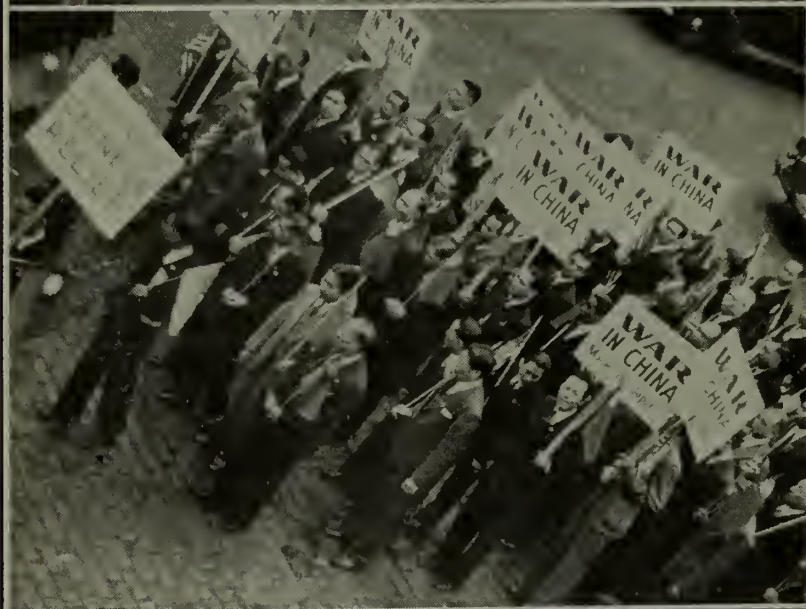
"JAPAN'S FEET OF CLAY" by Freda Utley. (W. W. Norton, New York, 1937. 393 pp., \$3.75.)

A critical analysis of Japan's internal weakness as a cause of aggression abroad.

(To be continued)

The gigantic parade held by New York Chinatownians.

Some pictures showing various phases of the mass parade in New York on May 9, in which 12,000 people participated. These pictures came in too late for inclusion in our last issue. (For story of this parade see the June issue of the Chinese Digest.)



ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee

FABRICATED CERAMIC ORNAMENTATION

Openwork, Graffiato, and Moulding

Not all fabrications may be conveniently divided into sunken reliefs or intaligo and raised reliefs or cameo-like embossment. Works like *chui kung* (awl raised decoration) often partake of the nature of both. In addition we may include here openwork, graffiato, and moulded decoration.

Openwork Decoration

Piercing the ground results in openwork, the simplest being those done on the rim, cover, or foot of a vessel, the functional aspect of the ware being unaffected. In some cases the openwork is done on such luted reliefs as bosses and luted panels, the wall of the vessel remaining intact. In others, the openwork is confined to reserves, in which case a backing wall is generally luted behind the openwork so that the usefulness of the vessel to hold substances is unimpaired.

a. The "work of the devil" or *kuei kung* is the term given to any elaborate relief carvings which also include the engraving and piercing of the ground. Dragons with movable eyeballs weave in and out of billowing waves pierced here and there to give the impression of greater depth. Porcelain chains and revolving belts are often classified here.

b. The term *lou kung* (pierced engraving) is given to *kuei kung* or openwork which left the wall (aided by carving and luting) in the shape of floating clouds, flying bats, etc. Jars with *kuei kung* or *lou kung* generally have an inner casing, and sometimes the outer casing is free to revolve around it. It was first produced during the T'ang dynasty.

c. When the openings form a regular repeat-pattern, as the bamboo, fret, or coin pattern, so popular during the Ming dynasty, the result is reticulated or *ling lung* (elaborate openwork) decoration. These are found on insect cages, lanterns, incense urns, and perfume jars.

d. The term "false reticulation" is sometimes given to channelled or moulded work done after the style of reticulated wares, although many enameled and lacework porcelains (wares incised to semi-transparency) often bear similar patterns. In these types the walls of the vessels are deeply channelled but not pierced.

e. Rice pattern or lenticular decoration is the term given to wares whose walls are pierced, generally to form a pattern, the openings then filled with glaze and fired, the resulting effect being that of embedded rice grains. As many as eleven coats of glaze are necessary in order to completely fill these openings. They were at their best during the Ch'ien Lung period.

Graffiato

Graffiato is the term given to a large group of decorations which are done not on the biscuit but on a slip which covered the biscuit, the slip being incised, carved, or scraped away to form low relief designs, or in some cases to yield a design on the biscuit as reserve. A slip is a thin ceramic paste varying in texture from pottery to porcellaneous fineness, and in thickness from an unnoticed thin wash to a heavy coating and is generally employed to improve the texture of the ware or to change the surface color.

a. Slips may be white or colored, the latter often being used to completely cover the underlying biscuit. A two-color effect is secured when a slip different in color from that of the biscuit is carved or scraped.

b. Such a graffiato when covered with a translucent glaze, such as a light green or a pale yellow, would yield a harmonious effect, the color of the glaze blending the two colors under it.

c. If the glaze is a clear colorless one, and the slip is very thin, the general effect is that of under-the-glaze painting.

d. When covered with an opaque glaze an *an-hua* effect is secured, the raised designs showing up a lighter shade than the ground.

e. Enamels are frequently applied to raised portions of any reliefs, the result being a heightened effect for the reliefs. (Enamels are also often applied thickly on smooth ground to suggest shading or relief, this being especially true with some Japanese polychromes where the enamel dots and lines appear as bosses and threads.)

f. A glaze may be used instead of a slip in making graffiato, the glaze being incised, carved, or scraped away to reveal the biscuit which may be left smooth or with rough-hewn surfaces, and either plain or colored with pigments.

g. Instead of exposing the biscuit by carving, the slip or glaze may be painted

on, leaving the biscuit as ground or as design in reserve. Highly raised reliefs from slip painting are obtain by mixing ceramic shavings into the slip.

h. Many Tzu Chou potteries are decorated by painting with a colored slip on top of another; no glaze being required over them, as glazing materials are mixed into the slips.

i. Patches of slips are sometimes painted over cracked ground to yield a smooth surface for under-the-glaze painting. Similarly, patches of glazes are applied to biscuit to receive aubergine enamel (for enameled wares of the sur-biscuit type) because this enamel does not show to advantage when applied directly to the biscuit.

Moulded Decoration and Modelling

Modelling is a term which includes carving, sculpturing, or shaping of the ware as a whole and is relatively rare. Waving, indenting, or scalloping the edges and crimping, fluting, or shaping the body of vessels may be considered as modelling. Whereas stamping is typically a substitute for intaligo, moulding is commonly a substitute for embossing and awl-raised decorations. The Chinese assigned the division of potters into turners and moulders as far back as the time of Huang Ti (2698 B. C.) Most figurines are moulded in halves and then luted together, this being especially true of T'ang warriors, camels, horses, and other statues.

a. Tall vases are made in cylindrical sections, about three in number, and then luted together. Hexagonal vessels have their sides separately moulded from a common mould and then luted to a hexagonal base.

b. Modern paper-thin eggshell porcelains are made by pouring slips into moulds. In earlier times the eggshells were made with great difficulty: a thin
(Continued on page 19)

Examples of fabricated ornamentation: (1) Openwork lantern of the "ling lung" type; (2) Openwork jar of the "lou k'ung" type, leaving a ground of leaves and medallions; (3) "Tzu Chou" jar with carved brown-black glaze, exposing rugged ground painted red; (4) Bowl with rice or lenticular pattern; (5) Powder box with "kuei kung" decoration showing dragon with movable eyes and tongue pursuing movable crystal ball in a field of luted floating clouds; (6) "Tzu Chou" vase of incised white slip, the ground being colored with turquoise blue glaze.



CHINATOWNIA

S. F. CHINATOWN'S "BOWL OF RICE" PAGEANT

Between the 17th and 30th of last month there were held in about 700 cities throughout the United States what was designated as "Bowl of Rice" parties to raise funds for an estimated 50,000,000 starving civilians in war-torn China today. Sponsored by the United Council for Civilian Relief in China, with Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. as national chairman, June 17 was set aside as "Humanity Day," in order that the attention of the entire American people may be focused on this relief campaign.

Of all these parties, perhaps the biggest, in point of attendance and funds collected, and also in color and magnificence, was the "Bowl of Rice" pageant held in San Francisco Chinatown.

In all appropriateness San Francisco utilized its world-famous Chinatown as the setting for this city's "Bowl of Rice" party. A parade, in which many American organizations also took part, started from the Civic Center, marched down Market street, and came into Grant avenue, thus ringing the bell for the pageant which lasted from the evening of the 17th to 5 o'clock the next morning.

It was attended by no less than 200,000 San Franciscans.

The amount collected that one night was well over \$25,000, the quota set for this city. At this writing the amount is over \$50,000 and more is coming in. Paul Smith, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle and general chairman of this city's "Bowl of Rice" party, made his paper the official headquarters to receive contributions for this campaign.

An Exciting Party

And what a pageant this was! All Chinatown has come to agree that it was the most magnificent, heart-warming and spontaneous spectacle ever given in this 90-year-old Chinese community.

Chinatown was blockaded for the event, with no vehicular traffic allowed, and entry could only be made by the purchase of "Humanity" badges at fifty cents each. Chinatown kept open house all night till 4 a. m., with restaurants, tea-houses, family, fraternal, district and clan association headquarters ablaze with lights to welcome all visitors. Nine of Chinatown's streets were metamorphosed into Shanghai Bund, Cathay Road, Canton Road, Chung-shan Road, Soochow Road, Szechuan Road, Nanking Road,

Bubbling Well Road, and Hankow Road. The program of events included native fashion shows, indoor and outdoor dancing, Chinese and American music, Chinese Magistrate's Court, Chinese and American theatrical acts, an air raid at midnight, and the dragon dance.

Old Chinatown Revived

From its humblest laborer to its biggest merchant Chinatownians put away their worldly positions and personal cares for this memorable night. In order to attract a large attendance and thereby obtain more funds which eventually will feed thousands of starving mouths in China, Chinatownians provided San Franciscans with a colorful pageantry of the Chinese people at play, and re-created something of the splendor and exotic atmosphere of old Chinatown—the Chinatown that Will Irwin once wrote in ecstatic prose and once Arnold Genthe captured in treasured photographs. They did it with all the dramatic imagination and the skill in make-believe which this culturally old people know.

The shopkeepers vied with each other in recreating the color of the old quarter, and so did the rest of the community, men, women and children. Overnight shop fronts blazoned with red and orange rice papers on which were brushed native proverbs and patriotic slogans. Lanterns appeared over shop fronts, in the balconies of teahouses and the tong quarters.

But most outstanding of all was the people's turnout in native attire. Many of the older generation who have adopted western dress blossomed out in long gowns of varied hues, some of which hearken back to the early republican days. "Chang-sam Ma-kwa"—long gown topped with a short jacket—seemed to be the order for the night as far as the men were concerned, and in some cases the children also. A few made the outfit complete with walking sticks and bamboo pipes. On many feet were native slippers, while all sported mandarin caps, which are called "beanies" by Chinatown because of their resemblance to the American caps of almost the same style. Scores of the American born generation also went "native," and by the manner in which they swaggered one could see they had never worn Chinese clothes before.

The women, of course, came out mostly in gaily and beautifully embroidered gowns of resplendent colors and in the most modern style. But among the older

ones there were many who simply wore blouses and trousers, mode of the common people in China. That all this added to the color of the occasion is to state the obvious. The result of it all was to make Chinatown a veritable old Chinese city once again, aglow with the riotous colors of the East. Again one could have said what Kipling said in the 1860's when he visited Chiantown, that it was like a "ward of Canton."

On Grant avenue—or was it Canton Road?—an orchestra played the languorous, sensuous music of south China to enthralled audiences, while a short distance away a mock Chinese court was in session. With merchant Lowe Fat Yuen as magistrate, the court fined every person at will, whether for not wearing a "Humanity" badge, or for talking too much. When the party was all over and the sun was slowly rising over the roofs of Chinatown, the court was still in session. This was the most amusing and popular item in the night's program.

That fabulous animal—the dragon—graced the "Bowl of Rice" party, and appearing at 1 a. m., glided and whirled his way through Grant avenue, to the frenzied delights of thousands who patiently waited hour after hour on the sidewalks for him to appear.

Chinatown Grateful

And when it was all over Chinatownians did not pat themselves on their backs for having put on a grand pageant. True, there was a great joy in their hearts, evident on every face, but the joy from a different cause. In their hearts was an overwhelming sense of gratitude at the magnificent and whole-hearted response from the hundreds of thousands of San Franciscans who had come into Chinatown to participate in the "Bowl of Rice" party. Chinatownians had always known the sympathy and generosity of the American people toward the people of

(Continued on page 19)

Scenes of the gigantic "Bowl of Rice" party held in San Francisco Chinatown the night of June 17. 1 is the dragon dance; 2 is the big "rice bowl" into which more than a thousand dollars were poured; 3 shows the 60 Chinese girls who took part in the fashion shows; 4 is the mock court in session, with the magistrate in the center; 5 is the lion dance; and number 6 shows several members who took part in the parade. (See story on this page.)



(See caption on opposite page)

ROAMING 'ROUND

H. K. Wong

June 17 was an unforgettable night in the memory of all San Franciscans, for on that night one and all opened their hearts and purses to help fill the rice bowls of China, and in so doing, enjoyed the greatest festival ever held here in Chinatown. Never has San Francisco seen such a unique party! Never have we seen such a tremendously exuberant crowd. It jammed and filled every available inch of the streets. It took hours to go from one end of Grant avenue to the other. They came to see the magnificent parade, to thrill at the glamorous display of Chinese gowns at the two fashion shows, to laugh and give heartily at the "Magistrate's Court," to enjoy the Chinese music and plays on the stands and at the theatres, and to take their chances at the street carnival. The huge and gorgeously illuminated Dragon danced as it never danced before. It writhed, wriggled, and twisted to the appreciative multitude who, up till now, had only seen it walk through its dance. Chinatown that night was magically transformed into a romantic spot of the Far East.

San Francisco is proud of the unique success of her Rice Bowl party. Top credit goes to *Paul C. Smith* who was chairman of the committee, and to each and every organization which so patriotically assisted and served on the various committees. . . . A bit of Rice Bowl party sidelight. . . . I believe the Young Kee Radio Shop's sound man had the longest shift on duty. . . . He hooked up his public address system at the "Magistrate's Court" at 5 p.m. Friday afternoon and was on continuous duty till the Court adjourned on Saturday morning

at 6 a.m. . . . Also how about the long hours on the street? *Samuel* and *Andrew Sinn* stepped out of their house at 10 a.m. Friday morning, stayed and wandered around in the party till 6 a.m. Saturday and when some of the fellows asked them to lend a hand at taking down the banners, they pitched in and helped till noon. . . . Some endurance eh. . . ?

A certain fellow has a very bad habit—he has wandering hands when in a crowd . . . the night of the Rice Bowl jam on Waverly place, he reached for a certain girl, who screamed, gave him a baleful look, ground her sharp heel on his toes, kicked him in the shin, and as he instinctively bent over to protect himself, smacked him one on the point of his jaw with a powerful right hand smash, and left him gasping for air and spitting blood and teeth. . . . He picked on the wrong girl . . . for in her playing days, she was known as the fight- ingest guard in Chinese basketball circles.

Convening Rotarians had a special party on Waverly place to . . . they acclaimed 14-year-old *Donaldina Lew*, who sang for them. . . . Her pleasant voice went over big with the visitors. *Mrs. Henry Lum* (Elsie Louis) M. C.-ed the show and kept the crowd in a continuous uproar with her wisecracks. . . . The sponsors of the California Chinese Tennis tournament originally scheduled for June have decided to call off the affair until next year as the court on which the tourney was scheduled to be run off will not be ready for playing until the end of July. Further postponement will cause conflict with Chitena's Blue Ribbon event, the Pacific Coast championship which will commence the end of July. It is regrettable that it had to be called off, for a large field has entered in the Class "B" championship.

The girls of the Iowa auxiliary are a peppy lot. . . . Recently after a five-hour bicycling party at Griffiths park, they still had energy left to go to a skating party. And that's after a dance the nite before too!!! My, my. . . . Their 2nd annual dance will be held July 16 at the Royal Palms hotel. The theme of this dance will be a "Trip to China" with music for the journey by Frank Young. Names of various Chinese cities will appear on the program to designate the different dances.

The official opening of the New Chinatown on North Broadway and College

street in Los Angeles was a gala affair with fireworks, street dancing, art exhibits, a lion dance, Chinese hostesses, carnival concessions, and general open house. One fourth of the complete unit has been built and occupied, and is of Chinese architecture and color scheme. . . . *Peter Soo Hoo*, one of the executive staff in the enterprise, is now planning for living quarters, recreation grounds, and a social center where all the Chinese may gather. *Jehim Wong*, *Peter Lee*, *Al Hing*, and *Hamilton Gee* are some of the young men who have gone into business in the Chinese city. . . . Members of the Los Angeles Chinese Drama league rehearsed their parts faithfully 10 long weeks for the play "Yellow Jacket" which played two nites to capacity houses at the Wilshire Ebell theatre. . . . It was worth their hard work, for the play was enthusiastically received. . . . The company is planning to go on a tour, with Santa Barbara the first stop and a three weeks' stay in this city. . . . Backstage with the company and found: *Lorraine Lee*, *Ada Wong*, and *Low Hon Lee* thrilled at the sight of their names on the dressing room door. . . . *Forest Yee* couldn't resist the temptation to do a little trucking between scenes in his thunder costume. . . . *Spencer Chan* walking around and very efficiently caring for the props. . . . *Ruth Wong*, her face wrinkled and haggard, frightened her hubby, but it was merely the art of *Jack Young*, the make-up man from M. G. M. who made up the stars so that even their mothers couldn't recognize them. . . . After the last performance *James Lee* presented all the girls of the cast with beautiful bouquets. . . . *Victor Young* and *Allan Jung*, wearing leis and strumming ukes, are back from the Islands, looking more tanned than ever. . . . *Richard Him Wong* graduated from the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons. . . . *Dr. Frank Y. Lee* plans to open a modern office in L. A. Soon. . . . *Tyrus Wong* was in charge of the art display on opening night at the New Chinatown. . . . *Don Debock* was a one-man reception committee when the visiting Chitena tennis team arrived at L. A. Yes sir, with open arms, a big smile, flowers 'n everything . . . for one of the ranking girl players.

We all know of *Keye Luke* as an excellent actor, but how many of you know that he is a talented and accomplished artist too? He has an art exhibit at the

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ROAMING 'ROUND

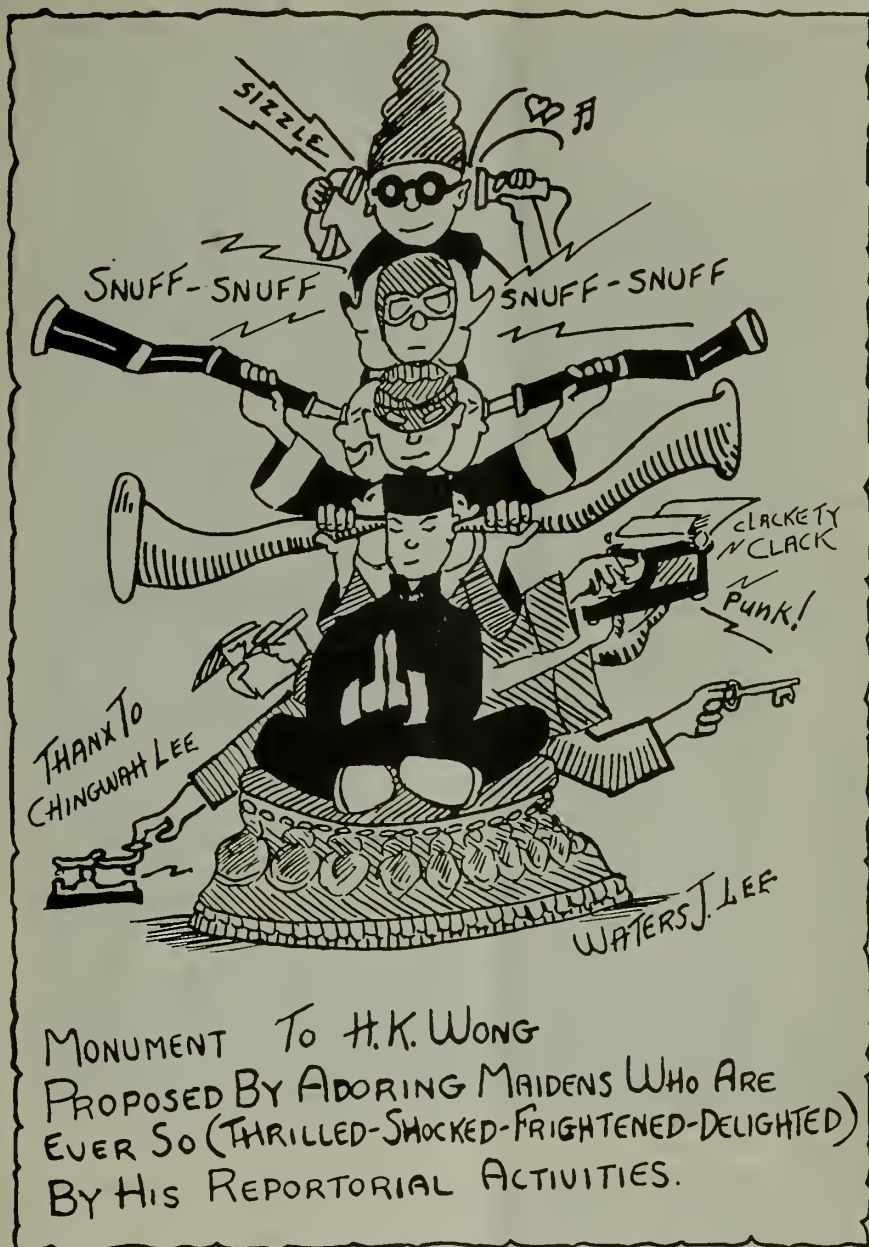
H. K. Wong

Chouinard School of Art which drew favorable comment. . . . *Lucille Fong*, daughter of *George Fong*, manager of the L. A. National Dollar store, will enter U. C. in September. The China-Aid Council of L. A. will sponsor another tag day on July 16. Tags will be sold in the downtown areas and money from the sales will be turned over to *Dr. Thomas A. Wong* to purchase medical supplies for China. . . . The Chinese Benevolent society, the Chinese Language schools, and Chinese clubs and church groups have all enlisted their support to plan for a solidarity parade in L. A. for July. . . .

World Champion *J. Donald Budge* promised to give next door neighbor *Edgar Quan* of Oakland one of his tennis rackets before he sailed on the last Australian tour. On his return the matter slipped his mind but one nite, while in Los Angeles on a visit, he recalled his promise and immediately long distanced his mother in Oakland to present *Edgar* with one of his pet personally monogrammed 15½ oz. rackets. . . .

Rose Wong, *Florence Chang*, and *Jennie Wong*, students at the Academy of Fashion Design, modeled for a fashion show at the Gold ballroom of the Palace hotel. They were indeed *tres chic*. . . . *Ronald Lee*, six-year-old son of *Mr. and Mrs. On L. Lee* of Berkeley, looked like a real soldier in his snappy military costume as he made his debut as a tap dancer recently in Oakland. . . . *Jimmy Chin*, *Robert Chinn*, *Henry Hom*, *Albert Chinn*, *May Wong*, *Evelyn Lee*, *Catherine Jang*, *Mabel Lew*, *Eva Shew*, and *Dorothy Lee*, graduates of *Watsonville Hi*, celebrated their graduation with a dance at the Guild's hall. Among the highest ranking students in that school are *May Wong*, *Evelyn Lee*, and *Dorothy Lee*. A special congratulation to the latter who fought against heavy odds while in the hospital, but passed her ex's and ranked sixth in scholastic honors in the entire school. . . . The *Watsonville Chinese Boys' club* held its annual Fourth of July dance at the Veteran's Memorial hall on July 3 with those top notch music makers, the *Cathayans*, playing for them. . . .

Graduates of *Bakersfield high school*, *Bill Ko*, *Katherine Lee*, *Leonard Lewis*, *Bessie Sue*, *Clara Toy*, *Ella Toy*, *Delbert Wong*, and *Marie Wong* spent a whole week in celebration of the new milestones



in their lives. *Ella Toy*, secretary of the senior class and of the Hostess club, columnist of the school weekly, was an outstanding graduate. She was one of the 30 chosen from 621 graduates for distinguished service. . . .

George Louie, manager of the Seattle Tennis team, has been in Portland to make arrangements for an inter-city team match with the Portland Junior Chinese association, and hopes to combine both teams to make a good-will tour to California sometime this summer. . . . Among the many out-of-town visitors to see Portland's Rose festival were *Beatrice*

Yip and *Ruth Jow* from Vancouver, B. C. . . . *Mr. and Mrs.* is the name for *Herbert Moe* and *Pearl Lee Sam*. It happened in Seattle. . . . *Elsie Moe* of Portland announced her engagement to *Raymond Chang* of San Fran recently. . . . The Junior Chinese association sponsored its first June tennis tournament. . . .

First prize for the most attractive window display goes to *Bill Lee* and his "Chinese Lantern Cafe." He won the prize offered by the Garret Road Business Men's association of Philadelphia. . . . To raise funds for the purchase of fight-

(Continued on page 18)

SPORTS

By Davisson Lee and Conrad Fong

CHINESE PACIFIC COAST TOURNAMENT

San Francisco—The Third Annual Chinese Pacific Coast Tennis tournament, sponsored jointly by the Chinese American Citizen alliance and the Chinese Tennis club, will be held the early part of August. Due to the fact that the Chinese playground is under construction so that there will be night courts, no definite date can be named. There will be announcements printed and entry blanks sent out to notify entrants at the earliest moment. This is the largest Chinese Tennis tournament and always brings out the cream of the crop from all points of the compass.

Speculation has already run high as to the possibilities of the winners in each event.

In men's singles there are Peter Gee, of Berkeley, defending champion and winner of the 1938 Spring tournament; Tahmie Chinn, winner in 1936; Ben Chu, finalist in the Spring tournament; Andrew Sang, title holder of a mid-western state; and Arthur Lum, a 307 leader and ranking player in China. Then there's always the ambitious youngster, the dark horse, and the unknown out-of-towner to give zest to the competition.

In women's singles there's Lucille Jung, defender of the crown. The long-awaited return of Erlene Lowe, 1936 champ, will bring back a strong contender to the fold. Among others are Waite Ng, Spring tournament winner; Mamie Sing and June Lau, leading netsters of L. A.; Emma Wong of Vallejo, Henrietta Jung, Spring tournament finalist, March Kong of Richmond and numerous others as well as our own home talent.

It's hard to judge the doubles, both men's and mixed, as the teams themselves change and vary and there are always new combinations springing up like mushrooms.

In men's doubles it's Ben Chu and Faye Lowe who hold three titles, two in the Pacific Coast and the last Spring tournament, or Peter and Willie Gee, two times runners-up.

Ben Chu and Waite Ng are the defending champs in the mixed doubles.



The Donald Deback trophy to be awarded for the July tennis play-off between the Los Angeles and San Francisco net players.

Headquarters is at Hall's Sport shop, 876 Sacramento street.

CHINATOWN MERCHANTS SOFTBALL SCHEDULE

Margaret Hayward Class B League
 June 30—7:45 p.m.—Geo. H. Caseys
 July 8—6:30 p.m.—S. P. Shop
 July 19—7:45 p.m.—Pollach Printing
 July 26—9:00 p.m.—Mantle club
 August 4—9:00 p.m.—Columbia Steel

CHITENA WINS

San Francisco—The invading Chitena's defeated the Los Angeles tennis team 14 to 7 in their traditional match. This is the third time in as many years that the San Francisco team has proved themselves superior, but in doing so they found that the Los Angeles team is rounding out and has a better balanced team than before. This is the beginning of a keen, good-natured rivalry that is really getting to be the "Big Game" match of the year.

The longest and closest match was between Tommy Leong, S. F., and Jack Lee, L. A. They played over two straight hours with Leong eventually winning in three sets.

BOWLING

San Francisco—Bowling is proving to be a favorite pastime. In this game of tenpins the Twin Dragon team stands out. They entered the Summer league sponsored by the Loop bowling alley and won their last six games. It was a mild upset when they defeated the Loop Tigers with Tommy "Postal" Leong and Myron Chan bowling over 200.

Those who alternate for the first five are: Leon Shew, Myron Chan, Oats Mammon, Tommy "Postal" Leong, Tommy Leong, Wah Lym, Benny Choye, Louie Faye, Dan Lee, Andy Yuke, and Joe Chew.

SPORT SHORTS

San Francisco—The Chinatown Merchants have entered the Recreation Softball league. Said league opens June 27.

San Francisco—Chitena's second team hung up two straight victories. On June 12 they traveled to Oakland and defeated them 7 matches to 2. The following Sunday, June 19, they repeated again by downing a combination team of Monterey and Salinas by the score of 11 to 4.

SOFTBALL

Los Angeles—The Federation of Chinese clubs is sponsoring a Softball league. The six teams that have entered are namely: Iowa, Football Team, Nam Q, Wah Q, Poly-Jeff, and Independents. The opening date is slated for June 9 and the last games are to be played July 24.

TENNIS

Los Angeles—An open Memorial Tennis tournament will be managed by the Chinese Tennis club. The date will be announced later. A photo of the Ives E. Cobb Memorial trophy will be found elsewhere in this section.

BOWLING

San Francisco—William Wong, "Smoky Joe" to his friends, will soon be opening his new bowling place, located at 639 California. It has three alleys, a bar, and all modern conveniences.

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CHINATOWNIA

1938 LAKE TAHOE CHINESE CONFERENCE

With the 1938 theme as "Christianity and China's Crisis" the Chinese youth of the Western states will convene at Zephyr Point, Nevada, for their annual conference from August 7 to 14. President Edward Lee of Berkeley, Calif., has announced the faculty members and officers for this year's assembly. "In view of the present crisis in China the young people will devote a week of study and worship in the hope of finding an answer to China's problems in Christianity," Mr. Lee stated.

The faculty as selected up to the time of publication consists of President Tully C. Knoles of the College of the Pacific, Dr. George H. Colliver, professor of Philosophy at the College of the Pacific, Mr. Chingwah Lee, publisher of the Chinese Digest, and Mr. Lawton D. Harris, executive secretary of the East Bay Church Federation.

The officers and regional leaders of the 1938 conference are as follows: David Louie and Albert Park Li, vice presidents for Northern and Southern California, respectively; L. David Lee, registrar; Dorothy Fong, secretary-treasurer; Elsie Won, social chairman; Allyn Lee, chairman of discussions; Helen Chan, in charge of housing and transportation. The district directors are as follows: Helen Chan, San Francisco; Roland Got, Los Angeles; Charles Fong, Sacramento; Mildred Jann, Stockton; Floyd Sam and Henry Ching, Fresno; Stephen Lee, Watsonville; K. T. Wong, San Diego; May Tom, Arizona; P. Q. Ching, Hawaii.

The Lake Tahoe Conference was started by the Christian young people of
(Continued on page 19)



The traffic squads of all the schools of San Francisco and vicinity marched on their 12th Annual review, which was sponsored by the California Automobile association. Ribbons were presented by Police Chief William J. Quinn. Nam Kue academy won the first prize in marching and was sixth in efficiency.

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CHINATOWNIA

"YELLOW JACKET" WELL PLAYED

By BERNICE LOUIE

Los Angeles—For the first time in the United States an all-Chinese cast presented the Hazelton and Berimo Chinese satire, the "Yellow Jacket." Playing two nights to capacity houses at the Wilshire Ebell theatre June 3 and 4, it was enthusiastically received. The players were members of the Chinese Drama League and had spent ten weeks of strenuous rehearsing. Now that the League has found the play well received, members are planning to present it on a tour, spending two weeks in San Francisco and three days in Santa Barbara, the latter part of July.

The leading parts were taken by Roland Got, who played Wu Hoo Git, and charmed the audience with his smooth acting. Bessie Loo as Plum Blossom, the heroine, was demure and gracious—sweet is the word for Bessie. Honorable Wu as Daffodil intrigued with his beautiful costumes and distinctive acting. The first wife, played by Miss Soo Yong, caused tears to flow from many eyes. Richard Loo as the governor and James Zee-Min Lee as the commentator both gave impressive performances.

The presentation of this play revealed some new talents among Chinese aspirants to the stage and screen. Graceful, willowy and attractive was Mary Young, as Chow Wan, the Flower Girl. Richard Jen Lowe essayed two parts—as Tai Fah Min and Yin Suey Gong the monkey—and gave splendid performances. Ruth Kim Wong delighted with her stern and pious characterization of the Widow Ching, while Forrest Yee as the God of Thunder showed himself a seasoned player—his thunder dance was particu-

larly well executed. Jehim F. Wong was most amusing as the indignant father of the heroine, and Kam Chan as the Philosopher carried the part with ease and poise. Other players who should be mentioned are Miss Billie Wong as Tso the cunning maid; Beal Wong as the farmer; Lloyd Wong as the spider and assistant property man; Iris Wong as the second wife; and Grace Lem as Suey Sin Fah.

Proceeds from this play are to go to the Chinese refugee relief through the following agencies: International Medical Relief Society in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Chinese Women Relief Association in Canton, and the Canton International Red Cross Society. The play was directed by Miss Soo Yong and produced by James Zee-Min Lee.

ROAMING 'ROUND

(Continued from page 15)

ing planes to protect Canton, the Chinese Patriotic league of the same city will assess \$10 from everyone. For such a cause no one will complain. . . . New Yorker *Calvin Chan* after one month's stay in this city, has wandered over to Detroit with California his next stop. . . . Proud parents of a baby girl are the *Yuen Chu's (Mae Jung)*. She is their first-born. . . . *Marion Lee* of Washington, D. C., week-ended with the Chungs. . . . Recent graduates are *Peggy Chung*, Wanamaker Institute of Home Economics, *Pauline Kwan* and *Tai Jin Mei*, Crozer Theological seminary, and *Leroy Young*, U. of P. Medical college. Young will intern at the Pennsylvania hospital. . . . Recently returned from Canton, China are *Russell Young*, freshman, and

Herbert Yick, graduate of the Central high school. They spoke before the Alumni association on the effects of the Japanese invasion on Chinese life. . . .

Stocktonians are so proud of their new cocktail lounge, the Jade Pagoda which opened recently, that they wrote in, "Visit our cocktail lounge and then remodel yours." Quite a challenge, but the place is really very attractive and is finished in all Chinese designs. *Hong Kim Seung* is the manager. . . . Former friends of *Mrs. Lily Wing* of Red Bluff were happy that she came back to Stockton, her hometown, for a visit. Swimming and tennis added to the pleasure of her vacation. . . . Studying to be a radio technician is *Joseph Fong*, former manager of the Public Market of Modesto. . . . One hundred twenty young folks attended the Stockton Chinese association picnic at Hogran dam and Jenny Lind Big Rock. Swimming and outdoor games in the hot sun caused many of them to come home with thick coats of tan, and some complained of sunburn the rest of the day.

Sally Sinn is pining for her many friends in the East. She is up in the Pacific Northwest with the Sinn Family troupe. They will play in Washington after a year's tour of the southern and mid-western states. . . . *Frances Lew*, majored in sociology and graduated from the U. of Washington where *Clifton Goon*, freshman in pharmacy, was initiated into Purple Shield, underclassmen's scholastic honorary organization. . . . *Lester Chin* has just recovered from his recent illness; and a cheerio to *Mollie Locke*, our CD correspondent in Seattle who has just recovered from an illness of nine months.

Tucson's Fourth of July Benefit picnic was held at Wetmore's pool. All refreshments, contributed by the town's wholesale stores, have to be bought on the *Tang* are on their annual summer vacation. . . . *Tommy Tom* and *Dave* tion and are visiting the big cities of the coast. . . . *Henry Lee*, who has been working in Tucson, is back in town for a well-earned rest. . . . Planning for a California vacation are *May, Johnny*, and *C. Y. Tom*. . . . Phoenix's *Willie Ong* is now a Tucsonite. . . . Partners in a growing new grocery store are *Joe Tang* and *Larry Lee*, formerly of San Francisco. . . .

The Chinese Drama

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S. F. CHINATOWN'S "BOWL OF RICE" PAGEANT
(Continued from page 12)

China. But whereas before they had only read or been told of it, on the night of June 17 they saw it—saw it in the faces of 200,000 Americans as they milled into Chinatown, as they vied in purchasing "Humanity" badges, and as they literally poured money into rice bowls placed everywhere for that purpose. The cause of this active sympathy was very pithily expressed in four Chinese characters written on a strip of rice paper pasted in front of a store which read: "America Believes in Righteousness."

WILLIAM HOY.

LAKE TAHOE CONFERENCE
(Continued on page 17)

San Francisco six years ago, and crossed the state boundaries of California when the territory of Hawaii and the state of Arizona were represented last year. This year's conference is making a bid to the Pacific Northwest. For details and information write Registrar L. David Lee, 1129 69th Ave., Oakland, Calif.

FOR STAGE AND SCREEN

(Continued from page 7)
whelming number of calls for talent received by the Fanchon and Marco Agency.

Helene Hughes, assisted by Carlos Romero formerly affiliated with Paramount studios, and now producer at the Paramount theatre in Los Angeles, is producing a huge show at the Civic auditorium on June 29, for the Kiwanians convention.

ART AND CULTURE

(Continued from page 10)
vessel being first glazed on the inside and fired, the outer biscuit was then pared down to almost nothing with a lathe, after which the outside was glazed and fired. Then it was painted with enamels and fixed in a muffle kiln.

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This is No. 26 of a series of articles on Ceramic Art which appear in these columns now and then.

An aged and highly respected merchant from Colusa, Tom Ka Wai, died in the San Francisco Chinese hospital recently.

He was a partner of Quong Due Lee Company, a firm which has been in Colusa for not less than half a century.



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(See page 3)

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STAFF

CHINGWAH LEE Associate Editor
LIM P. LEE Socialistic Doto
WALLACE H. FONG Photographer
H. K. WONG Columnist
DAVISSON LEE Sports

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The CHINESE DIGEST is a non-profit publication devoted to the interpretation of China and Chinese culture, ancient and modern, and to the dissemination of information, data, and discussion of the history, life, problems, progress, and activities of the Chinese in America. The CHINESE DIGEST is the only journal of its kind in the United States.

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• The Chinatown Crier •

"SHINE, MISTER?"

Nowadays when you walk from one end of Grant avenue to the other, if you are the least bit obliging, you end up by buying 24 shoeshines and a dozen each of bags of candies, pillbox hats, pairs of chopsticks, pamphlets, magazines (no Chinese Digest is ever authorized to be sold on the streets within Chinatown), second-hand buttons, toy Buddhas, and boutonnières.

So far as letting youngsters earn a little peanut money is concerned, this is all right with yours truly. It is good training for many when later they have to live in this hard-boiled competitive world of ours. Personally, when I want to get from one end of Chinatown to the other in a hurry I walk a block down Jackson street, wait half an hour for one of those super-service street cars, climb in, am given a dirty look for counting out the last two pennies with extreme reluctance, ride the four blocks to California, puff up the hill back to

Grant avenue, and lo! I've reached the other end away ahead of schedule!

The trouble is that by having these kiddies blockade all corners they are giving our long-recessed merchants a headache. People no longer feel relaxed when they stroll through Chinatown—and many come here for just that purpose. They have to be on guard against accidentally stepping upon half a dozen battalions of these voracious super-sales kiddies and of offending the rest. Already laden with enough souvenirs to supply a Legionnaire convention, they find it needless to enter any shops.

It may be well for us to limit the urchins to selling things which will not compete with the bazaars. Even with the shoe shiners it may be well for some such non-commercial, non-religious organization as the Junior chamber of commerce to sponsor them. Such an organization will see to it that only needy and deserving boys be given a chance to work. And

they will be given thorough training in good manners beforehand. Lest we be considered unfair to little girls, who also want to earn enough money to see Clarky Gable kiss Roberta Taylor, they might be authorized to sell flowers or publicity pamphlets. They shall be daintily dressed in native costumes—and preference shall be given those who can match those costumes with a broad smile.

THE PASSING OF CHIN LAIN

The passing of Chin Lain marks the end of an era among the Chinese here. In the early pioneering days when power was purchased often at great peril to personal safety, Mr. Chin Lain rose to serve as head of such powerful organizations as the Chan Family association, the Suey Sing, the China Mail, the Ning Yung Benevolent association, and the Ning Kui Kung Wui. At the time of his passing he was the controlling partner of the Hang Far Low, the Mandarin theater, the Chinese World, and numerous other commercial enterprises.

A figure whose power extended to Chinatowns across the continent, Chin Lain was a man of exceedingly simple

THE CHINATOWN CRIER

Editorial

habits. His office at the back of Hang Far Low is no larger than a closet, with simple, well-worn furniture. This partly explains his stamina and powerful physique. Two years ago, at the age of 67, he single-handedly overcame three Filipinos who tried to waylay him on his way home, sending two of them to the hospital.

Loyalty to friends and associates marked one of his strongest traits. This was best evidenced by his funeral on July 24. He had wanted a simple funeral, asking that his friends contribute money to the refugee fund—yet it turned out to be the best-attended funeral in Chinatown in recent years. The walking procession at two abreast was more than four blocks long, followed by 222 automobiles, interspaced with several bands and a Chinese orchestra, and a troupe of actors in symbolic roles.

He is survived by his sons Bo Kay and Myron; two daughters-in-law Eva and Pearl; two daughters, Clara and Frances; and a grandson, Nathan. Chin Lain will linger long in the memories of the living.

AN EXAMPLE OF NEEDED INITIATIVE

The new gift-stands at the corners of Washington and of Clay along Grant avenue should be an incentive to those who are always waiting for a "break" and an answer to those who cry that there are no jobs for any but those who have "pull."

For years these stands have stood with ugly "To-Let Cheap" signs waiting for prospects. Apparently no one had ever thought that they could be anything but fruit-stands which are already too numerous to be profitable. Now come the Jung boys who, with a stroke of imagination and plenty of home-planned carpentry have turned them into highly profitable stands for the sale of attractively displayed souvenirs and daintily wrapped Chinese sweets. They have added a genuine touch of color to otherwise drab corners.

The sad part about all unique lone ventures is that if a thing is successful it is immediately followed by a host of imitators. One has but to recall the swamping of the noodle-making or the truck manufacturing industries in Chinatown to realize that when these imitators flooded the field they inevitably dragged prices down to a level where no one can make a living in that line, thereby harming everyone concerned. The experience of

the Chinese Trade and Travel Bureau is that a considerable part of its energy and profit were spent in forestalling needless inefficient competition.

It is with the above thought in mind that we publish in this issue a cartoon on the cocktail industry. Of course, where a field is already somewhat crowded the next alternative is to form an organization—yes, even among competitors—to forestall further increase, to have joint publicity, to guard against price-cutting, and to exchange information for mutual improvement.

NO OLYMPICS FOR JAPAN

In forsaking the Olympic games, Japan admits of several serious predicaments. First of all she is aware that since so many notables of the athletic world from so many countries will boycott the Olympics in Japan it will only advertise in the most possible flagrant manner the resentment of the civilized world.

She concedes that the war may last till 1940—a compliment to the spirit of the Chinese people and a retraction from the belief that the army of Japan is invincible. The dream of taking China with a three months' excursion is turning out to be a three year's nightmare.

She admits that she cannot afford even the small sum necessary to entertain the delegates to the Olympics and to build the steel structures necessary for the great meet. Spending five million dollars a day for 365 days a year is no holiday for a prosperous nation—and Japan was far from that even at the beginning of the ruthless invasion.

The sad part about the expenditure by the War council is that the properties destroyed in China are generally not worth the cost of the ammunition. Tons of explosives are necessary to tear up a railroad station not worth the cost of a single bomb. True, explosives take lives as well as property. But the Chinese defenders are selling their lives dearly. Instead of a ten to one death ratio, as was believed at the beginning, it has proved to be a three

to one proposition, and it is approaching a one to one exchange.

It will further be acknowledged that destruction of strategic points means further encroachment into Chinese territory. But penetration results in further extension of the battle line over a hostile area, exposing more soldiers, equipment, food, and ammunition to devastating attacks by mobile guerrilla units.

NEWS FROM CANTON

Canton, home of many Chinatownians, is fiery of spirit despite countless bombing aimed at crippling the Canton-Hankow railroad as well as reducing the people to submissiveness.

A letter by Edward Lockwood, well-known American social worker, describes the bombing vividly: "Until recently bombs have for the most part been dropped on the railway lines or on factories. But recently bombs have been frequently dropped in crowded sections of the city, causing much loss of life.

"For many of them a wound, which makes it impossible for them to make a living, may be even worse than death. In the Canton hospital, a man groans, not because of the pain which has come with the amputation of his leg, but because as he tells us, he has six children, the oldest of whom is ten, all of whom will not eat unless he can carry on his work of selling fruits along the streets.

"In the ward for women and children is a child four months old, its foot partly shot off by a piece of a bomb which went through the mother's body while she was nursing the baby. The child lives, the mother died. A bomb exploded in front of the Red Cross Headquarters, scattering bodies of more than a hundred people, Red Cross workers included. The unbearable odor of torn bodies remains for weeks."

Repeated bombing failed to dampen the ardor with which Mr. Lee Luchao, director of the Canton-Hankow railroad, defended this important link which sup-

(Continued on page 18)

THE COVER PICTURE

One of the few members of the younger set who combine charm and popularity in one person is Daisy Ng, sister of the well-known artist Fred Eng. Daisy was snapped at the studio of the Chinese Digest by Wallace Fong while she was examining a piece of century-old woodcarving which once graced the altar of the Chung Yee Tong, preparatory to writing a composition for her class in English.

F A R E A S T

Pat "Tsu Pan" Sun

ONE YEAR OF THE UNDECLARED SINO-JAPANESE WAR

(See map on back)

The month of July marks the end of the first year of the undeclared war between China and Japan. In appraising the results at this stage of the war, one cannot fail to be startled at the casualty list which has reached fabulous proportions. Various estimates have been given from both camps. According to foreign military observers, the casualties among the military forces and the civilian populations are as follows:

Chinese soldiers killed	450,000
Chinese soldiers wounded	850,000

Total military casualties	1,300,000
Chinese civilians killed, wounded, and missing	500,000
Chinese civilians rendered home- less	30,000,000

Japanese soldiers killed	100,000
Japanese soldiers wounded	200,000

Total military casualties	300,000
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The total Chinese casualties, heavy as they may be, are "not unfavorable" in comparison with the Japanese losses according to some observers. The present ratio between the Japanese and the Chinese military casualties is an average of about one to four, whereas "China had expected to suffer as many as one to ten," due to the disparity of the armament. The suffering of the innocent and defenseless civilians is, of course, beyond any justification.

After one year's costly fighting, the Japanese forces have overrun twelve of China's provinces, occupied nine of these provincial capitals, blockaded China's entire coast, and controlled all the principal Chinese seaports except those in the provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung.

However, the vast territory under Japanese occupation does not give them any strategic advantage in their military campaign in China. On the other hand, as the front line stretches it becomes increasingly difficult for the Japanese to garrison these areas. This, in turn, means that they will have to incur higher military expenditures in the war zones and will entail heavier taxes and bring worse financial conditions in the Island Empire. The Japanese forces, thus far, can only control the garrison points and the guarded lines of communication. The vast areas in the hinterland behind the Japanese battle-

fronts are still in the hands of the Chinese guerrilla bands. Even the garrison points and the guarded highways and railways have been constantly threatened by the Chinese "mobile units." To develop the conquered areas for war and industrial purposes is out of the question.

Japan's attempt to cut off China's military supplies also failed as large quantities of munitions had been pouring in continuously through the British port of Hongkong and the Canton-Hankow railway, and through the French port of Haipong and the Haipong-Yunnan railway. Furthermore, it was reported that the newly opened roads through Chinese Turkestan to Siberia and Yunnan to Burma are also responsible for the ever-increasing quantities of war materials in China.

During the course of one year, the Japanese forces have attacked China from three fronts: North China, Central China, and South China. In the North China front, the first Japanese object was the occupation of the Tientsin-Peiping Area. After that fatal shot had been fired by the Japanese at the Chinese garrisons near the Marco Polo bridge in the eventful evening of July 7, 1937, the Japanese rushed in large numbers of troops from Manchuria to begin the epoch-making warfare. Fighting during those early days was sporadic. Armed hostilities went on side by side with political maneuvers. While Chinese and Japanese soldiers exchanged bullets in Tientsin, Fengtai, Nanyuan, Wanping, etc., military leaders on both sides were still at conference tables in an attempt to avert the crisis. Finally the showdown came when General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of Hopei-Charhar Political Commission, withdrew to Paoting and the undeclared war went into full swing. Peiping and Tientsin soon fell into the hands of the Japanese.

After having effectively occupied this area, the Japanese forces spread forth in four different directions: first, in the southern direction from Tientsin along the Tientsin-Pukow railway; second, from Peiping southward along the Peiping-Hankow railway; third, from Peiping toward the northwest along the Peiping-Paotow railway heading for Inner Mongolia; and fourth, which occurred after the occupation of Kalgan, along the Tatung-Puchow railway piercing into Shansi province.

(1) On the Tientsin-Pukow line, the Japanese pushed slowly but successfully

through the cities of Chinghai, Tsangchow, Tenchow, and Tsinan down to the southern part of the province. This was caused by the oscillating attitude of General Han Fu-chu, governor of Shantung, who was later executed by General Chiang Kai-shek. When the Japanese came into contact with the Central forces of General Chiang Kai-shek, however, they found the story was entirely different. At Taierchwang, the Japanese suffered the severest defeat in the annals of Japanese military history. From this point, the Japanese advances were stalemated until their columns from Nanking marched northward to converge at Suchow.

(2) On the Peiping-Hankow railway, the Japanese army rolled down with comparative ease and rapidity. They took Paoting, Chengting, Shihchiachwang, Fenglohchen and Changteh and finally arrived at the north bank of the Yellow river.

(3) The Japanese attempted to invade Inner Mongolia following the route of Peiping-Paotow railway. At the strategic point of the Nankow pass, the Japanese attacks were successfully repulsed by the Chinese defenders. Severe fights continued for many days, and finally the Japanese Kwantung army sought to outflank the Chinese position and to threaten the Chinese rear through Dolonor and Kalgan in Chahar province. With the fall of Kalgan, the situation in the Nankow pass became untenable, and the Chinese were then compelled to withdraw. From Kalgan, the invaders marched on to Kweihua, the capital of Suiyuan, and Paotow.

(4) The fourth main column of the Japanese troops in North China proceeded from Kalgan southward along the Tatung-Puchow railway. There their military campaign encountered great difficulty as this area was defended by the famous Eighth Route army with General Chu Teh as the commander-in-chief. The Japanese succeeded in pushing through Tatung and the Yenmen pass and Taiyuan, only after heavy losses in men and equipment. They finally wound up in the neighborhood of Huoma near the curvature of the Yellow river.

In the Central China front, the war began with the most spectacular battle of Shanghai in which the aerial, naval and land forces of both countries had been brought into action. After checking the Japanese on the banks of the Whangpoo river for two and a half months, the

F A R E A S T

Pat "Tsu Pan" Sun

Chinese defenders were compelled to withdraw. The heavy naval guns had outdistanced the Chinese light artillery, and in the meantime the Japanese had landed at the mouth of the Yangtze river in the North and at the mouth of the Hangchow bay in the South to harass the rear of the Chinese positions. The Japanese followed the Shanghai-Hangchow railway to occupy the scenic city of Hangchow in the southwest direction. In the westward movement, the Japanese took Soochow without much opposition, and entered Nanking after Chinese evacuation.

From Nanking, the Japanese forces marched northward along the Tientsin-Pukow railway to meet their troops that had been defeated once at Taierchwang. At Suchow, another great battle was fought. The Japanese army in numerous columns converged on this city from the South and the North. The Chinese held them at bay for many weeks. In the middle part of June this year, the Chinese resistance gave way under heavy Japanese air attacks and the Japanese took Suchow to consolidate their conquests in North and Central China. From there on the Japanese fought along the Lung-Hai railway in the westward movement. When they were on the verge of cutting into the Peiping-Hankow railway, the inundation of the Yellow river suddenly washed away the Japanese fruit of victory. The Japanese were then driven back where they had started on the Lung-Hai railway.

Thus failing to reach the Peiping-Hankow railway, the Japanese concentrated their attacks along the Yangtze river. Squadrons of the Japanese fleet were rushed upstream. But there, their plans was against frustrated by Chinese batteries on shore, numerous booms and mines in the river, and the devastating raids of the rejuvenated Chinese air force. Now both forces are locked in the neighborhood of Kiukiang where the Poyang lake meets the Yangtze river.

In the South China front, the Japanese ruthlessly bombed the civilian populations in the principal cities in Kwangtung and Fukien provinces. Thus far the Japanese took only a few small islands for purpose of landing airplanes. They include the Santsoo island in Kwangtung, Namoi near Swatow (which has been recently recovered), and Amoy on the Fukien coast. It has been reported, however, that large scale invasion in the South China front is becoming increasing imminent.

It is seen from this resume that after one year of operation the Japanese line of occupation starts from Paotow in the Suiyuan province, following the course of the Yellow river to the neighborhood of Houma in Shansi, passing through the Peiping-Hankow railway on the north side of the Yellow river, through Kaifeng in Honan, Fowyang and Liuan in Anhwei, to Kiukiang in Kiangsi, then following the Yangtze river to Wuhu and stretching eastward to Hangchow.

As to the future of the war, General Chiang Kai-shek has made the following remark on the occasion of its first anniversary:

"We have withdrawn from cities and towns in order to preserve initiative and conserve our strength, but the end of one year's hostilities has found us resisting with redoubled vigor and determination.

"With or without the support to which we are entitled under well-known international agreements, we shall not halt until Japanese forces have been withdrawn from our soil."

BOOKS ON THE SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

"THE FAR EASTERN CRISIS" by Henry L. Stimson. (Harper & Bros., New York, 1936. 293 pp., \$3.75.)

A summary of American policy and recent efforts to secure an adjudication of the Sino-Japanese dispute, by the Secretary of State in the Hoover cabinet.

"PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN POLICY IN RELATION TO THE FAR EAST" by Stanley K. Hornbeck. Department of State Publication No. 507. (U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., 1934. 5 cents.)

One of the few official pronouncements of Far Eastern policy by a member of the present administration.

"AMERICA'S STAKE IN THE FAR EAST" by Miriam S. Farley. (Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1936. 39 pp., 25 cents.)

A summary of American trade and investment in the countries of the Far East.

"AMERICAN POLICY IN THE FAR EAST" by T. A. Bisson. Foreign Policy Reports. (Foreign Policy Association, New York, XII, 22, February 1, 1937. 12 pp., 25 cents.)

"FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN CHINA" by C. F. Remer. (Macmillan Co., New York, 1933. 708 pp., \$5.)

Still the most authoritative book on this important subject.

"THE STRUGGLE OF THE POWERS IN CHINA" by T. A. Bisson. Foreign Policy Reports. (Foreign Policy Association, New York, XII, 10, 1936. 12 pp., 25 cents.)

"CHINA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS, 1917-31" by Robert T. Pollard. (Macmillan Co., New York, 1933. 416 pp., \$3.50.)

"EMPIRE IN THE EAST" by Joseph Barnes, ed. (Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York, 1934. 322 pp., \$3.25.)

A symposium on foreign imperialistic policies regarding China.

"THE FAR EAST IN WORLD POLITICS" by G. F. Hudson. (Oxford University Press, New York, 1937. 276 pp., ill., \$3.)

An historical appraisal of the semi-colonial status of China.

The National Headliners club awarded many honors to its members at a recent gathering in Atlantic City. Coverage of the Sino-Japanese war won three of these awards: Norman Alley's shots of the Panay bombing for Universal Newsreel as the best foreign newsreel; story on the bombing of Shanghai by John R. Morris of the United Press as the best foreign news reporting; picture of a wailing Chinese baby sitting in the middle of a bombed railroad station, as the "best news photo" for International News Photos. It was part of a newsreel shot by H. G. Wong.

The 110,000 Chinese in the Philippines have organized themselves for active service to aid the war refugees. Under the Anti-Japanese War Aid association, they have raised more than \$700,000 for the cause.

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SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

San Francisco Chinatown's Labor Problems

San Francisco Chinatown has resisted the efforts of organized labor ever since the hue and cry of cheap labor and "coolie wages" has been heaped upon the Chinese in California. Suddenly as if by storm organized labor and union leaders descended upon our community, and to this very day, the befuddled elders still do not know what has hit them. In the last issue of the Chinese Digest this writer traced the historical facts leading up to the contemporary labor problems of Chinatown to serve as an introduction to an immense complexity with infinite possibilities for the future development of our community. Chinatown cannot escape the social and economic forces that are pulling and tugging the nation as a whole, and upon the sane adjustment of our employer-employee relationships will determine the stability or instability of our economic foundation.

Chinatown's economy is built very differently from the American economy, and for any labor leader to apply the same dogmas that he has found successful in another community will not solve our labor problems but aggravate them. Therefore the union organizer will have to act more judiciously in Chinatown, if the Chinese are to be won to organized labor, than if he is to organize an American industry or community. As a preliminary discussion, only two of the five factors mentioned in the July issue of the Chinese Digest are being discussed this time. Comments and criticism are welcomed.

The Principle of

Collective Bargaining

Collective bargaining has arrived in Chinatown and it cannot be long neglected without having its social effects. However our form of collective bargaining will be different from that provided by the Wagner act which has recognized the right of labor to bargain collectively as the law of the land. Chinatown has few industries in interstate commerce, and outside of the National Dollar Stores, the Golden Gate Manufacturing Co., and the export-import trade, our industries are chiefly intrastate. Therefore collective bargaining could only be considered in Chinatown more as a principle than as a law.

The stumbling block to collective bargaining in Chinatown is the personal relationships of the employer with the employees. In the first place the Chinese employer will hire his own relatives and

kinsmen before he will hire outsiders. In the second place the Chinese employer furnishes room and board as a part of the wages to his employees and he takes his daily meals with them. When the boss eats with the workers and discusses international as well as labor problems with his workers, many complicated labor problems are settled at the dinner table. Third, if an employer has been in the community long enough, he is bound to be an officer of the family or benevolent associations, and he has a voice in the affairs of his clan or in the community. Thus the employee is partly dependent upon his employer for social approval in the community where the Chinese live so closely together, and where the "grapevine" is so

Mr. Lim P. Lee, energetic member of the Chinese Digest Staff, will be in New York City after attending the World Youth Congress (August 16 to 24) at Poughkeepsie, New York. While gathering materials for his Sociological Data he will also be available for speaking engagements before American audiences. Mr. Lee will return by the southern and southwestern states and will be very glad to meet friends of the Chinese Digest on his route. For further information write to the San Francisco office.

effective as a molder of public opinion.

So collective bargaining is only possible where there is a breakdown of this personal employer-employee relationship. As long as the Chinese employer keeps his employees on this personal relationship, he has little labor trouble. If one will study the labor troubles of the community during the past year or so, he will find them chiefly in a factory system, the wage system, and a hierarchy of company officials. Oftentimes labor problems are blamed on union organizers, but few realize these impersonal relationships between employer and employees breed what the union organizers need to band the employees together for collective strength.

Nevertheless if Chinatown is to keep abreast with the rest of the nation, the time has arrived to give labor its rights in the community, and to recognize collective bargaining as a principle for employees working on a personal or imper-

sonal basis. If the jurisdictional dispute within organized labor is ever going to be settled, and if Chinatown still remains unorganized, it will be victimized as a market for cheap labor and "coolie wages" once again. Therefore if both the employer and the employee can see the straws in the wind, it is best that they work out some kind of recognition for collective bargaining as a fundamental principle for harmonious employer and employee relationships.

Higher Wages, Shorter Hours and Better Conditions

The corollary principle to collective bargaining is higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions in the Chinese shops. If there is going to be any increase in wages, decrease in hours, and improvement of working conditions, this half-year will be the time to inaugurate it gradually. Chinatown no doubt will benefit directly and indirectly from the tourist trade for the 1939 Golden Gate International exposition, and the increased income should be generally shared all around. There is a noticeable increase in the business of Chinatown lately, but still wages have not risen materially nor have working hours been cut proportionately. As an economic theory, wages always lag behind profit, rent and interest, but as a principle for community welfare, wages should increase proportionately or you will have labor troubles on your hands.

Chinese workers are known to have low wages and long hours. The laundries and the restaurants are the worst offenders, and unless these and other employers realize that higher wages should go with increased profits, the employer-employee relations will be strained to the breaking point, and the union organizers will realize a golden opportunity to unionize the industry which will bring about collective bargaining in a forceable manner. Labor leaders do not look for trouble, but they do see opportunities where there are intolerable conditions and injustice. The responsibility for strikes is equally shared by the employer as well as by the employees.

(Continued on page 18)

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CHINATOWNIA

CHINATOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES

Washington, D. C.—The hundreds of "Rice Bowl" parties held in as many cities throughout the country last June focused the attention of the American people on the 75,000 Chinese in the United States. It caused the National Geographical society, with headquarters here, to seek information and statistics on the number of Chinatowns in the country and the livelihood of the Chinese living in them. Some of the interesting findings were as follows:

There are 75,000 Chinese in the U. S., with half of them living in California. One fourth of those employed throughout the land are at work as owners or employees in small laundries—so small, in fact, that there are only two employees to the average laundry. A Chinese survey listed 3,000 in the Chinese restaurant business in New York City alone. Almost nine tenths of the American-Chinese are city dwellers, whereas the Japanese in the U. S., who are twice as numerous as Chinese, are evenly divided between city and country.

"Eight large metropolitan areas contain the bulk of the Chinese population. Next to the impressive concentration in the San Francisco Bay cities (San Francisco: 16,000; Oakland, 3,000), New York City has the largest Chinese colony. Los Angeles and Chicago rank next. With somewhat over a thousand each, come Philadelphia, Boston, Portland (Oregon), and Seattle.

"Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Detroit are the only cities which have lured large settlements of Chinese far inland. Chicago has over two thousand, while the others have only several hundred Chinese settlers. Newark, Baltimore, and San Diego, with their costal locations, are less surprising with their four to six hundred inhabitants. The small Chinatown of the nation's capital is about the same size.

"A score of large American cities list only a hundred or two Chinese. The expatriates, apparently, thrive best in large communities of their fellowmen. There are cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants, however, which have reported to the census taker that China is represented by a hardy band of possibly ten or even six. Kansas City, Kansas, reported exactly one."



The above picture shows the new altar in the chapel of the Chinese Catholic Mission in San Francisco Chinatown, just completed. Designed by the Rev. John Meehan, the altar conforms to both Chinese and Roman Catholic ecclesiastical architecture, and combines both artistic splendor and quiet simplicity. The golden and intricate patterns of wood carvings around the entire altar are accentuated by the drapery of subdued yellow, the whole completed by Chinese red on the top and the sides. The rest of the chapel is also entirely Chinese in color and style. The entire chapel was remodeled at a cost of \$2500, representing donations by hundreds of American friends and Chinese Catholics here.

SURVEYING WATSONVILLE CHINATOWN

Members of the Chinese Digest staff, including Eddie Leong, Phillip Chinn, and Chingwah Lee, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Leong, roamed the remains of what was once Watsonville's interesting Chinatown to gather material for a possible history of the Chinese there. Appointed to coordinate the material are Mrs. Lillie Lew Lee, George Quock, Loy Quock, L. David Lee, and Lim P. Lee.

(Continued on page 18)

*Chinese Works
of Art*

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THE JADE BOX

Lady P'ing Yu

DID YOU KNOW THAT

We have an extra safeguard against disease in Vitamin P derived from beans and paprika? Serve more of that soy bean cheese with paprika sauce, girls!

Refrigerated human blood from the dead has saved many lives in transfusions?

Sugar is now being manufactured from sawdust? (So are auto parts, ash trays, door panels, windshields and optical lenses—but don't chew up your new glasses for a chocolate bar by mistake!)

Peaches can be grown fuzzless with waxy skins, better flesh and flavor, and free and smaller stones?

Alfalfa can be made palatable for man and eaten like spinach? (Not interested as I am susceptible to hay fever!)

Three-dimensional movies in both sound and sight are being developed?

The movies have perfected a device called the "voice editor" to give all cinema-actors a more pleasing "fire-side chat" personality and voice?

The photoelectric cell or electric eye not only can open doors and windows but sort fruits, vegetables, and eggs, appraise color better than the human eye, classify minerals, count bills and throw out counterfeiters, detect flaws and tears in cloth, search criminals and smugglers, time horse races and athletic contests, count people and vehicles, determine thickness and transparency of cloth, see through fog, direct traffic at less frequented crossings, and act as an automatic train control? (Wonder if it can also make people like one another better so we won't have any more wars?)

The farmers have a "fog alarm" to warn them of lower temperatures so they can put on the smudges to warm the air around the fruit trees?

A new sewage disposal device, the "electric pig," has been invented to chew up all the garbage (excepting tin cans and bottles) so it can go down the kitchen sink?

When Wilbur Wright made his first successful airplane flight in 1903, newspapers gave it scant attention and one newspaper fired its reporter for "creating" such a tale?

As Herb Caen would say, these items were news to me. The world moves fast, they say, but a man can go around it faster! And methinks, in order to keep abreast with all that goes on these days,



Dr. M. Carlsmith administering tuberculosis test to youngsters at the Chinese Health center. The supervising nurse is Miss Eunice Gibson, assisted by two staff nurses, Minnie Lee and Theresa Lee.

we really ought to go to sleep with one eye and one ear open and have a photoelectric cell (remember that unique little thing?) for a brain besides, because for myself, I know that that portion of my body which is stored in the cranium is getting more and more insignificant and inadequate.

AFTER ALL

Very small words these two but filled with unwholesome dynamite when they are inspired by all manner of evil and unjust thoughts, and especially when they are spoken with upraised eyebrows and unbridled passion as so many of us women know. *After all* we have done for them; *after all* we started it; *after all* it was our idea; *after all*, we should share the glory; *after all* their folks lavished on her; *after all* that education; *after all* that fuss; *after all* is said and done; *after all* these years!—These have

been heard in various tones and accompanied by multitudinous questions and exclamations wherever women are gathered together. And it takes very little imagination to associate these remarks with insidious thoughts of jealousy, envy, derogation, cynicism, or with the mere desire to gossip about others. When these defenseless others are branded as ingrates, undeserving, spoiled, and disreputable, we create not only ill-feeling and ill-will all around but generate within our own systems a beauty-marring poison of hatred, pettiness, and indifference.

What I really started out to comment on was the habit of some cynical individuals who always berate the efforts of young people in their undertakings, be they conferences, club enterprises, leadership classes, camp retreats, or other group activities. It is likely that they may be right in that no immediate "big result" is ever apparent *after all* is said and done.

CHINATOWNIA

But do these short-sighted, sardonic souls ever have enough imagination to realize that somewhere some young life has been touched and inspired by contacting other personalities and has been greatly benefited by the moral and social values of group living and planning? and that lessons of democratic self-direction, community cooperation, respect for others, and give and take from group choices and appraisals are best learned in life situations? *After all*, I'm for more Lake Tahoe conferences (in session second week of August) and more clubs for young people.

CAMELLIA NAMED FOR CHINA

Growing in the famous Bellingrath Gardens, near Mobile, Alabama, is a Camellia that excites universal admiration because of its breath-taking beauty, fiery color, and size. For a long while it has been mistaken for a Victor Emmanuel, but the latter is a decidedly smaller bloom. In selling this plant, Robert O. Rubel Jr., Camellia specialist, labeled it as "Blood of China." Said Mr. Rubel Jr. at his Longview garden at Crichton before a large party: "We feel that 'Blood of China' is the most appropriate and timely name, one symbolic of the wanton waste of innocent blood, of Chinese women and children, suggested by the ruthless invasion of the Japanese military machine, rampant in the Far East.

"Until 'Blood of China' is correctly identified, we propose to market the few plants available, under this symbolic name. We have no quarrel or hatred for the Japanese people, any more than we love the peace-loving Chinese. The recent outrages and atrocities wrought by the callous brutality of Japan's dictatorial military power, among innocent Chinese people is a war in which the Japanese people have no voice."

When Camellias were first introduced from China to Europe, 100 to 150 years ago, common varieties were expensive plants. Sales recorded in old books reveal that small Camellia plants brought from \$180 to \$1,000 each.

ELDERLY CHINATOWNIAN PASSES

Funeral services were held on July 27 for aged Tse Bau Yuan, who died after a long illness. She was survived by two sons, George Chow and William Jow, and by two daughters-in-laws, Bessie and Phoebe.

S. F. GIRL RECEIVES NOTICE IN NATIONAL COLLEGE STUDENTS' WHO'S WHO

San Francisco—The name of Dolores Ann Leong, a junior pre-medical student at Bethel college, McKenzie, Tennessee, appears in the newest issue of the Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges.

According to the editor of this Who's Who, Dolores Leong's name appears with thousands of other students each of whom was "selected from the university which he or she attended as one of the outstanding students in America." The selections are made not on scholarship record alone, but also on the students' record in extra-curricula activities and future possibilities.

Miss Leong was on her college's honor roll (1936-37), president of the German club (1936-37), member of the student council, the choral club, the science club, and also on the staff of the college annual.

Dolores Leong is a native of San Francisco, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chow King Leong, and is a graduate of the Mission high school here. She listed her hobbies as being photography, swimming and tennis. Her ambition is to be a surgical doctor working among her own people either here or in Canton, China.

NO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AMONG N. Y. CHINESE

New York—A joint legislative committee on children's court jurisdiction and juvenile delinquency, organized some months ago to study the problem of juvenile misconduct here, revealed an interesting finding last month. It reported that of all the racial and sectional groups in this metropolis, the Chinese had the lowest percentage of juvenile delinquency. In fact, there had been only one such case known to the authorities in eight years.

Upon revealing this fact the Committee held a hearing in the old Chinese public school on Chinatown's Mott street to see if any lessons could be learned from it. There they learned something of Confucian teaching as applied to child rearing, and also something of the system of social control which exists in every closely-knit Chinese community. Wilbur W. H. Pyn, a Chinese court interpreter, quoted from the Confucian canons that

"The misconduct of the child is the fault of the parent." As for the invisible web of social control which serves to prevent juvenile delinquency, Pyn explained as follows: "Whenever a Chinese boy or girl is guilty of misconduct in public, it is a disgrace not only to himself or to herself, but to the family. If some Chinese boy committed the most minute crime, the whole community would know it and he would be losing face."

The reported lack of juvenile crimes among the Chinese here caused the New York Times to comment: "The tourist picture of New York's Chinatown is now up for revision."

CHINESE CONSULAR OFFICIALS PROMOTED IN U. S.

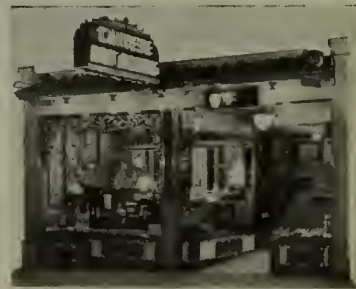
Considerable numbers of Chinese consular officials in the United States have received their transfers and promotions lately, notably the following: Chishau S. Lee, vice-consul at New Orleans, La., has been promoted as consul at Chicago, Ill. The office vacated by Mr. Lee is taken by G. H. Wang, formerly vice-consul at Chicago. Dr. Hsin-yu Lu, formerly vice-consul at Havana, Cuba, has been promoted as consul at New York. Another addition to the consulate staff in New York is Mr. Joseph Ku. Unconfirmed reports from Washington D. C. indicate that Kung-yuan Lee has been promoted as chancellor in the Chinese embassy. Patrick Pichi Sun, for many years deputy-consul at San Francisco, California, has been promoted as vice-consul in the same office.

The Chinese Digest extends congratulations to these officials for their well-earned promotions.

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ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee

INSTANT ACTION NEEDED TO RECORD THE HISTORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

If I were an affluent bank-robber—or a bond peddling banker—and wished to soothe my conscience by doing some good, I'd put aside a sum of money with which to pull an army of able young men and women from whatever they are doing to put them to work on the following projects:

First of all I would select some history-minded probers to write the long neglected record of the Chinese in America. Our impressive universities and historical societies out West are too busy at present re-fighting the Indians, attending Doona Annetta's wedding, or joining Coxey's army, to take any interest in this vital chapter of American life on the Pacific coast. Some day these learned bodies will wake up to the realization that they are unable to furnish even an outline of this section of the mural along the corridor of time.

Provisionally I would divide this study into five sections. The first one will be researches into Chinese pre-Columbian contact with the Americas. This shall be done not just through a re-reading of the voyage of Fa Hsien and other semi-mythological explorers but by amassing such evidences as ideographic inscription in the Americas, remains of junks, implements, etc. The second section will deal with the early phase of the present Chinese in America, especially their entry into the mines, railroad building, farming, lumbering, canning, manufacturing, and other activities.

The third section will deal with the persecution, specifically from about 1870 to the turn of the century. A dark chapter

in local Chinese history, it is virtually blank in the annals of the West. What did the Chinese do to earn a living during this period? Where did a large number of them go? A solid wall of uncertainty confronts us at every turn. Mr. Lim Lee's precious papers in the current issues of the Chinese Digest represent a vital record of one aspect of this period. Readers will do well to preserve Mr. Lim Lee's articles for future reference.

The last two sections shall cover the space from the Exclusion act up to the present. The fourth period may be considered as one still of hardship, with the Chinese barred from all public works and from those which are unionized. As Dr. Chester Rowell once said, "There's room at the rarefied top or at the to-be-avoided bottom, but none in the comfortable middle band." The beginning of the last period occurred some time after the fire of 1906—whether after the Armistice or after the Quota act, is difficult to say at present; but it is one of mutual appreciation of each other's worth, of gradual relaxing of the labor unions toward American-born Chinese, and of the active participation of the Chinese in American life. Here we should record the beginnings of such organizations as the Chinese American Citizens alliance, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Boy Scouts, the band, the Cathay Post of the American Legion, etc. The entry of the Chinese into the war, the voting polls, the Masonic lodges, the Knights of Columbus, and the labor unions would constitute interesting chapters.

My second project would be to commission scores of Chinese-speaking youths to interview old-timers who have lived here for the last sixty years or more. First I

would get a picture of their life in China, the condition of their home life, objectives in mind in coming to America, the age they left China, the kind of vessel they sailed in, etc. Certainly I would include here all the old characters which come to us now as picturesque echos: Little Pete, Lame Duck, Die Key, Vice Council Ho, Tong Bong, etc.

As an example of the wealth of information available through interview: While covering Oregon as talent scout for M. G. M. in the winter of 1935 I came across a sun-dried old man who nevertheless appeared to have more pep than two of me put together. Inquiry revealed that he left Toy Shan as a young man of about thirty in 1877, crossing the Pacific in "the largest vessel ever built." The captain was fined two thousand dollars for carrying a dangerously large passenger list—eight hundred. Each passenger was charged two hundred fifty Mexican dollars—or one hundred Uncle Sam dollars. In America he worked with the railroads for about two years, reaching as far east as Missouri. Then he served as lumber jack, salmon cannery hand, etc. He is a bachelor but confessed to being nearly married to a waitress when operating a successful laundry in Eugene. A file of hundreds of such cases, when dovetailed together, will be revealing. We are already too late for those who lived through the first era of the Chinese in America. *And unless we get records within the next year or two from the few remaining old men now living, we will also be too late for that most neglected of periods, the second era.*

I would delegate another group to make a survey of all the temples ever built by the Chinese in America. We all know of the founding of the California missions by the Padres and the glorious part they played in California history. Few realized that the Chinese founded more than a hundred temples here, dedicating them to scores of deities such as Kuan Yu, Goddess of Mercy, the Buddha, Tien Hou, Man Chang, Hou Wang, etc. At least three quarters of those erected are gone, being demolished or consumed by conflagration. Here again, unless inquiries are made immediately, it will be too late.

In this regard I would also get the histories of all the important Chinese organizations in America: the Chung Wah Societies (known as Six Companies, Chinese Societies, etc.), the Free Masons

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ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee

(Tse Kung Tong); family associations, district organizations, etc. These are undergoing rapid changes of a fundamental nature. Very few living today realize that the Free Masons and the Six Companies undertook commercial ventures at the beginning of their existence. Unless records are made, the nature of these organizations will be unknown to the coming generation. It may be of interest to know that many of these organizations own land and other properties and with the passing of the last members, these may go unclaimed. For example, a Chinese Masonic Temple—complete with altar and sacred objects—stands in the deserted Chinatown of Colfax without a single member!

Of course, in this connection I would get records of important events of the Chinese in America, conflagrations of Chinatowns' tong wars, labor riots, achievements, and other Chinatownia. From bank and private trusts I would try to get an idea of the money sent to and from China year by year. And from the railroads I would get a wealth of materials on the extension of the Chinese to the East. A summary of the curios, art objects, and other trade goods imported to America as well as the introduction of American goods into China by the Chinese here would disclose telling facts.

Next I would commission indefatigable photographers to take pictures of all existing Chinese buildings, whether huts or temples, association headquarters or family dwellings, cemeteries or playgrounds. I would also photograph such activities as farming, apple drying, shrimp fishing, broom manufacturing, cigar making, etc.

I would also take pictures of individuals, both portrait and full length, preferably against a hydrant or other well-known objects so as to give relative sizes. These photographs will supplement the valuable anthropological survey which Mr. Samuel Dunn Lee is making of the first and second generation Chinese. Mr. Sam Lee's survey is the kind of work our lime-light seeking intellectuals seem to have ignored completely. It is my belief that the future Chinese in America, because of changed diet, unconscious matrimonial selection, influence of a dominant race, and a host of other factors, will be taller, handsomer, lighter in complexion, less hardy, and more heterogeneous than the older generations.

Finally I would give joy to antiquarians by furnishing them with funds to buy



Altar of the Hou Wang Miao at the mining town of Grass Valley. Its last member and caretaker Ah Fong entered the Eternal Pure Land two years ago. Another member, the late Lam Duck, lived to find himself a respected character. His funeral a few years back was attended by scores of citizens who used to beat and stone him. A native son of Grass Valley, Colonel You G. Sun is fighting in the Chinese army. Who will write the history of this interesting Chinatown?

such implements and utensils as musical instruments, cleavers, wooden pillows, mosquito nettings, fishing nets, scales and balances, eyeglasses, mats, cake moulds, fish scalers, pin feather pickers, fire tongs, laundry sprinklers, medicine pounders, shifters, locks, lanterns, razors, drills, saws (shaped like a cleaver, remember?), soy bean custard mould, garments, umbrellas, etc. A museum housing a collection of these inexpensive articles will throw more light on the early Chinese than scores of books on the subject.

NEWLYWEDS
TO REGISTER

After their brilliant wedding at Stanford University's Memorial chapel, attended by 600, Doris Jane Shoon, 18, and Richard Tam, 21, are now settling in the East preparatory to the enrollment for collegiate work in the fall semester. Richard Tam is registering at Columbia for post-graduate work in engineering while Mrs. Tam will join her elder sister, Betty, at Barnard college.

CHINATOWNIA

NEW CHINATOWNS OPEN IN LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles, Calif.—Several years ago residents of this city's old Chinatown, located below Alameda and Marchessault streets and Ferguson alley, were informed that the land on which their quarters stood had been purchased and was to be the site of the new Union depot. The Chinese merchants were given notice to vacate.

But the merchants hung on for a time, hoping against hope that the depot might be built on another place. A conservative people, they were slow to take action. They had been there for something like three quarters of a century, and when any group of Chinese has settled on a place so long it is reluctant to move. An editorial in the March, 1937, issue of the Chinese Digest thus described the coming of the first Chinese to Los Angeles:

"In the 1860's the first Chinese trekked into Los Angeles from the northern cities and the mines. They were a picturesque if ignorant lot, and they chose the first available and centrally located space to camp, which happened to be next to the seat of authority of the Mexican government that once ruled the state. Later, when some of the shrewd ones decided that it would be good business to build some substantial quarters there, buildings were erected near the Plaza, center of the early social and commercial life of the city.

Thus old Chinatown came into existence."

That original Chinatown flourished for several decades. Then a new one came into being a little distance from it, and one by one the people moved there. The old Chinatown was reduced to a place of provision stores, restaurants, bachelor quarters, and not much more. Therefore, historically speaking, the Chinese here had already moved their quarters once. Now they were asked to migrate once more. Little wonder they were reluctant to do so, and some fumed against it.

But last year a definite time limit was set for the merchants and residents of old Chinatown to seek new quarters and move, or be put out. Faced with this ultimatum, Chinese merchants and professional men and women met to draft plans for a possible new Chinatown.

A Los Angeles Chinatown Association was organized. A site was chosen—on North Broadway between College and Bernard streets. The final plan called for a space of one square block, enclosed area, with no less than 62 units to house stores, restaurants, bazaars, living quarters, and business offices.

And it was this new Chinatown which was opened on June 25, 1938. A bronze plaque proclaimed to the metropolis that this new Chinatown was "Dedicated to those Chinese pioneers who participated in the building of California." Governor Frank F. Merriam, who was present per-

sonally on this occasion stressed the fact that the Chinese played a great part in the development of the state.

Although only 18 of the contemplated 62 units were completed at the time of the opening, those who had actively worked and invested in this new community celebrated the occasion in a manner typical of Chinese, with banquets, fireworks, parade, dragon dance, and many speeches. The ceremonies were also broadcast over local station KMTR, with Peter Soo Hoo, president of the Los Angeles Chinese-American Citizens' alliance, and secretary of the Chinatown association, as master of ceremonies.

A completely walled-in community, the new Chinatown is approached through a pai-lou, triple-roofed gateway of authentic Chinese architecture. Inside, the stores and restaurants are likewise Chinese in style, with slanting, jutting roofs of semi-circular tiles and curving eaves, the most distinctive and universal note of Chinese building exteriors.

This new Chinatown is the only Chinese community in America which was planned beforehand, something which is typical of the present American trend of community planning. Whether it will live up to the expectations of those who are responsible for its birth remains for the future to decide. However, there is at least one thing it may do, and it is expressed by one of the younger men: "This



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CHINATOWNIA

new community will offer and materially aid in providing employment and opportunities to the younger group."

The only dark cloud on the sliver lining of the new Chinatown is that there are two other new "Chinatowns" in the same city—one already opened and one under construction. The first is "China City," engineered by Mrs. Christine Sterling and actively backed by the publisher of the L. A. Times. "China City" was designed as a tourist attraction only and one of its features are ricksha rides. The whole thing is synthetic, far removed from the spirit and substance of a real Chinatown.

A third "Chinatown" is to be near the site of the old Chinatown, on Alameda street. Its backer is said to be a San Francisco man, L. W. Hanchett. His aim is to "rehabilitate" the old Chinatown, but so far little has been done.

But the new Chinatown on North Broadway will be the true and representative Chinese community here, and will carry on and promote the commercial activities previously done at the old Chinatown. This community will be, as one of the young business men said, "A monument to the older generations and the future home of the younger and coming generations."

WILLIAM HOY.

Four American ambulances, bought by Chinese laundrymen in New York, recently arrived in Hong Kong, aboard the steamer Greystoke Castle, for use by China's heroic defenders. When the vessel reached Manila, Chinese at that place added two more ambulances to the cargo, as well as fifteen huge containers of American aviation parts, enough to build fifteen warplanes.

Hong Kong, July 28. Two Chinese children arriving from Balboa, Canal Zone, bear the name of Francisco Hitler Chang, 5 years old, and Vittorio Hindenburg Chang, 3 years old. Friends of the children's father suggested that the names be changed to Roosevelt Chang and Eton Chang.

Mr. Frank Lee arrived in San Francisco from Hong Kong on the Dollar liner President Coolidge, July 18, on a commission to study the possibility of placing a large collection of Chinese art objects at the New York or the Golden Gate fair. Mr. Frank Lee, younger brother of Lee Luchao, director of the Canton Kowloon Railways, is a former student at the University of California.



Chester Gan (upper section of cut) colorful villain, cut-throat, Jolly Rogers, belly good cookie and number one boy in hundreds of features, seeks relaxation from the strenuous life of Hollywood by beating the Big Gong whose vibration is perceptible a full minute after it is struck. China, state, city, and county officials were represented at the dedication ceremonies of the new Chinatown at Los Angeles recently. On the platform may be seen Governor Frank F. Merriam in the center, with Mrs. Merriam at his right, while behind her stands Anna May Wong, Chinese motion picture actress. Consul T. K. Chang is next to Mrs. Merriam. At the microphone is Peter Soo Hoo, while the man in back of him, holding a Panama hat, is Mayor Frank Shaw of Los Angeles. The band was playing the Chinese national anthem when this picture was taken. (See story on page 12.)

ROAMING 'ROUND

H. K. Wong

The Chinese Patriotic league's "Save-a-Life" dance is the next big benefit event sponsored by the young folks on Aug. 13 at the Native Son's hall on Mason street. This organization, which proved to be one of the hardest working units in the various war benefit affairs, announces that the hall will be completely decorated in Chinese motif. Everyone is urged to attend and to bring his friends. Remember, all you have to do to save a life in China is to buy some raffle tickets. We should be glad to do even more. And besides, there will be three grand prizes and numerous others. The first prize is a studio couch, the second, a season's pass to the San Francisco World's fair, and the third, a valuable Chinese vase.

Most of our Chinese people were garbed in native costumes during the recent sensational, successful Rice Bowl party here in S. F. We found them well-fitting, good-looking, colorful, comfortable, and extremely suitable for such an occasion. Some of these clothes have been in month balls for lo, these many years. Why shouldn't we take them out and wear them during our annual festivals, holidays, and Chinese New Years? In order to do this, we must have the whole-hearted cooperation of everyone and the united efforts of all organizations. The Chinese Patriotic league has started the ball rolling by announcing that all should come to this dance in Chinese costumes. Perhaps some aggressive, young group such as the Chinese Junior chamber of commerce could take up this idea and put it over. The girls are so beautiful and the men so handsome in their Chinese gowns! . . .

Chitena, after half a year of social inactivity, bursts through its shell of lethargy and announces a '39er Launch Cruise. There has been a dearth of out-

ings, launch rides, and similar affairs locally, this season. Hence this idea is a timely one. *Dr. Theodore Lee* promises this to be a big event, for one of the ace features will be a tour around Treasure island for a preview of the S. F. World's fair. An amateur photography contest, the first among us Chinese, will bring a multitude of camera fans out to shoot for the many valuable prizes. Official judges of this contest are *Wallace Fong*, the "Chinese Digest's" lensman, *Yee Wong*, well-known portrait artist, and *Ton Wong Lee*, ace cameraman. . . . Games, a review of the mercantile fleet in San Francisco bay, and dancing will be some of the other features of this excursion. Entertainment chairman, *Henry "Milkman" Lum* whispered that he has something different in the way of entertainment on tap. The local tennis club will also play host to the Salinas Chinese Tennis team with a picnic during the tennis match at the Golden Gate park courts on August 14. A reception is also awaiting the combined Portland and Seattle team which will invade California in August. *Fay Chong*, *Henry Chin*, *Andrew Chin*, and playing manager, *George Louie* are sponsored by the Seattle Tennis team; *Warren Moe*, *Kay Chinn*, and playing manager *Edgar Lee*, by the Wah Kiang club of Portland. Oakland Chinese will also entertain the team with a dinner dance after their match. The ambitious playing schedule of the northwest team will be as follows: Oakland, Aug. 14; Fresno, Aug. 19; Los Angeles, Aug. 24; and winding up in San Francisco on the 28th. Portland and Seattle have been planning for such a tour for some years. This season, with *George Louie* and *Edgar Lee* combining their efforts, this trip will be made possible. . . .

The hardest working musical organization among the Chinese for War Relief purposes is the Cathayans orchestra. It has been praised by Counsel C. C. Huang and the Chinese War Relief association for its War Relief work. This now famous dance band has played for goodwill and war relief dances in San Francisco, Fresno, Hanford, Monterey, Watsonville, Salinas, Vallejo, and other cities. They have always donated their services to patriotic Chinese and will continue to do so. Over \$10,000 has already been raised on these out-of-town dances. As a gauge to their popularity, they have played 18 engagements in the first seven

months of last year and 21 engagements for the first seven months of this year. For the benefit of many out-of-town readers, we should like to give you the personnel of this orchestra. The manager-director of this well-knit band of musicians is *Edward Quon*, well-known local insurance broker who plays the trumpet. The leader is *David Sum*, pianist. The saxes and clarinets are handled by *William Chan*, *Robert Wong*, *Kenneth Lee*, and *Fred Young*. *Winfred Lee* and *William Wong* do ably with their trumpets, as does *William Lee* with the trombone. Taking care of the drumming chores is *Fred Wong*. *Joseph Sum* manages the bass cello. *Ted Lee* is guitarist, and *Frances Chung* and *Dudley Lee* are the vocalists. . . .

More and more of our young Chinese are going in for bowling in New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, San Diego, Vallejo, and other cities. Interest in this indoor pastime has grown by leaps and bounds. Bowlers have organized into teams and entered leagues to match their skill on the maple ways. Livewires *Phillip Lowe* and *Bill Wong* heeded the demand for a bowling alley in Chinatown and have recently opened the Chinese Bowling Alleys where nightly the crowd gathers for "strikes" and "spares." I have been mystified by the sudden appearance of so many torn but otherwise well-groomed finger nails among the girls till I wandered into the alleys the other night and found the place fairly swamped by lady bowlers who think it nothing to heave a 16- or 18-pound ball down the alley in keen competition against the boy friend. At the present, *Lily Hing Chang* is the bowler of her sex. She is as proficient with duck pins as with tenpins. . . . *Andrew S. Yuke* is quite an ambitious young husband. He's a salesman by day and a pianist by night. He is the Chinese manager of *Howards Incorporated* and adds to the family treasury by tinkling the piano at the *Twin Dragon* nightly. . . . A former Los Angelan *Clarence K. Ung*, ex-track and basketball star of the southern metropolis, is the young chap who beams at you from behind the counter at *Gallenkamp's*. . . . *Laura Lowe*, who recently graduated from *Munson's* Secretarial school, is a wide-awake lass. She is busy taking civil service examinations and is looking ahead for a job. . . . Congratulations to *Virginia Quon* and *Peter Choy* who honeymooned down the beau-

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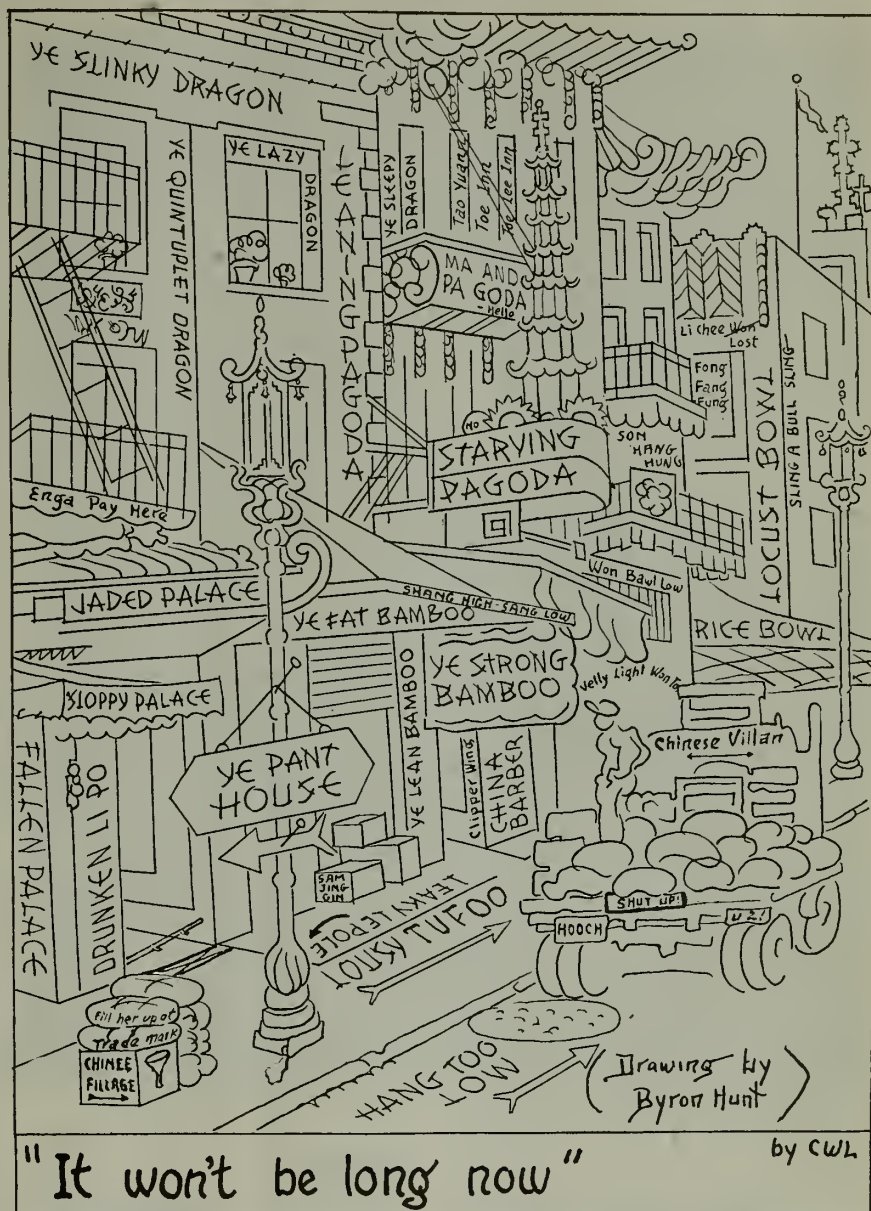
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ROAMING 'ROUND

H. K. Wong

tiful Monterey peninsula. . . . July was the "double-up" date for *Mary Wu* and *Harry Jue*. The bride's father, Reverend Wu, performed the ceremony. . . . *Jue* is a U. C. man and is a social worker of Alameda county. . . . *Jane Haw*, after a ten years' stay in China, returned to this city. She lived in Kouloon which she likes very much and may soon be going back again. . . . *Dr. Ted Farn Lee*, leading chiropractor of Grass Valley, was a recent visitor to S. F. . . . *Richard Tom* of U. S. C. was another visitor. . . . *Lucille Fong*, whom I reported would attend U. S. C., but whom my typesetter moved to U. C., has been vacationing in this city. . . . *George Chung*, known as "Clark Gable" to his friends now has a business of his own. He started on open air art goods stand, the first to be opened here in Chinatown, and is doing all right. . . . *Janie Koe* and *Frances Loo* were visitors to Portland. . . . Another visitor was *Marian Fong* who also made a tour of the East. While in New York she hit all the bright night spots on Broadway. . . . *Ella* and *Ruby Coe* went home to Portland with nothing but praise for the Isle of Paradise. Among their hosts were the Fat-Sun club (one of the most popular Chinese clubs), *Milo Lum*, the dancing maestro; *Sai Chow Doo*, the well-known attorney; *Mr. and Mrs. Phillip K. Chang*; *Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ching*; *Rose and Rosaline Wong*; *Dorothy Nip*; *Albert Ing*; and *Bill Young*. Upon their arrival in San Francisco one member of our staff post-hasted to the corner florist and immediately sent them two dozen American Beauty roses. . . . Sisters *Rosie* and *Margaret Coe* returned to Portland after a tour of California; while they were in San Francisco one of the public offices declared a moratorium on efficiency. . . . *Ling* and *Jack Chew*, formerly of Los Angeles, now of Portland, have been vacationing in the South. . . . *Lucille Lee*, who has been studying at Cal, stayed over in Portland while en route home to Spokane. . . . Congratulations to *Jennie Lew* who won the girls' singles championship of the tennis tournament sponsored by the Portland Junior Chinese association and to *Kay Chinn* who won the men's singles title. . . . *Peggy Koe* of Astoria is now keeping the books for the family firm in San Francisco. . . . "Smokey" *Joe Wong* once went on a trip to Stockton, a town 75 miles away. He started



from Oakland and after driving an hour on the road at 60 miles an hour, stopped to ascertain his route. The sign informed him that he was still on the outskirts of Oakland and five miles further away than when he started!!! Guess he must have used the same compass that Corrigan used on his flight across the Atlantic. . . . *Eugene Choy*, who graduated from U. S. C., came to our city for a brief vacation. While at college, he was a student assistant at the Architectural school, president of the S. C. Chinese Students' association, and president of the Cosmopolitan club. . . . A little late but better than never. During the 4th of July week end

at Watsonville, *Pearl Seid's* holiday was (Continued on page 16)

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S P O R T S

By Davisson Lee

PACIFIC COAST TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Thursday, Sept. 15, is the date definitely selected to begin play of the Pacific Coast tournament. The largest Chinese tournament sponsored by the San Francisco lodge of the Chinese American alliance and the Chinese tennis club will have four weeks of continuous play with the finals on Sunday, Oct. 9.

Good news! It has been confirmed that the entire court is to be resurfaced and the night court will be available for those whose work prevents them from participating during the day. Sundays will be set aside for the "out of town" players. You have no excuses whatsoever for not entering. Remember, last day of entries is Tuesday, Sept. 13, at 6 p.m. (Drawings to be held later in the evening.) Send or bring them to the club's headquarters at 876 Sacramento street.

SPORT SHORTS

Portland, Oregon—A picked team of netsters from Portland and Seattle, led by Edgar Lee, will tour California, meeting and playing the various Chinese teams. Their crucial match will be with the strong Chitena club of San Francisco, the date being set for August 28.

San Francisco—The Chinatown Merchants copped a double header in their exhibition games on Sunday, July 17, at Hayward playground. In the opener they defeated the White House 17 to 5 and downed the Filipino club in a close game of 4 to 3.

San Francisco—For the first time during their three years of competitive playing, the Salinas Tennis team will invade San Francisco to play Chitena on Sunday, August 14, at the Golden Gate park.

San Francisco—The return of John Tseng, from China, former leading tennis player, will add strength to the Chitena club.

FIELD DAY

San Francisco—The Chinese playground was represented at a girl's Field day at Funston playground, June 24, 1938. They participated and emerged victorious in a basketball game, defeating Funston 30 to 14 and winning against a combined team in kickball 10 to 7.

PICNICS

San Francisco—The Chinese Playground Annual picnic was held at Gilman beach, Friday, July 17. Over fifty girls and boys accompanied Mr. Oliver Chang, popular director. He was assisted by Mary Chan, Thomas Yep, and Hong Lowe.

Softball, Volley ball, and swimming were the events of the day followed by a wiener bake and a watermelon feed.

MEI WAH

San Francisco—July 20, the Mei Wah club acted as hostess to the C. D. A. Girls at the Baptist church. Merriment reigned for several hours and was not quieted until refreshments were served.

BOWLING

San Francisco—Ever since "Smoky Joe" Wong and Phillip Lowe had their Grand Opening at 639 California street on Saturday, July 16, that ten pin game has become increasingly popular. Completely renovated, the Chinese Bowling Alleys is being patronized by both young and old. Everyone is trying for the high score of the week and markers (strikes and spares) are the order of the day. Various weights and grips are to your choosing with the new slanted grips, an aid placed to your advantage. The Alleys is opened from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. So let's go bowling.

PING PONG

San Francisco—Those who wish to try out for the various classes for the City Playground tournament should sign up at the Chinese playground.

SOFTBALL

San Francisco—The Chinatown Merchants have not fared so well in the Recreation league, as their record reads one win and two defeats. But they have been playing creditable ball.

Chinatown Merchants 4
George H. Casey 13

Hit hard by vacation time and the early schedule of the game, manager Joe Chew just managed to gather together the necessary ten for the game.
Chinatown Merchants 7
S. P. Shop 2

In this game airtight fielding and timely hitting went to upset the S. P. shop, one of the leading contenders, and broke their winning streak of 14 games. This showed the Chinatown Merchants' abil-

ity to hit a pitcher who has fanned nine straight batters.

Chinatown Merchants 6
Polack Printing 10

Bothered by a dense fog and several close decisions the Chinatown Merchants started a belated rally in the 5th inning, when they scored five runs. Time limit prevented them from playing out the seven innings.

ROAMING 'ROUND

(Continued from page 15)

spoiled by the loss of her engagement ring. This precious ring was given to her by her fiancé, U. C. senior Wally Lee. . . . Eddie and Gwendolyn Hall, Betty Choye, Pauline Gee, Harvey Tom, Pauline Wing, and Alfred Foo are some of the delegates from Vallejo for the Lake Tahoe conference which will be held again at Zephyr's Point. . . . Vallejo's Nu-Chi A. C. lost James Hong, one of its star players, who was recently transferred to Spokane, Washington. This ambitious athletic organization, besides specializing in softball, also has tennis and bowling teams. Henry Hing captains the bowling team which has two girl bowlers, Ada Hall and Emma Wong. . . . Recently returned from a pleasant motor trip are Mr. and Mrs. Gee Fong of Vallejo with daughter Pauline and sons Ralph, Allan, and Tommy. . . . The Fong family of Leslie, Martha, Henry, Mrs. Taft Fong, and Mrs. Ira Lee returned from a tour of Seattle, Washington. . . . Another Vallejoan planning for a vacation is Merle Moon who will visit the Grand Canyon. Dolores Wing plans to enter Cal next semester to take up journalism. She was editor of her high school paper and, as her friends say, "is a simple, country maiden with no private life." . . . Ralph Jung of Philadelphia returned from a pleasant sojourn down south in Savannah, Ga. . . . Away for the summer to Pittsburgh are Dr. and Mrs. Robert Wong. . . . Proving that the sun is just as hot in Philly as it is in California, Dr. F. K. Tsao and Emmie and Mary Sing are showing the results of a day at the swimming pool—a thick coat of tan. . . . Raymond Wong Toy enjoyed our city lights. . . . Leroy Young visited Frisco to inspect the Chinese Health center before returning to interne at the Pennsylvania hospital. . . . Enjoying a long rest in S. F. from the Bakersfield heat is Mrs. Ruth Leong Ching.

S P O R T S

By Davisson Lee

Mrs. Dorothy Lee of Weaverville and her sister Bessie Sue of Bakersfield left San Francisco after a pleasant visit as delegates to the International Rotary convention. . . . Ray Wong of Stockton has two talented brothers. . . . One is Irving, who recently completed a miniature model airplane (constructing the engine and all) which actually flies; another is Warren who recently won the first prize in a water color contest held at Stockton.

Miss Gladys Chen of Chicago and Vice Consul G. H. Wang of Chicago announced their engagement. . . . Miss Helen Wong whom our readers will remember meeting in San Luis Obispo was married recently . . . best luck to Helen and Tommy. . . . Mr. and Mrs. George Leong and children left for a two week's photo-taking vacation in Grand canyon; George, who is manager of the National Dollar Stores, Watsonville branch, plans to snap pictures of Boulder dam and Zion National park also.

And a happy vacation to you all. . . .

PORTLAND ORGANIZES CHINESE CIVIC GROUP

Portland, Oregon—Recently formed here was the Junior Chinese association, with the purpose of promoting the general welfare of, cultivating good will for, and upholding the rights of the Chinese people in this city. With membership limited to men and women of voting age, the organization was established with 29 charter members, and has since increased to over 50. Only three members are non-citizens.

President of the JCA is Jack Chew, manager of the Portland branch of the National Dollar Store. Other officers include Dr. Kenneth C. Lum, M. D., Young Lee, Mrs. James Jower, and Edgar Lee.

To date the JCA has participated in several civic and community affairs, has secured employment for several elderly Chinese, started a tap-dancing class, and publishes a club bulletin called *The Lantern*. A campaign has been inaugurated to have all Chinese eligible to vote, to register and do so. Because of its all-inclusive program and its membership consisting of many active young people, the organization bids fair to become the most influential one among the younger generation here.

(The foregoing item was held over from a previous issue due to lack of space.)



Pretty Choy Kin Hing displaying fine bowling form as she concentrated all her effort for a "strike" at the Chinese Bowling Alleys.

PLAYGROUND ILLUMINATED

After months of battle on the part of the hard-hitting Chinese America Citizen alliance, in cooperation with numerous civic-minded bodies and individual citizens, the playground is now equipped with an efficient Crouse-Hinds Lighting system, doubling the usefulness of this important center. "Chinatown has less playground space per capita than any other district in San Francisco," said prominent C. A. C. A. officials, "and the light will enable large sections of the community to have recreation after work."

"The installation costs approximately seven thousand dollars. Through the

W. P. A. fund, the Federal government will furnish \$4,230 while the Recreation commission will supply the remaining \$2,818.

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CHINATOWNIA

CHINA TO BE REPRESENTED AT WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

China will be represented by a delegation of 20 at the Second World Youth congress to be held from Aug. 1 to 23 in Vassar college, New York, to study various aspects of peace and the contribution which youths of the world can make toward its genuine realization. The Chinese mission will be essentially one of good will.

Twelve of the delegates will be selected from among the Chinese students already in America. The remaining eight, including three girls, have left Hong Kong and will be in America by Aug. 9.

Among the delegates from China will be Miss Yang Hui-min, a heroine of the present war. Her name circled the globe last November when she daringly took a Chinese flag to the "Doomed Battalion" in Chapei. This 21-year-old student was a native of Chinkiang, capital of Kiangsu province.

She was a student at the San Min Girls' Middle School of Nanking, where she distinguished herself in scholarship and as an athlete. When Manchuria was invaded in 1931, she and her fellow students formed a Blood and Iron corps, proceeded to Manchuria, and joined the volunteer fighters against the Japanese. Immediately upon the outbreak of the present Japanese invasion she joined the War Service corps in Shanghai.

A reception to the Chinese delegates will be held on Aug. 10 in San Francisco after they have flown from Vancouver, B. C., by airplane. Another reception will be held in New York City on Aug. 13 before the opening of the congress.

SURVEYING WATSONVILLE CHINATOWN

(Continued from page 7)

While in Watsonville the staff marvelled at the swankily uniformed Chinese Drum and Bugle corps. Besides participating in local parades they also marched for the Monterey Chinatown and the Salinas Colmo de Rodeo parade. An amusing incident arose in the Rodeo parade when the tightly stretched drum of Hazel Wong burst from the excessive noon-day heat.

Their most recent showing was at the Fourth of July parade. In this parade the Chinese float had Marion Dong as the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by lovely Bette Eng, Eva Shew, Rose Jang May Lee, Mae Wong, Dorothy Wong,

Evelyn Lew, and Ada Chan. In the Rotary International float little Thelma Chinn represented China. Winning the acclaim of the spectators was the Chung Mei Home Drill team. They were awarded first prize for fancy marching.

SAN FRANCISCO CHINATOWN'S LABOR PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 6)

Arbitration of Labor Disputes

The Chinese employers should utilize the peace machinery of the community such as the Chinese Six Companies, the Chinese Peace society and the family and benevolent associations to settle their employer-employee relationships. The employees on the other hand should accept the mediation and the arbitration of their difficulties with the employers by these impartial agencies, which in the past have helped to stabilize the Chinese warring factions in early California history. Surely our labor problems could be no worse than the early tong wars, yet they were all settled through the right channels. The place to settle our labor problems is right here in Chinatown.

(To be continued)

NEWS FROM CANTON

(Continued from page 3)

plies Hankow with the necessities of war via Hong Kong. The trains run at night without any headlights. Repair crews are hidden all along the entire length of the road at ten mile intervals. Whenever a section of the road is damaged, the workers rush there to fill up the hole with earth held in readiness in baskets and sacks. The engineering section rushes to the spot with equipment and rails. In but a few hours the road is in running condition again.

12,000,000 CHINESE ABROAD

Honolulu, T.H.—At the present time there are approximately 11,985,000 Chinese living outside of China. They have migrated all over the world and their number may be roughly divided as follows:

Formosa 4,000,000; Philippines, 2,500,000; British Malaya 1,800,000; Dutch East Indies 1,232,000; Hong Kong 1,057,980; Burma 345,000; Siberia 300,000; Macao 152,960; Korea 90,000; United States 85,000; Cuba and West Indies 85,000; Central and South America 80,000; Canada 65,000; British North Bor-

neo 60,000; Hawaii 27,000; Japan 20,000; Mexico 20,000; Australia 18,000; Europe 15,000; South Pacific Islands 12,000; New Zealand 3,000; and Alaska 60.

Due to the present war between China and Japan, practically the entire 20,000 Chinese in Japan have returned to China, while 50,000 or more have migrated into Hong Kong and Macao from Shanghai and Canton.

These figures were given by Dr. Kal-fred Dip Lum, special envoy of the Kuomintang and of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission to the United States, who is at present staying in Honolulu.

S. I. HSIUNG TO PRODUCE ANOTHER CHINESE PLAY

New York—S. I. Hsiung, whose adapted version of an old Chinese drama, "Lady Precious Stream," was produced in London, New York, and several other American cities not long ago, is contemplating another new Chinese play to be presented first in London. The first possibility is "The Romance of the Western Chamber" (Hsi Hsiang Chi), an English translation of which was made by Dr. Hsiung a year ago and published both in England and this country. The other is entitled "The Professor From Peking," a modern drama with part of its action set in Nanking. Whichever play will be given, it is expected that New York theatre goers will be likely to see it after its initial presentation in London.

CHINESE DIGEST SUPPLIED WITH DAILY NEWS-RELEASES

Daily news releases as air-mailed from Hankow to Hong Kong by the China Information committee are available to the readers of the Chinese Digest. Paul Fung and Henry Tseng, two Chinatownians from the United States who are now serving as journalists for the China Information committee, have kindly consented to supply the Chinese Digest with special reports.

CONSUL GENERAL C. C. HUANG ENDS "MUTINY"

A riot on the motorship Silver Star, in which 34 Chinese crew members, armed only with tools tried to fight their way to shore was precipitated by bad treatment and unbearable conditions on the ship, the Chinese consulate charged today. Honorable C. C. Huang, Chinese consul general, boarded the ship, conferred with officers, and later brought about an amicable settlement.

MAP OF CHINA SHOWING THE WAR-ZONES AND THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY LINES

(Save this Map for future reference on Far East by Pat Sun).





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(See page 3)

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STAFF

CHINGWAH LEE Associate Editor
 LIM P. LEE Sociological Data
 WALLACE H. FONG Photographer
 H. K. WONG Columnist
 DAVISSON LEE Sports

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• The Chinatown Crier •

CHINATOWN LAUNCHES A JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Many organizations have been founded in Chinatown with the idea of reforms or of getting pressing things done. Invariably these proved abortive because the age-old custom of keeping step with a dying generation has paralyzed all initiative. They became what the Chinese scholars aptly term "hot water" organizations—rapid cooling.

An exception may be noted with reference to Chinatown's newest organization, the Junior chamber of commerce. First of all, its members are composed of energetic young business men conversant with modern needs and modern business methods. Long before they even drafted a constitution a committee was set to work to study the things that most urgently needed to be done from a business standpoint, and steps were outlined to accomplish the tasks they imposed upon themselves. For example, one of its aims is the removal of slums and the discouragement

of modernistic structures which are entirely out of harmony with the rest of the community.

The Chamber recognizes the need of finding work for the hundreds of gifted young native sons who, despite good education and specialized training, are unable to find work outside of Chinatown. Said Myron Chan, one of its leading spirits: "Unless we break this stone wall of economic handicap Chinatown is doomed to be a community of W.P.A. prospects."

"And in order to break that wall," said George Chow, able front line fighter for the Junior C. of C., "we must play ball with such civic organizations as the California, Inc., the City Tours and Convention bureau, and the Downtown association, to bring tourists to the West generally and to Chinatown specifically. We must also introduce modern business methods, study the needs of consumers, and replace the old-fashioned shirt-sleeve salesman with attractively gowned, well trained youth who know what they are selling."

Do not conclude from the above that this body is a group of Babbits. It boldly affirms that a sincere Chinese atmosphere in Chinatown is possible only if the members are steeped in Oriental lore and philosophy. Said its newly elected president, Dr. Theodore C. Lee: "It is not enough to create a Hollywood sort of a Chinatown. Our community must reflect an innate fondness for Chinese art and culture. Only then will Chinatown be really different from the thousands of communities that dot this continent."

Readers will note that the objectives of this organization sound surprisingly like editorials constantly voiced by the Chinese Digest. Here is a group of energetic young men who propose to clothe our ideas with the flesh of reality. Our congratulations to the Junior chamber of commerce are therefore more than perfunctory. We pledge to them our wholehearted cooperation.

AN OPEN LETTER TO GENERAL CHU TEH

Dear General Chu Teh:

The Chinese are noted for their politeness. When any visitor comes into our homes we always present him with a cup of tea and sweet meats and in-

THE CHINATOWN CRIER

Editorial

quire about their health and the number of children that they are being blessed with, etc.

What did you do when the Nipponese soldiers visited your territory? Did you offer them the customary cup of tea? I heard that you laughed heartily when your compatriots turned the whole Yangtze river on them without first adding tea leaves to the water. Now, is that nice?

And did you inquire directly how many children have been sent over to play in China's front yard? No! Instead, you sent spies to find out the strength of every Japanese garrison in every town and hamlet so that you can conveniently pay them a night visit. Is that a Chinese custom?

When a visitor calls we always hasten to offer sweetmeats and refreshments. What did you and your specially-trained men do when the Japanese called? From the latest report we learn that you "borrowed" the following from them as of May, 1938:

Rifles captured	6,487
Machine guns, field guns, etc.	564
Horses and mules captured	3,467
Tanks and motorcars captured ..	190
Tanks and motor cars destroyed	901

The above does not include countless loads of foodstuffs, boxes of bullets and explosives, and such gadgets as wrist watches, fountain pens, radios, ear muffs, gloves, uniforms, etc. Now General! Is that nice? True, I've heard that rapidly you are returning the explosives and the bullets—generally in the dark—but let me tell you, if you keep this up they're going to leave China cold, and they won't call again. Tsk, Tsk!

Respectfully yours,
YE CHINATOWN CRIER.

CHINA WELL REPRESENTED AT THE SECOND WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

It is gratifying to learn through telegrams from Lim P. Lee and George Kao of the Trans-Pacific News Service that China is well represented at the Second World Youth Congress in session at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. The twenty or more Chinese students there, from all parts of China, are decidedly above the average in attainment. They are international-minded and all affirm that world cooperation is needed in stamping out the evil of aggression by gangster nations. A few prov-

ed very capable speakers, and their magnetic personality did much toward creating international friendship.

The entire conference gave a standing ovation to Pao-Yu Yin, a member of the Conference's Presidium, when he made an excellent report of the part played by China's youth in her present war of resistance.

Miss Yang Hui-min, the 21-year-old heroine who daringly took a Chinese flag to the "Doomed Battalion" in Chapei last year was besieged by photographers and reporters everywhere. Invited to Bob Ripley's "Believe It Or Not" radio program she described through interpreter Paul Fung the horrors inflicted on civilians. We learn that she crawled across the Japanese lines some forty times, carrying food to soldiers, often a hundred fifty pounds of it at a time.

A student from Hankow, F. Y. Young, told 23,000 peace-loving Americans and 500 representatives of 54 nations that it is idle merely to denounce war or to express sympathy to the victims of war. He said: "War is an action and as such it can only be prevented by a more powerful and potent counter-action." The text of his speech is printed under "Sociological Data."

LET'S POPULARIZE THE FESTIVAL TO THE MOON

One of China's most picturesque festivals is the Chung Chiu or Mid Autumn Moon festival. Lanterns play a conspicuous part in this celebration—so does feasting, singing, and the staging of outdoor shows and pagentry.

Chinatown needs to popularize this celebration so that all America may know what a truly colorful Chinese festival is like. It should be made a regular annual affair so that the railroads, the newspapers, and the city and state organizations can cooperate with us in arranging advance publicity.

First of all it should be made as colorful as it is authentic. An outdoor altar should be erected for the public worship of the Moon Goddess Chang O,

and maidens should present trays of such offerings as nine-jointed lotus roots, moon cakes, taros, candy, effigies, of the Deity Yueh-Kuang ma-er, fruits, and flowers—exactly as it was done in ancient China. Let lantern-bearing children march through Grant avenue, and exactly at a given moment let all the street lights be turned off for a fraction of a minute so that these lanterns will glow as they do in far-away China. Let singers come forth from flower-decked balconies to revive the songs of old Cathay. Before a centrally erected huge white moon let all the players of the moon guitar gather to give a concert to the Moon Goddess.

Who will finance such an undertaking? Wishing-wells goodluck gongs will draw dimes and quarters from the happy multitude. The net profits may well go to the War Refugee fund. How will our depression-hit merchants be benefited? Let all the bakeries and cafes serve and sell moon cakes and taro dinners. Let the cocktail lounges serve a Moon Festival punch. And let all the bazaars bring forth wares which are in keeping with the Moon festival—dragon boats, three-legged toads, the rabbit from the moon, the Goddess Chang O, etc. It can be done—it must be done—and the Junior chamber of commerce in cooperation with all the existing organizations can bring this about.

WIRE RECEIVED AS WE GO TO PRESS

Second World Youth congress adjourned at Vassar college Poughkeepsie today and following action pertaining to Japanese invasion of China passed: Japanese aggression severely condemned as uncivilized; Government embargo on war materials to Japan demanded; people asked to strengthen boycott on Japanese goods; and immediate humanitarian aid to Chinese civilians urged.

LIM P. LEE.

THE COVER PICTURE

No farm girl is this ca-ed fram the University at Berkeley. Straw hat, play-suit, and sandals jain Ruby Faa in greeting California's glorious Indian summer sunshine at the beach while Wallace Fang prowls with his eager camera. With offers from half a dozen swanky night clubs to sing the latest blues, Ruby prefers to volunteer her spare hours behind the newly installed addressing machine at the Chinese Digest office. She is the Number One reason why readers receive their Digest one day earlier.

F A R E A S T

Pat "Tsu Pan" Sun

The Russo-Japanese Episode---An Impression

Russia has always been considered by Japan as her arch-enemy, be it in the Czarist or the Soviet regime. While Japan wants to dominate Asia through the conquest of China, it always worries her to have Soviet-Russia overlooking her backyard. Two years ago, Japan, Germany and Italy went into huddle, in which Japan made her European pals agree that if Russia should start any funny business at Japan's back, Germany and Italy would do the same to Russia. Thus relieved of the danger from a big bad wolf, Japan went in her China venture with full speed.

Then things went haywire. Conquering China was not so easy as the little Japanese thought it was. Aside from the heroic resistance put up by the Chinese forces, the Japanese general staff had miscalculated a number of things. The Japanese figured that the Chinese Red Army is a tapeworm in China's system, and that it would probably mean a serious check to China's fighting strength. But unexpectedly the Chinese communist leaders came to an accord with the Chinese Nationalist Government. They suddenly changed their banners and fought relentlessly against the Japanese invaders. Japan thought that Russia must have had something to do with it. Then, the Japanese figured that by blockading China's entire coast, they would cut off China's war supplies. But although this had been done for over a year, China's war supplies have been ever on the increase. Large quantities of ammunitions, tanks, heavy artillery and airplanes have been continuously pouring into China, and a substantial part of this war material came reportedly from Russia and by way of Russia. Japan again blames Russia. A few months ago, Japan insisted that Germany must withdraw from China her military advisers to the Chinese Government. So Germany did. As soon as the Germans left, China immediately put Russians in their places. And the Chinese army is doing wonderfully well. The Japanese do not like that.

Since the Yellow river flood in mid-June, the Japanese turned their attack from Lung-hai region to the Yangtze valley; there again, the Japanese advances were stalemated on both banks of the Yangtze river. The Japanese at the front needed reinforcement. They especially needed the assistance of the veteran

Kwantung army which has been guarding the Manchurian front. At this very moment, reports were prevailing that Soviet Russia had been massing troops in the Far East. Soviet troops were reported moving to Novokiesk and the Soviet navy concentrating in Possieta bay, both near the Manchuria-Korea-Siberia borders. This made it impossible for the Kwantung army to leave its important post. On July 11, a small detachment of Soviet troops went to an obscure hill called Changkufeng on the frontier and there erected "minor fortifications." They immediately came to a clash with the Japanese guardsmen.

"What is that guy Russia trying to do?" says Japan. To find out what Russia was trying to do, Japan instructed Mamoré Shigemetsu, Japanese Ambassador to U. S. S. R. to see Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, incidentally spoiling Shigemetsu's vacation in a tour of the Baltic states. At Russia's foreign office, Ambassador Shigemetsu and Comrade Litvinoff exchanged harsh words. By reducing this well-couched diplomatic verbiage into common talk, the Shigemetsu-Litvinoff battle of words amounted to the following:

Shigemetsu: Comrade Litvinoff, your troops violated the "Manchukuan" frontier at the Changkufeng hill.

Litvinoff: No, sir. Chankufeng hill is Soviet territory.

S. (For Shigemetsu, tired of spelling it): But it is our territory. The inhabitants have been holding Manchurian religious ceremonies there for a long time.

L. (For Litvinoff): It is definitely Russian according to the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1886. I can show you the map.

S. Your map is no good; it has never been published.

L. That does not make any difference. Your country does not publish your treaties either. Why, Mr. Shigemetsu, I am surprised at you. Such a prominent diplomat saying a thing like that!

S. Your Soviet troops are actually in our territory.

L. Soviet Russia keeps an army to protect its own territory. Unlike other countries, we are not in the habit of sending our troops into other people's territory.

S. During your occupation of Changkufeng hill, one of our soldiers was killed by your men.

L. You can't blame us. He was in Soviet territory. He asked for it.

S. If you don't withdraw your troops, we are compelled to use force.

L. Listen, my friend, you may bluff others, but you can't bluff me. Good day!

Since the diplomatic negotiations broke up, the long smouldering trouble in the Far East flared up in open conflagration. Man-to-man pot-shooting generated into artillery barrages and aerial bombing. The situation became so tense that the Japanese had to evacuate the inhabitants from Northern Korea. In Japan, likewise, "light control" was put into effect in the eastern coast where they blacked out the entire region at night for fear of Soviet air raids. On July 31, the Japanese seized Changkufeng. Since then, both sides claimed victories every day. And it became obscured as to who was in occupation of the disputed hill. Soviet troops brought tanks, mechanized columns, and heavy artillery into use. Their six inch projectiles shooting at a rate of six per minute were said to have given the cocky Japanese a severe lesson of modern warfare.

On August 10, both sides agreed to call a halt. The temporary truce provided that both sides should withdraw from their temporarily kept positions, and a mixed commission consisting of two Soviet delegates and two Japan-Manchurian delegates should be appointed to demarcate the territory.

However this truce does not mean very much. Russia and Japan are still arguing about the boundaries. Many minor incidents have also taken place since August 11. For instance, on the island of Sakhalin, where Japan and Russia divide control, two prominent Japanese were shot by Soviet frontiersmen. Soviet planes were reported to have reconnoitered over

(Continued on page 19)

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F A R E A S T

Pat "Tsu Pan" Sun

CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER URGES WORLD YOUTH TO FIGHT FOR JUSTICE AND AGAINST AGGRESSION

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—In a message addressed to the Second World Youth Congress, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Foreign Minister of China and a former judge of the World court, exhorted youths of all nations to help organize for peace and justice, and for more effective action against Japanese aggression. The text of the cablegram, sent to delegates from 54 countries from the capital of China follows:

"The second World Youth congress meets at a crucial moment in this history of mankind. Armed hostilities have engulfed two large sectors of the earth while danger spots exist elsewhere which threaten to involve the whole world in conflagration. The system of collective peace and security has yielded before the lack of concerted action on the part of peace-loving countries. The wealth of nations is being expended in increasingly large amounts on an armament race which bodes ill for the future.

"International events of the past few years pose a vital question for the youth of the world. Shall the flower of youth in different lands once more be sacrificed on the altar of military greed and ambition? Is it impossible to awaken world statesmanship to the urgent necessity of applying sanctions against the aggressor instead of vainly seeking national security in a state of heavily armed peace? These are questions to which the youth have a right to formulate their own answer.

"It is a cause for hope and gratification that international youth are engaged in a program of peace and justice just as the youth of China are engaged in upholding them by resisting the aggressor. I wish your conference an unqualified success in educating and organizing the youth of the world for peace and justice and at the same time in arousing the world's sentiment for immediate and more effective action against Japanese aggression.

WANG CHUNG-HUI,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Chungking, China.

According to Eliot Janewar, writing in Harpers, the United States is Japan's partner in the slaughter of Chinese civil-

ization. Not only does Japan receive most of her money through the sale of goods to the United States, but she is dependent on her for practically all of her war materials. The figures of the National Munitions Control Board reveal that the U. S. has supplied over \$6,000,000 of arms and munitions to Japan during the first five months of this year, as well as abnormal exports of oil, scrap-iron, steel, cotton, chemicals, and other war essentials. An embargo on these exports to Japan would severely cripple her war machine, and would, at the same time, be constructive action towards world peace.



The modern safety vault of the Bank of Canton in San Francisco was rushed to completion just in time to store \$3,000,000 worth of Chinese Liberty Bonds entrusted to the bank's care by Chinese subscribers. Miss Flora Hall, head of the Safety Deposit Box Department, uses two million dollars worth as a back-rest while she examines some ten-grand copies. Her cushion costs a hundred grand (ten grand to a stack, count 'em), but we'd rather take Flora.

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SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

San Francisco Chinatown's Labor Problems

Labor problems heretofore have been solely a concern between the employers and the employees, and the public has been indifferent to the controversies between capital and labor. In fact previous to the New Deal, sympathy for labor has been "sympathy for an underdog cause." However in less than five years under the present national Administration and its encouragement, labor has come of age. The public today is no longer indifferent to the activities of labor, but vitally interested, and the future relations between business and labor will to a large degree determine the public welfare of this country.

From the early history of the Chinese in California to this day, our people have had dealings with organized labor. The ups and downs of labor and the Chinese in this state have been previously discussed (Chinese Digest July, 1938), and we are moving into the contemporary era of labor problems. Organized labor is still new in our community, and before the rank and file will accept the principle of collective bargaining, higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions, (Chinese Digest August, 1938), a program of trade union education and community betterment should be promoted. This will mean that the labor leaders will have to accept responsibility for the education of their members within the unions, and to accept community responsibility outside the unions.

Education and Community Responsibility

Education for the workers is not a thing that can be talked of lightly, for unless the workers receive the fundamentals of trade unionism, they will be opportunists at the bidding of the agitators. Labor has gone a long way to get to its present position, and the present "break" in labor relations has left the field wide open for pseudo-labor leaders, and in many respects the movement has been discredited in the eyes of the public by these agitators. Unless this fault is remedied, the gains won in labor can be lost.

Instead of rivaling for additional memberships and increasing the union coffers by more dues, a workers' center should promote a program of education for the workers in labor economics, social action and political campaigning. Lectures and classes should be instituted, and an open forum encouraged so that the workers can be heard in their de-

mands. Meetings should be held to which candidates of public offices are invited, and those friendly to labor be made known, and those who oppose labor be questioned in the open. A nursery should be started so that the women in the factories can leave their children at the workers' center. Social activities should be encouraged in the center. If such a program can be offered, the union need not worry about new members.

Another suggestion is made for the leaders of labor to come out and perform their obligations to the community. Participation in the war relief associations, in the committees for Red Cross and civilian relief, boycott and embargo campaigns against the aggressor nation, civic affairs such as the "Bowl of Rice" parties, beautification of Chinatown, clean-up campaigns, demanding of action on the housing problem, and getting more jobs for the Chinese workers form the American hiring halls.

These are more concrete actions for the benefit of the workers than speeches in abstract Marxian economics.

Jurisdictional Disputes

There are three workers' centers in Chinatown today, and each has a particular philosophy to teach and a different organization for the workers to join. While the centers are all within the same block (and offices are located in the same building) they oftentimes work at cross purposes. A few weeks ago Chinatown saw its first jurisdictional dispute between the Chinese local of the International Ladies Garment Workers' union and the Chinese local of the General Garments' workers of the American Federation of Labor. This was settled only after the intervention of William Green, president of the A. F. L. and David Dubinsky, president of the I. L. G. W. U. With the historical background that the Chinese in this state have had with organized labor, any jurisdictional disputes within labor will discredit the labor movement in the community; therefore labor should make it a policy to avoid all jurisdictional fights in Chinatown. In fact jurisdictional disputes should not be tolerated because they hurt business, labor, and the public.

Labor Problems Should be Guided by Public Interest

In concluding this series on San Francisco Chinatown's labor problems this

writer wants to stress the paramount interest of the public in all labor disputes. Once the fury of a labor war is let loose, there is no limit to the weapons to which either side will resort. Nor is there a limit to the distance they will go. The general strike of 1934 is a vivid illustration where both business and labor went to the extremes, and the public suffered the consequences. Therefore it is imperative that public interest should be kept above class interest, and in all employer-employee disputes, it must be kept in mind the public is the silent partner.

Chinatown problems have always been solved in the Chinese way. The peace machinery of the community is available to all parties that desire to use them. Unless the leaders of the conflicting parties want personal success rather than public interest in labor disputes, all controversies between capital and labor can be adjusted amicably by mediation and arbitration. This writer is not giving a blanket endorsement to the peace machinery of the community, but since the resources are there, why not try them first before calling a strike or locking out a shop? If and when the Chinese Six Companies, the Chinese Peace society or any of the benevolent associations fail in their mission, then it is time enough with the consent of business (through the Chinese chamber of commerce or the Chinatown Junior chamber of commerce) and the union in dispute, to set up an impartial body and arbitrate whatever controversy there is existing between the conflicting groups. Industrial peace is desired by all parties, and yet, like international peace, no one wants to pay the price for it. If we are to prevent labor and business controversies, the time is ripe to arouse and sustain public opinion in favor of industrial peace in Chinatown.

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SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee



Glimpses of the Conference delegates: Upper left, Scoutrix Yong Hui-ming, being interviewed by admirers; Upper middle, Victor K. Kwong, upon arrival from the Chinese Embassy of Washington; Upper right, Pearl Lui, Director of the Honkew's Refugees' Camp, and Loh Tsei, famous student leader of North China; Lower left, informal gathering of delegates between sessions; and Lower right, two generations of student movement workers.

CHINESE YOUTH ELECTRIFIES 23,000 AT RANDALLS ISLAND

Mr. F. Y. Young, president of the Chinese Delegation to the Second World Youth Congress, made the following address on behalf of Asia at the official opening of the congress in the municipal stadium at Randall's Island. His appearance came after "Taps" were sounded for the victims of aggressive warfare in Spain and China, and marked the climax of a mammoth peace demonstration by the youth of America and of the rest of the world:

"Mr. President, Delegates to the Second World Youth Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"From the continent of Asia, especially from China—war-torn and cross-bearing China—I have the honor to bring you heartiest greetings.

"We are convening here at a time when the darkest pages of contemporary history are being written. In Europe a two-year-old war is still torturing Spain and the Spanish people. In Asia another war is now in its fourteenth month, strangling China and her 450 million people with

its sinister claws of death and destruction. Though I have only heard of the outrageous bombing of Barcelona, I have actually witnessed the terror of war in China since its outbreak in July, 1937. I saw with my own eyes the most wanton and barbarous scenes a modern war can create, particularly the recent ruthless bombing of Canton and Hankow.

"It is unnecessary for me to describe the terrible realities of such gruesome scenes. War is bloody. It always has been bloody, and it will always be bloody.

(Continued on page 19)

THE JADE BOX

Lady P'ing Yu

WOMEN IN WAR-TORN CHINA

Previous to the Japanese invasion Chinese girls in scores of coastal cities had adopted the "permanent wave" as a symbol of modernism. It is, however, costly and involves much time and labor. So today they turned to a simple coiffure in order to give them more time for war work. This coiffure consists of dividing the hair in the middle, spreading both sides out to form two "wings" and folding them back to the middle, allowing the rest to drape gracefully down like the body and tail of a pursuit plane. It is called the "airplane wave."

Carol Lombard, Luise Rainer, Ginger Rogers, and several other cinema stars are sought by the Japanese Army! It appeared that during the entry of the Japanese soldiers on an "inspection tour" into the American-endowed St. John's university, Shanghai, some of the soldiers, apparently recruits from Japan's hinterland, saw pictures of these stars on the walls of the dormitory. They immediately demanded of the caretaker that women be produced. The care-taker tried to explain, to no avail. They returned later with reinforcements and again insisted that the beauties be produced. Only the intervention of the university authorities saved the caretaker from further trouble.

Figures show that of the 6,000 nurses registered at the Nurses' Association of China about two-thirds are women, and that practically all of them are working in the army and missionary hospitals throughout the country, attending to the wounded men retrieved from the battlefields. These figures do not include the hundreds of Chinese girl students and society women, who, having had a short course in first-aid since hostilities began, are voluntarily assisting their more experienced sisters in changing dressings and doing night duties in hospitals.

One of China's great needs during the war is gauze for the dressing of wounded soldiers. Unexpectedly the women of the once bandit-ridden province of Kiangsi have responded, and have been able to produce unlimited quantities almost overnight. The story goes back to 1934 when one Chang Fu-liang, director of the Kiangsi Rural Welfare Centers, taught the people how to create a special type of mosquito net as a means of combating malaria. Hence a large percentage of the primitive home looms of that region

were geared to the making of finely-woven nets. When the war came it was a simple matter to turn these looms over to the making of gauze. During the last few months the women of Kiangsi have produced more than 15,000 pounds of defatted gauze, which has gone a long way toward meeting the hospital needs. They are now turning their attention to the making of absorbent cotton as well.

Harvard-trained Chinese sculptor Teng Kwei whose works are permanently exhibited in various American museums has turned into a new kind of "ladies' man" out of patriotism to his country. He is now in Hankow supervising the work of hundreds of refugees, mainly women and girls in their teens, in the making of socks, fans, straw sandals, towels and undershirts for soldiers at the front. These refugees work in two improvised factories which were once schools. They receive from twenty to thirty cents a day, which, while insignificant in amount, represents their net earnings, as their lodging places and meals are provided. According to Mr. Teng's plan, the experiment, if successfully carried out, will go a long way toward rehabilitating China's thousands of hapless war refugees, and will be extended to other cities. (Digested from China at War)

"It is now for the Japanese Government to show that it is not unmindful of the rights and interests of foreigners and that its assurances and apologies mean something more than words."—ANTHONY EDEN.

My Favorite Recipes

FOO YUNG HAR

By CHIAO LAAN

Did I hear someone mention that it's too, too warm to be slaving over a hot stove getting dinner these Indian summer days?

Well, here's one dish which you can prepare and emerge from the kitchen as cool as a cucumber—'tis none other than my favorite, Foo Yung Har.

- 2/3 lb fresh picked shrimps
- 4 eggs
- a handful of Chinese mushrooms soaked in water and cleaned
- 5 water chestnuts
- small piece of bamboo shoots
- 2 green onions
- 1 medium stalk of celery

Cut all ingredients (except the shrimps) into tiny, thin slices or small dice shape.

Put 2 tablespoons Chinese peanut oil into hot skillet. First put the shrimps in, then add all remaining ingredients stirring them often.

Fry these for 3 or 4 minutes. Add 1 tablespoon soy sauce and enough salt to taste. Remove from skillet into the already beaten eggs. Mix together, then divide mixture into 6 omelets. Fry in hot skillet which has been greased with 2 tablespoons peanut oil until a delicate golden brown on both sides.

Serve with fluffy white, piping-hot rice. Will serve 6.

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Edited by Herrlee Glessner Creel

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THE JADE BOX

Lady P'ing Yu

Y. W. C. A. TO TRY FACE LIFTING FOR GYM

On coming back for the fall activities, the public will find a newly refinished gym floor at the Chinese Y.W.C.A. with courts for basketball, badminton, and volley ball neatly mapped. It has been announced that the fall program will include mixed bridge, folk dancing, social dancing, educational tours, and beginners and advanced lessons in Chinese under the skilful tutelage of energetic Jane Kwong Lee.

Girls attending three different conferences met last Saturday to exchange notes on value received. They are Myrtle Lee (Girl Reserves), Ethel Lum and Dorothy Fong (Asilomar), and Annie Tom, and Pansy Leong (Tahoe).

Girls who participated in the Recreational activities under the leadership of Mrs. John Steelquist recently wound up their summer program with a party. During the month of July the attendance of the classes and clubs amounted to 1040, besides 262 visitors.

JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ELECTS OFFICERS

At a meeting of the Junior chamber of commerce on Aug. 21, the following were elected as officers to serve for the year 1938-39: Dr. Theodore C. Lee, president; Chingwah Lee, first vice president; Myron Chan, second vice president; N. S. Chew, treasurer; George Chow, English secretary, and Buck Yee, Chinese secretary.

The following six were added to the list of officers as directors for the organization: John Kan, M. S. Jung, Edward Quon, Henry Tom, Leland Kimlau, and Thomas Leong.

Heading organizational committees are Andrew Sue, Charles Low, Kenneth Lee, Ban T. Lee, William Wong, Henry Lum, Edward Pond, Lawrence Mah, Kaye Hong, and Albert Chow.

To serve in technical committees are Dr. Y. C. Low, James R. Lee, Dr. Henry Woo, William Hoy, Dr. Dan Lee, Warren Chang, Wallace Fong, Frank Jung, Jack Chow, Lim P. Lee, and Dr. Arthur Chong.

Heading program projects are Wy Wing, Robert Woo, William Kan, Edward Leong, Earl Louie, B. Y. Chinn, Fred Wong, Samuel R. Wong, Lim F. Wah, G. Hong, Calvin Jung, H. K. Wong, Samuel Choy, John Chan, William T. Chow, Louie Fay, Hayne Hall, and Arthur Hee.



Chinatown celebrated the "Seven Sisters Festival" on the seventh day of the seventh moon with a display of dolls and toys. In this legend of the Seventh Sister and the Cowherd, China, China's mythological Buckorro is permitted to see the loveliest of the seven heavenly sisters only once a year. Likewise the older generation men-folk were permitted to see these displays but once a year, thereby giving them a chance to give the highly secluded maidens the once-over.

CHINESE YOUTH ELECTRIFIES 23,000 AT RANDALLS ISLAND

(Continued from page 7)

"We have come to this Congress from different parts of the world with three important objects in view, as clearly set out in the program of the Congress. The first of these objects is to provide an opportunity for youth in all countries to exchange ideas on international affairs and to reach agreement upon a common plan of international cooperation for the prevention of war and the organization of peace.

"It is idle merely to denounce war. It is equally idle merely to express sympathy to the victims of war. Sympathy has not saved Spain. Sympathy has not saved millions of Chinese from the bayonets and bombs of the Japanese aggressors. For war is an action, and as such, it can only be prevented by a counter-action—in fact, a more powerful and potent counter-action.

"The youth of China have already taken action against the Japanese military by putting up a stubborn resistance. In China today, millions of Chinese youths are either fighting in the battlefield for liberty and independence, or engaging

themselves in non-combatant activities towards the same end.

"But the prevention of war cannot be achieved by the Chinese youth alone, and China is in dire need of active and substantial help from peace-lovers all over the world.

"The Chinese youth have done their best. They are now waiting anxiously for you, the youth of other nations, to take action. They are not expecting a favor. They are merely calling for your cooperation in a struggle for a great cause common to us all—**WORLD PEACE**.

"We, the youth of the world, are to inherit the earth tomorrow. If we should refrain ourselves from taking immediate action against the war-mongers, what sort of a world would it become when it comes into our possession? It would become a bomb-scarred, blood-smeared world, with nothing but a wreck of a civilization, poverty and starvation.

"We the youth of the world have the right to a world of happiness, freedom, and peace. We have the right to demand that the war-mongers keep their hands off our world. And we have the right to

(Continued on page 19)

ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee

The Famous Chien Pottery Kilnsite Re-discovered

One of the most exciting bits of news to reach collectors in recent years is the discovery by an European of the long lost kilnsites of the famous Chien-yao or temmoku stoneware which was produced in China nearly a thousand years ago. The discoverer is Mr. James Marsha Plumer of the Chinese Custom staff at Foochow, and although he was unable to stay for more than a few hours, because the place was jealously guarded, a description of the steps leading to the discovery, and of the location was given in the Illustrated London News for October 26, 1935.

With a map Mr. Plumer showed the kilnsites to be within a district in north-western Fukien which was once called Chien-an and which then embraced Chien-yang. These sites, three in number, are situated along the River Chien Ch'o (or Nan Pu Ch'i) between the town of Shui Chi and Chien-ning fu (now Chien-ao). There are two villages, Hou Ching and Ta Lu, which are situated close to the kilnsites, and Mr. Plumer found the villagers using broken saggars for building material and the priceless broken bowls for feeding chickens. Concerning the rarity of these bowls Mr. Plumer stated:

"Ever since the Sung dynasty, connoisseurs have delighted in the possession of the Chien-yao bowls. The Japanese, peculiarly, have cherished bowls of this sort above all others. The "Hare Fur" and "Partridge Feather" markings, or the "Oil Spot" and other subtle aesthetic qualities rendered the tea bowl, to which this ware seems to have been almost entirely restricted, ideal for use in the tea ceremony. As early as the Ming dynasty it had already become rare, as evidenced by the tradition in Japan that the Japanese pirates, who at the time frequently swooped down upon the Fukien Coast, used to demand Chien yao bowls in ransom. As time went on they became well-nigh priceless."

It should be noted here that some local Chinese have always had knowledge of this remote spot, and for generations back, venturers have brought occasional pieces to the curio market. It was undoubtedly through information obtained from curio dealers that Mr. A. E. Hipsley of the Chinese Maritime Custom in Foochow was able to state in 1888 that these bowls were from the Department of Chien-chou, the present Chien-yang, in the Department of Chien-ning.

According to Mr. Harry R. Cadwell, noted sinologist of Futsing, Professor McComb Farley of the Fukien Christian university did much during the last decade in gathering all known data concerning the kilnsites, thereby furnishing the clue for Mr. Plumer's discovery; and there is ample literary evidence to support the claim of the village fathers that the present kilnsites are far removed from the Chien yao kilnsites of the early Sung period, if we remember that Kien-ning, Chien-ning, and Chien-ou are all at the same place.

Two noted British authorities, R. L. Hobson and A. L. Heatherington, stated that the potters moved from Chien-an to Chien-yang. Page 25 of the "British Museum's Guide to Pottery and Porcelain of the Far East" states that the "Chien ware takes its name from the district of Kien-ning. It had a high reputation in the Sung period among the tea drinkers, the thick glazed bowls being well suited for holding the warm tea." A footnote on page 14 of Volume II of the "Illustrated Catalogue of Chinese Government Exhibits for the International Exhibit of Chinese Art in London" (a copy is on display at the Chinese Digest office this week) states that "the Chien-an-yao was established in a locality which is now called Chien-ou Hsien. During the Sung dynasty the kilns were transferred to Chien-yang Hsien." The potters were said to have moved because of a shortage of the pottery clay.

In December, 1936, Mr. Cadwell and an able Chinese companion (who does not want his name known at present) made an attempt to visit the region, going up from Foochow, but were prevented from going further by soldiers at Teng Peng who informed them that Commun-

ists and bandits had occupied the region. His Chinese companion thereupon disguised himself as a peasant, and reaching there spent three days in taking photographs and making arrangements with local villagers for available bowls. He was finally discovered by guarding bandits and barely escaped with his life.

In the summer of 1937 this Chinese again visited the spot, disguised as a local peasant. He employed a group of villagers and spent many days in researches covering a wide area, sinking shafts, making cuts, and gathering data. His discoveries definitely disclosed bowl making of some very remote age, far in excess of anything the kilns reported by Mr. Plumer would indicate. Some of the information secured is of inestimable value to students of early ceramics:

1. The kilns, as revealed by removing much of the surface bables and accumulation of earth, properly consisted of a long series of pits running vertically up the kiln at a steep angle. The slope had been terraced so as to offer room for one pit on each terrace. A main flue ran the entire length of the line of pits, and firing was apparently from two sides of each pit.

2. An unexpected, sensational find of an unfired but filled kiln shows that each pit contained saggars stacked six by six at the base and six high. The bowls are attached to the saggars by a small ball of clay at the base which was not glazed. Why were the kilns with bowls and saggars ready for firing deserted? Many reasons were advanced: Government "padlocking" the kiln for making an illicit Imperial black bowl which was reserved as a monopolistic grant, evacuation from the area to escape the bandit horde under the leadership of one Chief Wang Chau who was said to have over-run the area at the time: the cutting off of their supply of

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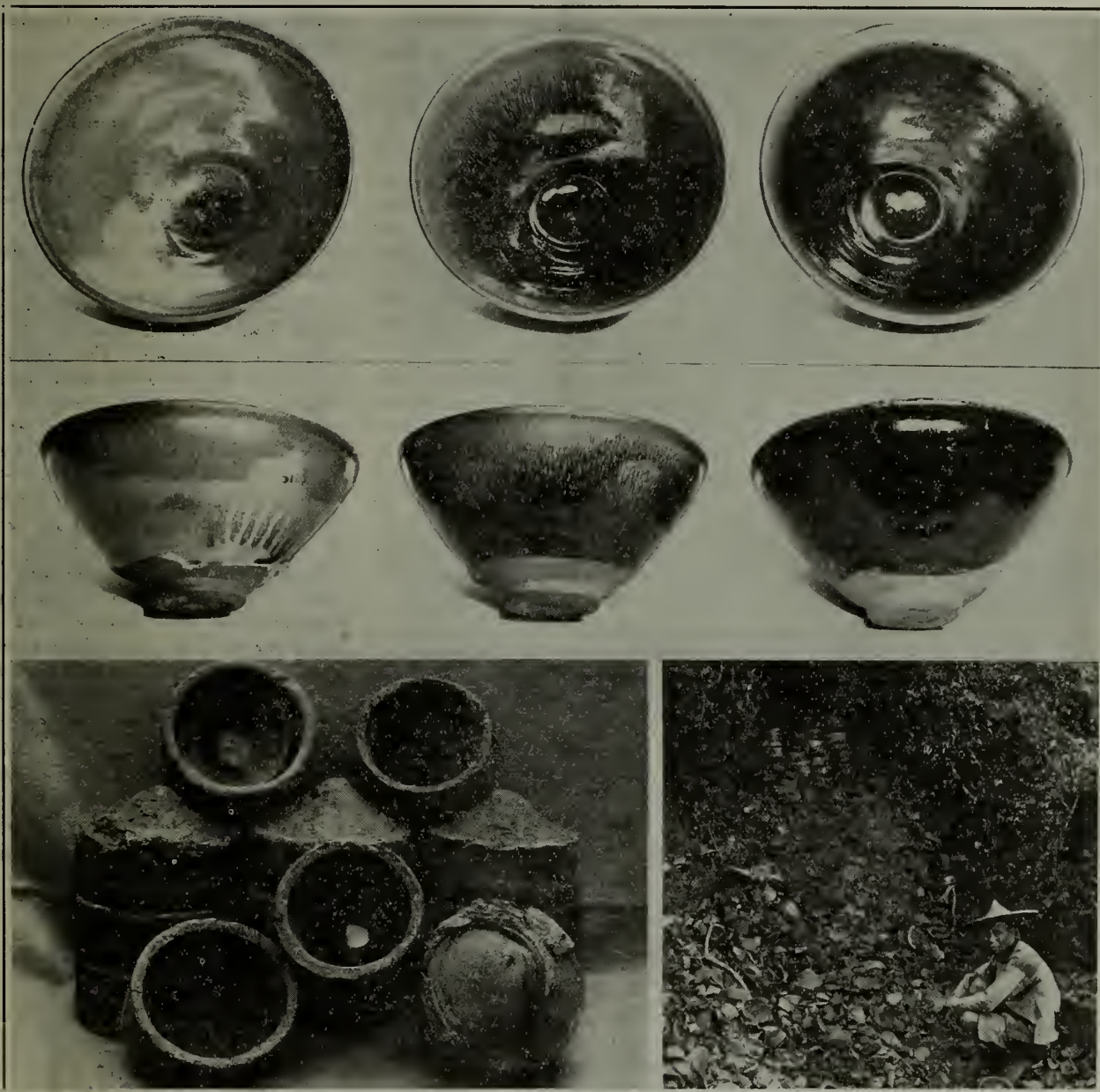
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ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee



Three Chien yao bowls from the author's collection: Coffee au-lait bowl with passages of red brown color; hare fur bowl, so named because the striation appear as fur embedded in amber; golden black bowl with lustrous glaze. All are about five inches in diameter. Lower left: Saggers with bowls in place, the saggers being placed one on top of the other without the use of covers. Lower right: Remarkable photograph showing one of several pits of a kiln, this one with saggers and bowls stacked in place ready for firing, exposed after being forgotten for centuries. Lower pictures, courtesy of author's friend, Mr. Kwan Piu Lin, collector of Foochow.

firewood, clan fights resulting in disaster to the owner of the deserted kiln, superposition, etc.

3. The saggers or outer protective firing cases were never used the second time, which partly accounts for the extravagant number of the stone-like receptacles. Many of the bowls were wasted by the glaze fusing with the sagger, or by uneven stacking of the saggers resulting in

the telescoping of a series of saggers and bowls. Cracking of the saggers during the firing process also resulted in wastage. Again, breakage in getting the bowls out of the saggers is said to be as high as seventy-five per cent, if one may judge from a study of the remains. The trails in many places are paved with buried saggers. One pile of waste is forty feet wide at the base and two hundred feet long, forming

a ridge twenty feet high.

Not only is it difficult to approach this region but all indications are that the supply of Chien bowls from the now-known kiln sites is practically exhausted. During recent years there has been a wide scramble for bowls which has been attended by reckless digging, resulting in unusually heavy loss through breakage.

(Continued on page 15)

REVIEW AND COMMENTS

William Hoy

Grass Valley's Chinatown Soon To Disappear

Perhaps it was only my imagination, but when I first set eyes on the block-long Chinatown in Grass Valley last month, under the glare of warm summer sunlight, there seemed to be an air of desolation and of forlorn hope about the place. It hung on the air. It clung on the dozen or so wooden houses and dilapidated shacks like moss, still, quiet, imperceptible; but it was there, and it didn't give one an altogether comfortable feeling.

Like most of the older sections in this ninety-year-old mining town, Grass Valley's Chinatown is surrounded by tall and graceful poplars which give this region one of its greatest attractions. These trees fairly envelop the Chinese section, throwing their dancing shadows in the daytime over the roofs and the unpaved street. In hot weather they provide welcome shade for the inhabitants, and that includes several roving cats and dogs. They also serve to soften the aged and ugly appearance of the one and two story houses which were built more for utilitarian purposes than for outward beauty. But even these poplars could not conceal that atmosphere of forlorn hope and desolation I felt as I first came upon the place. And the lack of life in it heightened that feeling.

But when I talked to Yuen Ah Louie—he is known simply as Ah Louie to everyone in town—I found that the queer feeling I had was not of the imagination, but very real indeed. For the very first thing I learned from him was that this Chinatown must move by the end of August. The land on which the Chinese have been living for several decades has been purchased and soon a big market is to be built on it. The civilizing influence of commerce is to destroy another historic aspect of Grass Valley.

Ah Louie, on the threshold of four score years, is the oldest Chinatownian of Grass Valley's estimated one hundred Chinese population. A native of Heungshan (now Chung shan) district of Kwangtung, he came to America in the early eighties, landing first at San Francisco, where he spent several years. He came to Grass Valley more than forty years ago and has lived here since.

Speaking English with scarcely an accent, Ah Louie is one of the town's interesting characters. He is a thin man with sparse white hair, and with a wrinkled—but not too wrinkled—face burned by years of California sunlight, which is none too gentle in these parts. His bony frame is bowed by the years, but his voice tells you he has many summers to live

yet. When I saw him I noticed he wore a crucifix and a shiny badge. The badge carried this legend:

G. V. F. D.

Reliance 3

Ah Louie, Veteran

He said he had been a volunteer fireman of the town for forty years and had won his badge after meritorious service while taking part in several big fires. Of the crucifix, he wore it because he was a Catholic.

A Catholic, yet Ah Louie is the keeper of the Kwan Yin (Goddess of Mercy) temple in Chinatown. The temple is on the top floor of a two story wooden structure which long ago gave up its pretensions of being a house. The temple faces where the sun rises and in order to see the place I had to go up twelve of the most rickety steps I have ever climbed. At any moment one expected any or all of them to crack under him and send not only him but the entire structure crashing to earth. When he has finally negotiated the steps, however, and got up to the balcony (over which a semi-circular canopy was put in some years ago to protect it from sun and rain and snow), he finds that on one corner there is a shrine to the god of earth.

In the years when there were several thousand Chinese in Grass Valley the Kwan Yin temple must have had frequent



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REVIEWS AND COMMENTS

William Hoy

visitors, but today it is deserted and there is nothing left of the outward religious splendor which must have existed before. In the dim interior the wood carvings around the altar still shine, but the rest is dust and grime. The lamp in front of the goddess shrine has been empty of oil for a long time, while in the incense burners repose scores of incense sticks that have long since given up their last curling whiff of scented smoke. There are several bamboo holders containing fortune telling sticks; and two pairs of wooden blocks, also for fortune telling, are thrown carelessly on the table. Overhead and on the sides hang plaques appropriately inscribed with Chinese calligraphy donated by various individuals and societies to the temple. One is from a woman who signed herself a believer of the family of Yew.

Below the temple is Ah Louie's abode, where he lives alone except for a dog. Once the place was roomy, but through the years many things have accumulated, from pictures to broken lamps, to fill it up. In one room is a pile of lumber so that one has to pick his way around the place to avoid a collision.

There is a little porch out front and here you find Ah Louie sitting most of the time, watching whatever life around him go by each day. Almost opposite his house is the other Chinese temple, the Hou Wang miao, which is housed in the only good structure in Chinatown. But this was because the temple underwent reconstruction several years ago. For many years Wong Ah Fong—known only as Ah Fong—was its caretaker, but last November he died at the Nevada county hospital and his spirit wended its way to the Western Hills.

Several families live in Chinatown still, and there are enough children for the community to establish a Chinese language school. The school is only two or three houses from Ah Louie's place, with a bell on the roof to summon the twenty pupils to classes. The school is also the local headquarters of the Kuomintang.

Ah Louie does not know what is to happen to him and to his temple when Chinatown moves. The Hou Wang temple has passed into American ownership and will probably be moved to another spot in Grass valley to serve as a town sight. But the Kwan Yin temple is owned by no one individual or society and its preservation or destruction depends on Ah Louie or the town's chamber of commerce. When Ah Louie became



GRASS VALLEY'S CHINESE TEMPLES

The top picture shows two of the dozen or so houses in Grass Valley's Chinatown, just around the corner from the City Hall. The top story of the house in the foreground is the Kwan Yin Temple. The lower picture reveals the exterior of the Hsi Shan Hou Wang Miao, temple to the Hou Wang of the Western Hill. A picture of the altar inside this temple was published in the lost (August) issue of the Chinese Digest.

keeper of the temple it was purely on his own volition because it was going to ruins. To Ah Louie's generation the temple was a sacred place of worship and since he was still strongly attached to a diety which millions of Chinese have worshiped for centuries he appointed himself the guardian of this religious sanctuary. But he found that he was not only its keeper but also Kwan Yin's sole celestial devotee in Grass Valley. The people, he often sighed with regret, no longer worshiped the

gods of old, not even one as powerful and compassionate as Kwan Yin—she who hears the cries of the world's anguished and brings them surcease of sorrow. Ah Louie decries the new generation's irreverence and lack of faith. But he can do nothing about it. And so he remains Kwan Yin's sole worshiper and on the goddess's three birthdays, occurring on the sixteenth of the second, sixth, and ninth moons, he burns the appropriate amount of paper offerings, incense,

(Continued on page 18)

ROAMING 'ROUND

H. K. Wong

The Cathayan orchestra will be swinging and swaying their best on the night of Sept. 3, the date of their Fall dance at N. S. G. S. hall. The band rehearsed long hours on the latest song hits and will present their new arrangements that evening. . . . Commerce Hi's Chinese Students' club will be the first Chinese group to give a skating party at the new rink, the "Roller-torium" on 16th and Mission. The "faw down" date is Sept. 4. . . . Glenn Lym's great hobby is photography, so he equipped himself from a humble Brownie to a Super-Contax and plunged into the intensive and interesting study of picture-taking. Exactly a year later, he came up and won the first Chinese Amateur Photography contest. The prize-winning picture (printed elsewhere in this issue) was taken aboard the Chitena launch during the Treasure Island cruise. He stalked his subjects for several minutes before he caught them with just the right expression. The subjects are *Benson Fong* of Sacramento with the ukelele, *Mary Mammon*, *Marian*, and *Leslie Fong* of Vallejo, and *Bill Gott* of L. A. *Lym*, a Cal graduate, is lab man for Shell Oil. He lists golfing and tennis among his other hobbies. . . . The members of the Wah Ying club, organized in 1936, have now grown to 45 members. Some of the charter members are *Sam Choy*, *Andrew Sue*, *Harry Tong*, *Herbert Lee*, and *Harry Lum*. They have their own cozy club room with facilities for a quiet evening of bridge and their own private bar to quench their thirsts. Every year, at a tremendous financial deficit, they have sponsored a basketball tournament among the various teams here in San Francisco's Chinatown, but it is their aim to foster the thrilling sport and to develop good sportsmanship. Their club anniversary will be on Sept. 9 and a varied program has been planned for members and their guests. The next public project will be their 3rd Annual Masquerade ball on Oct. 29. . . .

This is an excerpt of a letter from one college student to another. "Dear ———: It behooves me to inform you that I must reject the plan to accompany you on your mountain-ascending expedition. Unfortunately (perhaps fortunately), I have a group of mid-term examinations on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of the approaching week; therefore, I must indulge myself in excavating the mysteries of Shakespeare, chemistry, and zoology on the major part of this

forthcoming Sabbath Day. Knowledge sounds her trumpet and yours truly must answer the call. Signed ———." In other words the guy meant, "I can't." . . . With the scenic settings of Lake Tahoe as a background, *Marian Fong* and *Bill Got* married at the Tahoe conference. After the ceremony, nearly everyone kissed the bride and almost had as much fun as the bridegroom. To you happy lovebirds, I extend my personal congratulation. . . . The *Dong* family, formerly of Watsonville, is an athletic family. Four Dongs entered the first Chinese Golf tournament, and three, *Hubert*, *Marian*, and *Collin*, came out with prizes. The fourth, *Eugene*, slipped up a little as he was exhausted from a tennis match just an hour before. *Marian*, who has taken up golf only recently, came home with the coveted prize—the women's crown. . . . *Tom Foon Wing*, wealthy rancher of Watsonville, built a bungalow for his wife, *Lillie Foey*, formerly of Red Bluff. It is situated high on a hill top and commands a grand view of the entire Pajaro valley. . . . A group from Watsonville, *Hazel Wong*, *Emma*, *Charles*, and *William Shew*, *Mae*, *Mildred*, and *Frances Jang*, *Johnson Shinn*, *Rev. Steven Lee*, *George Lee*, and *Robert Chin*, attended the Mt. Harmon conference in Santa Cruz. . . . The Hanford Chinese club, with the support of their American friends, made their Rice Bowl party a very successful one. Over \$1,000 was netted for the Chinese Red Cross. The Chinese girls' Drillteam, captained by *Emma Wing*, was the feature of the parade. Captain *Gilbert Lee's* Boys' Drum corps was a snappy sight as they marched down the street in the night parade. The Hanford Chinese Students' club was in charge of the entertainment with *Frank Ko* as chairman. Others who assisted on the committee were *Lillie Lee*, *Harriette Wing*, *Simon Choy*, *Ernest Wong*, *Jimmie Dunn*, *William Lowe*, *Harry Lee*, and *T. Y. Sue*, president of the King County Chinese Association. After the parade, a grand ball was held at the Hanford Civic auditorium to the music of the Cathayans. . . . *Nelson King*, assistant manager of the Spokane Dollar store, is going way up in the ladder of success. He has just been promoted to the important post of buyer for the same firm in New York. He assumed his duties immediately upon his arrival in the Big City. . . . *King* graduated from S. C. with honors, made the Rho Chi

National Honorary Scholastic fraternity, and Delta Phi Sigma. . . . Stockton is a fine town, don't you think so, Nelson?

Can you imagine this note to all his footballers from great, big he-man, former All-American *Bill Fischer* who coached the S. F. Rice Bowlers to their third victory? It reads, "A new little rose-bud bloomed in our Garden of Happiness." Well, he did! Their little son, *William James*, arrived with the first of the month. . . . Congrats to *Bill* and *Marcella*. . . . *June Lau*, L. A. top flight feminine net star, participated in an exhibition match at the official opening of the Chinese Playground lights. *Doris* and *May Tom* of the same city, here on their vacation, cheered her on. . . . *Nancy Lim*, at present with the Dollar Stores, is a Cal grad. and was P. E. instructor for several years at Lingnam U. in China.

More of our young men are going into business. The latest are *John Low*, *Soon Jung*, and *Robert Chan*, who started their hat manufacturing shop recently. This enterprising trio learned their hat making technique from *Lum Leong*, former expert of the Knox Hat factory back East, and recently technical supervisor of a hat factory in China. Their shop is equipped with the latest machinery to make any style hat fit your suit, style, and personality. . . .

Diamond Yee, former Salinas J. C. netman, migrates to S. F. to enter Cal Pharamaceutical school. . . . *May Wong* was transferred from a local hospital to Cowell Memorial hospital on the Berkeley campus. She is the only Chinese working in the dispensary. . . . During his hours off work, *Henry On Wong* found time to attend a watch-making school. He is now an expert at repairing the delicate mechanisms of watches and hopes to open his own shop soon. . . . The "Save a Life Dance and Raffle" given by the Chinese Patriotic league was another financial success. At that dance 9-year-old *Shirley Yimm* delighted the crowd with her tap dancing. *Lillian Yimm*, "who makes the best chow mien in Bakersfield," and sister *Doris* were recent S. F. visitors. . . . When you see a ferryboat blocking the Bay Bridge tower out, or a ship ramming its way through the Golden Gate on an off tackle, then you'll know that it's *Edward Leong*, former grigger at his work. *Leong* is studying navigation and expects to

(Continued on page 19)

ROAMING 'ROUND

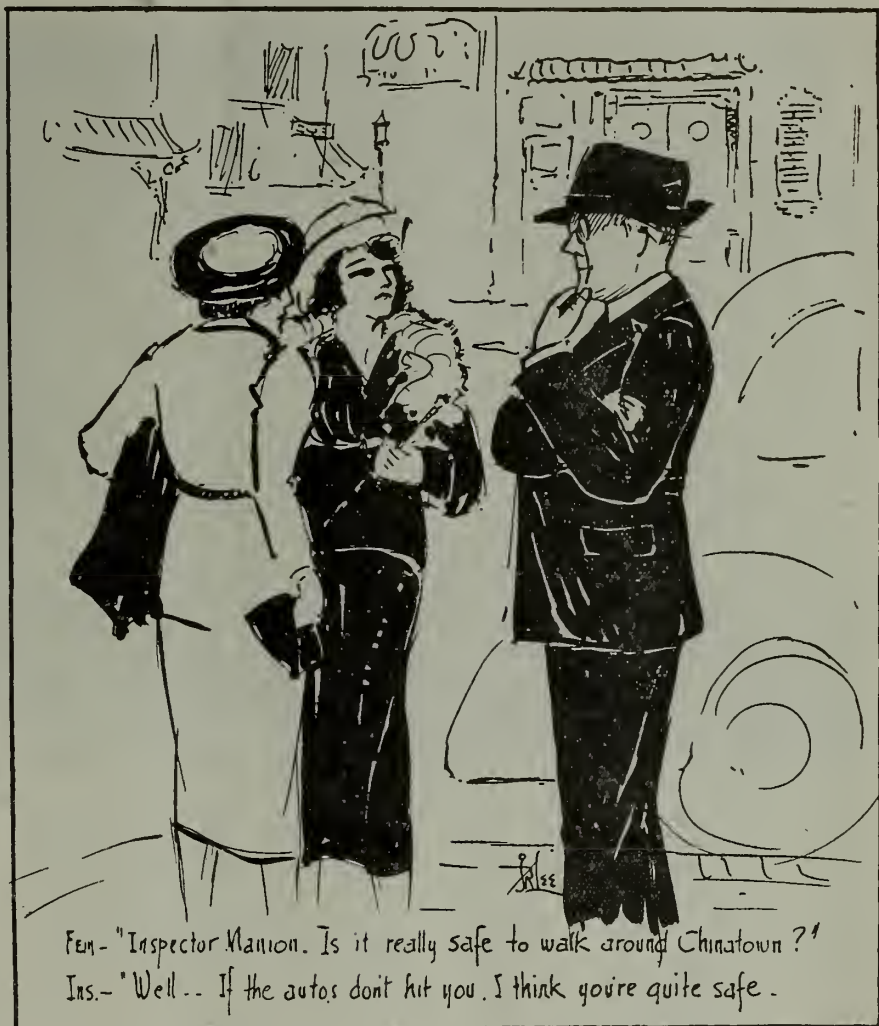
H. K. Wong

be a full-fledged navigator soon.... *Ben Choye* is a blind man. He mixes Heaven's Delight or what have you every night at a local bar, and is also a sales representative for a Venetian blind firm.

Lim P. Lee went on a goodwill tour for the "Digest" back East. At his first stop (Ogden) the first Chinese he bumped into was a "Digest" subscriber who took him in tow and showed him the town besides entertaining him royally. Lim brought several hundred copies of the "Digest" with him, but so well did the people receive them that before he got past Ogden he was wiring for more.... Visitors to Portland and Seattle were *Dan Louie* of Oakland, *Lillian and Emma Wong*, of Vallejo, and *Florence Jann* of Stockton. They also had a pleasant stay with their old friends *Mr. and Mrs. Roy Chann* of Marshfield, Oregon. *Kit Chung* and *Guy Wong* came up with the Seattle and Portland boys on their tennis tour. Guy is the business manager of the combined teams. The team was entertained effusively by their many California hosts.... The northern boys told me that duck hunting on the shores of Lake Merritt in Oakland is some sport. I guess the partners had something to do about that....

For *Louise Lee*, Sept. 3 will be a happy day. It'll be her birthday and she will be sweet 16.... Playing on the Oakland Dimond Tennis court and displaying a nice forehand driving game was *Violet Quan*.... *Margaret Lun* volleys well at the net, while *Mansie Wong* really puts everything in her drive.... *Lucy and Gim Fong* of Sacramento once more enjoy the hilarious steep climbing of our S. F. hills.... *Gwen and Ada Hall* of Vallejo prefer the plains of L. A. for their vacation.... *Mr. and Mrs. Jack Quan* (*Helen Lowe*) drove through the Redwood highway and spent their little vacation in Oregon. They recently flew their own plane to Bakersfield for a few hours visit with their relatives. -

"China, unless the signs are delusive, is well on the way to becoming a great and modern nation. The Japanese might conceivably retard this process but she could not prevent it. And at present, by their wanton invasion of Chinese territory, their cruelty toward the Chinese in their power, and their arrogance, they seem to have done much to hasten the process."—*MR. E. A. MOWRER, delegate to China of the International Peace Campaign.*



Fem.—"Inspector Manion. Is it really safe to walk around Chinatown?"
Ins.—"Well... If the autos don't hit you, I think you're quite safe."

THE FAMOUS CHIEN KILNSITE RE-DISCOVERED

(Continued from page 11)

Still, hundred of bowls were recovered (most of them are nicked or cracked or unevenly formed to be sure), and the prices for unearthed bowls have already been lowered in three continents. However, well-preserved authentic bowls which have been handed down from generation to generation since the Sung dynasty remain as high as ever. In war-time Japan they still sell for around Yen 5,000. Elsewhere prices may go higher.

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(This is No. 28 of a series of papers on Chinese Ceramic Art. Next month the article will be: "The Nature of Chien Yao.")

"Direct losses to American commerce and industry in China as a result of the Japanese invasion total more than

\$150,000,000 as of May, 1938, with the contingent potential losses soaring far higher." *MR. O. O. GALLUP, Secretary of the Export Managers' Club.*

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S P O R T S

By Davisson Lee

NIGHT COURTS OPEN

S. F.—Over 900 spectators witnessed the unofficial opening of the night courts at the Chinese playground, Tuesday, Aug. 16. There were two exhibition tennis matches and two basketball games.

In the Men's Doubles, Ben Chu and Faye Lowe, defending champions, defeated Lyman Lowe and Willie Gee in two straight sets. While in the Mixed Doubles Mary Chan and Bill Chinn nosed out June Lau and Walter Wong in best two out of three sets.

The boys lightweight basketball division gave a fast and excellent game. I guess it's safe to say that The Mei Wah club won the girls game, seeing that it was the seniors against the juniors.

Thomas "Gim" Yepp is the competent choice as head director of the grounds.

TRAVELING TEAM WINS

The traveling combination tennis team of Portland and Seattle chalked up a victory on their first lap of their tour by defeating the Oakland Chinese six matches to three.

Singles		
Northwest	Oakland	Score
Edgar Lee	Richard Chan	3-6 6-3 6-2
George Louie	Tahmie Chinn	6-1 7-5
Andrew Chin	Keye Chinn	6-2 7-5
Henry Wu	Henry Yim	6-0 6-3
Frank Mar	Shane Lew	6-3 6-1
Warren Moe	Harry Fong	6-3 6-3
Wallace Kay	Edward Tom	6-4 6-3

Doubles		
Edgar Lee - Henry Wu		
Tahmie Chinn - Henry Yim	6-3	6-3
George Louie - Frank Mar		
Edward Chan - Shane Lew	6-1	6-4

GOLF TOURNAMENT

S. F.—The Fall tournament of the C. G. A. A. was held at the Ingleside Golf park on Sunday, Aug. 14, with 31 entries.

The first foursome teed off at 12, noon, with the last foursome coming in about 5:30 p. m.

Albert Chow won the Low Gross score with a 77. Charles Low tied with Thomas Quan for 2nd Low Gross with an 83. In the play-off Charles Low won on the third hole.

Dr. Collin Dong Gross an 81 but accepted 1st Low Net trophy.

Hubert Dong won the second Low Net trophy.



Wallace Fong nearly dropped his camera from the roof of a five story building taking this shot of the Playground with Nite Lites; and Walloce and his camera are inseparable.

Marianne Kaye Dong and Mrs. Patrick Sun played off for the Women's Low Net score with Miss Dong winning at the end of the 1st playoff hole.

Dinner was held at the Hang Far Low cafe for the awarding of the trophies.

LOWA A. C. WINS

The Iowa A. C. defeated the Independents in a double header to take the winning trophy donated by the Chinese Village. Second prize trophy was donated by Mr. Y. C. Hong, the well-known L. A. lawyer.

An All-Star team will be selected to play the Chinese team of San Diego.

Some game scores:

Lowa A. C. 33	Nam Que 2
Football 27	Poly Jeff 13
Independents 13	Wah Kue 11
Lowa A. C. 19	Poly Jeff 0
Nam Que 14	Independents 10
Lowa A. C. 22	Wah Kue 0
Football 23	Wah Kue 8
Lowa A. C. 7	Football 3
Wah Kue 21	Poly Jeff 11
Independents 14	Poly Jeff 2

A game is being dickered between the winners of the league and San Francisco's Chinatown Merchants.

CHINESE PACIFIC COAST TENNIS TOURNAMENT

S. F.—Don't forget, the largest Chinese Tennis tournament, the Pacific Coast. Entries will close at 6. p. m. on Tuesday, Sept. 13, with the drawing to be held the following day and the first match to be played Thursday, Sept. 15. There will be four weeks of continuous play with the finals on Sunday, Oct. 9.

There can be no excuse for not entering as Sundays and night courts are set aside for you workers and out of towners.

Remember the closing date is Tuesday, Sept. 13. Send or bring your entries to the Chinese Tennis Club headquarters at 876 Sacramento street.

L. A. TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Jack Lee defeated Harding Wong in close and exciting finals to win the title of the L. A. C. T. C., the score being 7-5, 7-9, 7-5.

The play-off for the women's singles will be between Mamie Sing and June Lau, while the play for the doubles championship will start this week.

L. A.—There are two Chinese tennis players who will serve on the Committee of the National Public Parks and Play-

SPORTS

By Davisson Lee

ground Tennis championship, Donald De Bock and Andrew Jue. There are also two who will represent the Island in this tournament, Mr. Sun and Mr. Yee from Honolulu.

SPORTS PICK-UPS

Kui Kong "konks" London in Dreamland in the sixth round in a scheduled ten-round tango, adding another win to the string of successes of this sensational Chinese featherweight.

The Iowa Champs are jalopied down to San Diego for a little work-out, and are expecting to honk up to the bay region to take on the Frisco team on Labor day.

Allie Wong, only Chinese playing semi-pro baseball is hitting the pill at a .333 clip for Moffat's Manteca Federated Beef Packers and is being watched by Coast League scouts.

Chinatown Merchants Softball team finished second in the San Francisco Recreation Softball league—not bad considering all the handicaps.

Wong Chong's last year "Y" Champ Basketball teams are starting practice daily at the Association's gym, out to win more gold balls.

Mei Wah girls, under coach Thomas Tip, have started to practice for the coming basketball season. Already they can be seen practicing every Friday night and Sunday morning, displaying fine forms.

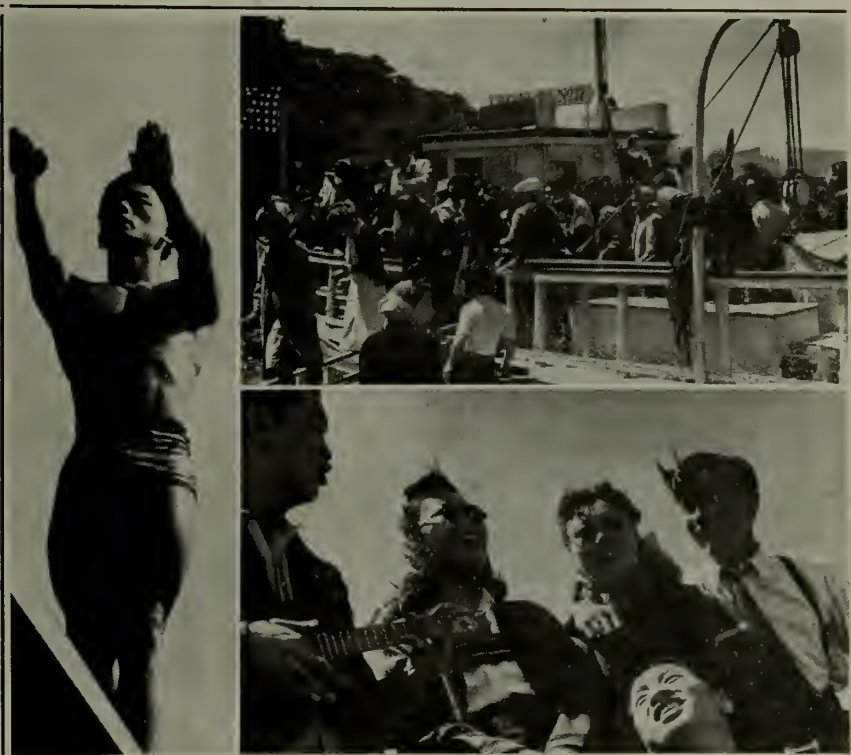
Lily Mark Hing Chang (my, what an armful of names) recently won the women's high score for the week with 186 games at the Chinese Bowling alley, only Chinese "alley" in the United States (so far!).

Remember when such young blades as Chester Chan, Buck Sing, Gum Foo, Dr. Chang W. Lee (brother to Chingwah Lee) and the Louie brothers used to haunt this bowling alley right after grammar school let out years ago?

Wa Sung softballers got to the quarter finals in the Oakland City Champ match before they were eliminated by the seeded Number Two Powerful Trojan Powder.

The Twin Dragon bowlers finished sixth to the surprise of the bowling circle, with 18 wins and 15 losses at the Loop Summer Bowling league.

Lillian Yuan proved herself an able equestrienne at the Lake Tahoe conference. Frightened by a wind-blown hat, her charger started to do the big apple and fancy steps, but the sweet cooing of Lillian saved the day.



Left: Ready to do a back-flip is Sammy Lee, amateur Diving Champion of Southern California and Jimmy Ryan's latest discovery. A good scholar, he is also President of Franklin High's Student Body. Upper right: Chitena's Treasure Island Launch Party came to the end of a perfect day. Lower right: First prize pix snapped by Glen Lym aboard the jolly launch.

At the recent Roller Derby, Manager Leo Seltzer said that there were more Chinese at the derby in one night than the whole six weeks in a similar derby in Los Angeles.

Emma Wong, star athlete of Vallejo, is now pitching softball for the Vallejo All-stars. Leslie Fong was picked by the All-stars to enter the Vallejo Chinese-Filipino league.

Red Wong of the Chinatown Merchants Softball team is now coaching the Chinese Playground's Junior softballers for the coming Frisco champ match.

Erling Lowe, all-round athlete, recently took a civil service examination to be Recreation leader.

CHINESE WIN TWO FIGHTS

For the first time in the history of the city council the members of Chinese American Citizens Alliance of Philadelphia were represented as a body and received the recognition of the city fathers. A petition presented by them saved many of the Chinese from an unusual law which

imposes a tax on all unusual structures such as overhead bridges, cellar doors, unusual signs, tunnels, etc.

Again, for the first time in the history of the State legislature of Pennsylvania the C.A.C.A. was represented before the body of representatives meeting at historic Harrisburg to fight the Wage and Hour bill for the Laundry industry. The committee composed of Ralph Jung, Albert Jung, Arthur Lou, and Edgar C. Clymer pleaded their case successfully.

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CHINATOWNIA



Part of the pagentry in the funeral procession of Chin Lain. The allegorical characters are Hsuan Chuang, the Buddhist Priest on his voyage after scriptural truth, Sun Wu-kung, the monkey who wanted to be a God, Chu-pa-chieh, the pig-man who forsakes all earthly longings, and Sha Ho-shang, the sand monk.

GRASS VALLEY'S CHINATOWN SOON TO DISAPPEAR

(Continued from page 13)

and candles and sets cups of tea before her shrine.

Looking at the last vestiges of what was once a flourishing Chinatown here, one tries to roll back the pages of history to find how and whence the Chinese first came to this mining town which they later christened "Tai t'so Haang," the Valley of Great Grass. But one looks in vain for such evidences. Perhaps the record has already passed with those who have lain these many years in Grass Valley's Chinese cemetery.

But it is safe to assume that the man of T'ang did not come to Grass Valley until the late fifties or the early sixties. By that time there were several tens of thousands of these subjects of the Yellow Emperor in California. They too had come for gold, but had soon found out that the price they had to pay for the golden nuggets, in the form of persecutions by the whites, wasn't worth the candle. Therefore they turned to manual labor instead, which was less profitable but involved no physical hazards.

Grass Valley was first settled in 1849. In October, 1850, the first nugget of gold-bearing quartz was accidentally discovered there on Gold Hill, and overnight the town became one of the richest mining camps in that region. Mines sprang up and were named: Grass Valley Slide, Thode Island Ravine, Kentucky Ravine, Pike and Humbug flats, Gold Hill Mine, Massachusetts Hill, the Eureka, North Star, the Idaho, and the Empire.

When the Chinese arrived, Grass Valley had reached the semblance of a real and lively community, and that meant women and children were evident. By that time the blue-eyed, black tressed and glamorous Lola Montez had come and gone and was already a legend in the town. Gone, too, was the child Lotta Crabtree, who had worshiped Montez the dancer and received from her the initial spark of inspiration to shape for herself a like career, but without the notoriety which La Montez had gathered in her tempestuous life. And Josiah Royce, later to be a famed philosopher, teacher, and California historian, was still in his cradle, just out of the swaddling cloth stage.

When the Chinese came, Grass Valley had churches and schools and established

authorities of law and order. And somehow the first handful who came and found the town good happened to be of the Yuen family name, and they have perpetuated this clan name here, Ah Louie himself being not the least of these.

And as usual wherever Chinese settle there sprang up a closely-knitted community, with societies, provision stores, laundries, and joss houses to minister to their social, physical, and religious wants. The Chee Kung Tong, anti-Manchu revolutionary society, ruled supreme here, as it did in many another Chinese settlement throughout the Mother Lode. No racketeering group came in to challenge its authority, so no tong wars ever occurred here to mar the community's peace of mind.

Wages were low for Chinese laborers, but there was work aplenty. They took over the menial tasks disdained and left undone by the white miners and their families. Chinatown grew until there were several thousand Chinese in Grass Valley. Mines ran at top speed and more gold seekers poured into the place. When Grass Valley was at the height of its new found prosperity and life was at its lustiest, the Chinese were already well settled here.

In the eighty odd years of the Chinese here, their Chinatown has moved three or four times. And with each removal, Chinatown became less prosperous; the inhabitants had less work. Before the turn of the century hundreds had drifted away, since by that time some of the richest mines had long ago closed down. After 1900 the older Chinese began to die off and hundreds of the younger ones trekked off to greener fields. The forces of disintegration were fast at work when the Chee Kung Tong disappeared and the temples were left unattended. In the nineties there were still half a dozen gen-

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CHINATOWNIA

eral merchandise stores left, the Chew Kee, Got Chong, On Kee, Sang Quong Tai, Sun Kwong Chong and Sun Tong Hing, but not one of these is here today. Death is coming to Grass Valley's Chinatown.

But although Chinatown will eventually be no more (and these words are written not without a pang of regret), Grass Valley itself is still a colorful town and still redolent with memories of the past. The great Empire mine, after more than eighty years, is still producing, although some \$80,000,000 has been taken out of it. The people here have been wise in preserving as many as possible of the town's historic landmarks and in recording its early history. Will they be wise enough also to preserve Chinatown's Kwan Yin temple in memory of thousands of the pioneer generation of Chinese in California who have helped in the building of Grass Valley?

(The foregoing is the first of a series of articles, to appear at intervals, dealing with the general history of some Chinese settlements, past and present, in what was once known as the gold regions of California. The materials given here may not be quoted or reprinted, in whole or in part, without permission of the CHINESE DIGEST and the author.)

FLORENCE KAHN ENDORSES DAWSON

At a luncheon given by prominent Chinatown voters to Ken B. Dawson, candidate for Congress, a telegram from Ex-Congresswoman Florence Kahn expressing her best wishes to Dawson for success in the coming election was read before a cheering group. A resolution was also passed at this luncheon expressing gratitude to Florence Kahn for the fine service done to the State of California. —Adv.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE EPISODE—AN IMPRESSION

(Continued from page 4)

Korean territory. The Japanese then again protested against Russia's "unreasonable attitude" in forcing the withdrawal of the Japanese consulates in Khabarovsk and in Blagoveschensk. If two countries were to go to war, little incidents like any of these would always come in handy. Will there be any war between Japan and Russia? Only time can tell.

CHINESE YOUTH ELECTRIFIES 23,000 AT RANDALLS ISLAND

(Continued from page 9)

take drastic action to halt war and protect our world from destruction.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, war is an action, and as such, it can only be prevented by a more powerful and potent counteraction. This is the time for us to get up and put a stop to war. We must do it today; tomorrow we shall inherit the earth. I know that this Congress will do it; your cheers have proved it."

CHINESE Y.M.C.A.'s GO OVER GOAL

Indicative of the general appreciation of their services, especially of their wartime programs, five Chinese city Y. M. C. A.'s, in their recent annual membership campaigns, wanted only \$150,000 but actually received \$167,000. This increasing support is attributed by General Secretary S. C. Leung, a former Chinatownian, to the ever-growing appreciation of the splendid war service work being performed.

SECOND GENERATION CHINESE WIN PLACE IN HAWAII

Honolulu—According to statistics recently compiled by Kum Pui Lai, active social worker and sociologist here, there are in this territory more than thirty-one physicians and surgeons of Chinese ancestry, thirty-seven dentists, six lawyers, twenty social workers, and fully 450 teachers in the department of public instruction.

Mr. Lai pointed out that the Chinese were the first immigrants to arrive in Hawaii and possess the longest length of residence among foreign groups. "Assimilation attains an accelerated pace out in the Paradise of the Pacific," said Lai, "and the grandsons of Cathay have gone far on the rough road to Westernization. Their glamorous history runs the long gamut of adventures, hardships, failures, and ultimate successes. Today the descendants of those sturdy pioneers of yesterday play a dominant role in the social, political and civic life of the Territory of Hawaii."

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(See page 3)

THE CHINESE DIGEST

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STAFF

CHINGWAH LEE Associate Editor
LIM P. LEE Socialistic Data
WALLACE H. FONG Photographer
H. K. WONG Columnist
DAVISSON LEE Sports

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• The Chinatown Crier •

THE PO-DAI SYSTEM MUST GO

Like some malignant cancer the po-dai system is eating the heart out of Chinatown. The po-dai was once a worthy institution, aimed at protecting us from greedy landlords. Time was when landlords would not grant leases to the Chinese merchants, receiving higher bids from prospective tenants from time to time, forcing out occupants irrespective of the amount they may have put out in the way of improvements.

In self protection the Chinese banded themselves and devised the po-dai (good-will or improvement charge) system. This is binding only to Chinese, and it holds only in the case of stores. This system has served Chinatown effectively. Unfair landlords have been made to feel the pinch of virtual boycott through the raising of the po-dai on the part of outraged merchants.

But now the system is harming the Chinese. As each occupant vacates the place

he increases the po-dai by a little in the way of interest charge, and eventually important stores have such a high po-dai no one is able to pay for it.

Since this system is binding only to the Chinese, the Japanese were able to rent many of the unoccupied stores along the choicest section of our main street to put up imitation Chinese bazaars. For example, the site of the former Nanking Bazaar, admirably located, fell to the Japanese Iwata company because the former occupant wanted a po-dai prohibitive to Chinese prospects.

To save Chinatown for the founders of this community we must junk the po-dai. Naturally the holders of the po-dai would be against the removal of a system which would leave them holding the bag. But the loss can be written off over a period of years by the landlords, the tenant, and the holders. Herewith is our Ten Year plan for the removal of the Po-dai:

The "Chinese Six" will call a meeting to which all existing organizations will

send a representative. This body will elect a po-dai amortization board to which the landlords are also invited. All holders of po-dai will register, but only those who can offer receipts or definite proofs of having paid former po-dai will be acknowledged and under no circumstances will this sum be greater than a year's total rent.

The po-dai having been duly registered it will then be written off by the three parties concerned. To give an example: Suppose a store has a po-dai of \$1,800. Over a period of ten years the po-dai will be written off at the rate of \$180.00 a year or \$15.00 a month. The landlord will remit to the holder of the po-dai \$5 a month for the next ten years each month that the place is being rented. The tenant, instead of paying the entire po-dai in advance, also pays to the holder \$5 a month each month he occupies the place. Meanwhile the holder also amortizes his po-dai at the rate of \$5 a month.

What happens in the case of a holder of a vacant store? He registers with the board, but receives his remittance from the landlord and the tenant only when the place is being occupied. What happens if the store is already taken over by the Japanese? We may as well note that such

THE CHINATOWN CRIER

Editorial

a holder is guilty of having failed to lower his po-dai so that his fellow countrymen may have the benefit of the store. In this case he receives remittance only from the landlord as long as the place is being so occupied.

What assurance have we that the landlord will agree to such a plan, and having agreed to the plan will not later raise the rent to cover part of his loss? It should be obvious that the board, backed as it would be by public opinion, can direct the public to boycott obstructive or uncooperative landlords, but the truth is, any landlord will be glad to submit to any fair plan which would do away with a system that is giving him the jitters. Incidentally, after ten years, when the po-dai is a thing of the past, the board might continue as a sort of Real Estate Arbitration board to protect Chinese tenants.

The po-dai system must go! We no longer need the system when leases and the power to boycott will protect us from unfair landlords. The po-dai is turning Chinatown over to outsiders. Let us demand that there be instant action.

LET'S BUILD A HOTEL FOR WOMEN

One of Chinatown's most pressing needs—whether in San Francisco or other large cities—is an exclusive hotel for women. Our girls, more so than those of most other nations, are home-loving ladies who do not like the feeling of being banged around from one hotel to another. Moderns may sneer at this as untenable for the truly emancipated women, but it must be admitted that true freedom and serenity of mind is dependent upon a feeling of security and protection which has nothing to do with prudery and old-fashioned wardenship.

The majority of the hotels within and close to Chinatown are definitely not of the homelike variety and a few on Kearney street are offensive to males and females alike, with the result that not only lone-traveling ladies but working young business women are faced with a dilemma when it comes to finding adequate shelter. That such a hotel is sorely needed is best indicated by the long standing list of applicants at the Chinese Y.W.C.A. Institute which maintains a few rooms.

A hotel for ladies would be commercially feasible if the matron is wisely chosen and if it will furnish the essentials which will make the place attractive. Besides a few apartments for those who can afford it, such a hotel might install a few com-

munity kitchens for club cooking. Hotel Evangeline of the Salvation Army, by the way, furnishes rooms to American working girls with meals and maid service for as low as seven dollars and a half a week—a boom to the average wage earners. Perhaps some Maud Adams of Chinatown will realize such a project for our community.

YOUTH ON THE MARCH

Fourteen months have passed since the Marco Polo Bridge incident started the present undeclared war between China and Japan — with the older generation bearing the brunt of war relief work in every Chinese community in America.

Nothing but praise can be sung to the elders who have exerted Herculean efforts for the aid of the civilians, wounded soldiers, and war orphans. Now let us ask how the younger set has measured with their elders:

1. Have we *united* ourselves for this war relief work as well as has the older generation?
2. Do we work as *sacrificially* as do the elders?
3. Is there the *sustained effort* among the youth during this crisis?

Let us congratulate the Chinese Interclub committee of Greater New York—they have got sixteen youth organizations together and federated themselves for intense war relief work. We hope the youth of Greater New York will pull together unceasingly, and by their concerted action realize a full measure of relief of misery and suffering in the land of their ancestors.

Let us congratulate the good work of the Federation of Chinese Clubs in Los Angeles for their part in making a tremendous success of the "China Night" in the southland. We hear that they are now busy with the Moon festival.

Let us give San Francisco a pat on the back for their solidarity of spirit—as is evidenced by their enthusiastic meeting with the Chinese delegates returning from the Second World Youth congress.

The younger set of Chicago, especially the Moys, ought to be congratulated for their close cooperation with the Chinese Emergency Relief committee of Chicago.

So far so good. Lots has been accomplished. But when we look at the immensity of the task before us we bow our heads to acknowledge that a lot more needs to be done in teaming up and in getting results. Chinese youth in America—forward! (L.P.L.)

ALL ABOUT US

Would you like to see the Chinese Digest turned into a cooperative? Or would you rather have it as a society, the subscribers becoming members? Those who are as anxious as the Digest is to make the paper a vital organ for the service of the Chinese in America, we invite to write us giving us suggestions.

Are there any stamp collectors in our midst? James Richard Lee has called our attention to the Harding stamps with which we mailed most of our Digest the last two months. While not the rarest of issues, it is unusual in that Harding appeared in profile. May we call our readers' attention to James Richard? A collector of stamps, he started the rage for the "Bridge" stamps which now extends across the continent. A respected engineer connected with the Bay bridge for the last seven years, he made it his hobby to make Chinatown look Chinese. The next time you pass by the Doll House at the Playground or the Twin Dragon Cocktail lounge remember Jimmy.

Grass Valley has the highest percentage of readers per capita of all the Chinatowns in the United States. Philadelphia is a close second. This should not surprise old timers who recall that the "Heong Shan" folks of Grass Valley were the first to pour their gold into Dr. Sen Yat Sun's fund to support the Revolution. They were among the first to gush forth brave soldiers for the Revolution of 1911 and the World war. And now their sons are found in disproportionate number fighting the Japanese.

(Continued on p. 19)

THE COVER PICTURE

Gracing the campus of the University of California this fall is a teen-y co-ed from the eye-land of leis and alohas. Atop the stone steps of the Life Science Building, Bernice Heu tells Photographer Wallace that education is her mojar, lab mice her chief aversion, dancing her favorite recreation, Pasadena her secondary home, and Chinatown her week-end rendezvous.

F A R E A S T

Pat "Tsu Pan" Sun

CHINA TAKES CARE OF HER WOUNDED HEROS

Many have asked how the wounded soldiers and civilians are being taken care of in the present conflict. Is it true that wounded soldiers are simply left to die a horrible death on the battlefields? To what extent have foreign nations assisted medically in the present conflict?

At the beginning of the ruthless invasion by the Japanese, China was so occupied with the mobilization of soldiers, marshalling of arms and money, evacuation of manufacturing plants, universities, and governmental machineries into the interior, little attention was paid to the caring of wounded soldiers. Foreign witnesses testified to the horror of thinly clad wounded soldiers freezing and bleeding to death on the battlefield without food or medical aid. Those whom the Japanese killed outright were considered the lucky ones.

But as the war continued China was able to perfect not only her system of defenses and counter-attacks, but work out an efficient means of taking care of wounded soldiers and civilians alike. Chinese physicians and nurses were enrolled into the Army Medical corps to take care of soldiers while foreign physicians were welcomed into the International Red Cross society to take care of wounded civilians.

The International Red Cross worked hand in hand with the medical centers taking care of wounded civilians while the China Red Cross society soon allied itself with the army to take care of wounded soldiers, Chinese and Japanese alike. Modern warfares have necessitated a new type of medical service and the Medical corps of the Chinese army has rapidly adjusted itself to the new needs. Medical stations were erected immediately behind the front so that soldiers may be given attention almost the instant they

were brought into the field tents. According to Dr. Stanley Louie, who has just returned from China after serving with this organization, there is an urgent need for fast trucks to bring medical supplies to these stations, for many have already been destroyed by Japanese bombs. Money to the Chinese Red Cross society would render the maximum of good to the wounded soldiers directly. Herewith are assembled thumb nail sketches of important Red Cross and medical activities from various parts of China:

Great Britain Leads All Nations in Relief Work

One of the main contributors for refugee relief in China is the British Fund for Relief in China. During the past nine months the fund has made generous allocations to different centers in the country (Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Tsingtao, Amoy, Swatow, etc.) to the extent of \$748,324.81.

In England in times of national disaster, it has been customary to start what is known as a "Lord Mayor's Fund." It occurred to the Joint Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce and the China association, Shanghai, that the civilian refugee problem in China might be made one of these occasions. Negotiations were speedily made, and the Lord Mayor's Fund drive was accordingly started in London, under the administration of the Red Cross society, the China association, and the Conference of British Missionary societies. It was decided that a Central Executive committee be established in Shanghai and the first meeting was held on November 9, 1937, at the British consulate-general under the chairmanship of Sir Herbert Phillips.

The appeal met with a speedy and generous response in England and contributions in money, clothing and medical supplies flowed in and have continued up to the present day. It has been opened in England now for over nine months and a special effort has just been successfully made to obtain further gifts of urgently needed medical supplies. The funds however cannot continue indefinitely.

It soon became obvious that the refugee problem was not going to be one of quick solution and that great discretion in the allocation of funds would be called for. In order to make the funds last as long as possible and at the same time do the greatest good with the money available, the Central committee works on a budgetary basis, estimates being prepared months ahead, and

allocation made to each area as far as possible in full accordance with their needs. Sufficient funds have been conserved to carry on relief work in all the centers for the next six months after which time it is fervently hoped that the unhappy conditions may show signs of abatement. (Digested from the Shanghai International Red Cross News bulletin.)

United States Fund From Many Quarters

One of the oldest committees, administering relief on behalf of contributors abroad, is the American Advisory committee, representing China Famine Relief, Inc., New York. Organized in 1930, this committee has handled relief funds amounting to millions of dollars and has brought succor to an equal number of famine sufferers, be they victims of flood or drought. When the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out in Shanghai last August, the committee proceeded to go into war refugee relief. Funds distributed to Hanchow, Kaifeng, Nanking, Poatingfu, Peiping, Shanghai, Soochow, Shuntehfu, Tsian area (including Putai), Wuhu, and Peiping since August, 1937, amounted to U. S. \$291,500.

The various missionary societies in the United States were also heavy contributors, either jointly with other bodies or singly. The American Red Cross society set out last year to raise one tenth of what was contributed to Japan during the earthquake of 1923, but failed to raise more than a fraction of its quota of one million dollars chiefly because the executive officers were unable to "steam up." However, the Rice Bowl festival brought enthusiastic response from scores of cities throughout the continent.

Belgian Relief

The St. Anne's Maternity Hospital for Refugee Women, sponsored and supported by the Belgian Relief committee, has just completed six months of useful service to refugee women and their newly-born babies in Nantao, near Shanghai. From November 28, 1937, to May 31, 1938, the total number of patient-day infants, was 8,235, while that of patient-day infants, 4,835. It has admitted 342 patients and discharged 283. The number of infants born was 295 and number of infants deceased 35. A free clinic for out-patients is attached to the hospital. During the six months,

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F A R E A S T

Pat "Tsu Pan" Sun

15,070 patients visited the clinic. The cost per visit was about 20 cents.

The total receipts for the six months were \$21,212. 21. The chief contributors to this sum were the Association Amicale Sino-Belge, which gave \$5,000; the Belgian chamber of commerce, \$3,000; Commission Sino-Belge d'Instruction et de Philanthropic, \$5,165; and the Belgian Relief committee of Brussels, \$5,000. The Shanghai International Red Cross had given supplies and cash to the total of \$1,838, while other contributors brought in \$3,000 more.

New Lottery Formed In Aid to Refugees

In an effort to raise funds for the maintenance of the large number of refugee camps here in Shanghai and for the support of the hundreds of thousands of refugees elsewhere in China, a group of prominent French residents has, after enlisting the support of leading citizens of several other nationalities, formed a company, registered with the French consulate-general, known as "Loterie de Bienfaisance pour les Refugies, S. A."

This company organized a lottery with monthly drawings, the entire profits going to the treasury of the various benevolent societies affording relief to the refugees in Shanghai as well as in the interior. Permission to register the company was granted solely on account of the philanthropic object for which the company was formed.

For the first drawing, which was on August 10, 1938, 50,000 tickets were released. An agent has been awarded the sole rights of selling the tickets. The agent guarantees a minimum sale of 25,000 tickets at \$10 each. Before any tickets are delivered to him, he must deposit with the Banque de l'Indochine the sum of \$125,000 and give a bank guarantee for the balance up to \$250,000.

Fifty per cent of the receipts on the sale of tickets will be used for prizes, thirty per cent will be devoted to refugee relief work, fourteen per cent will be paid to the agent as commission for the sale of tickets, advertising and other expenses connected with the sale of the tickets, six per cent will be utilized for the printing of tickets, office, and other necessary expenses. (By M. S., during Mr. Sun's absence)

ANCIENT JUNKS SERVING WAR-TORN CHINA

Time has not changed the junk in China. Through thousands of years and despite all the inventions modern ages have developed, this sea-worthy means of transportation, said to be conceived by one Kungku Hwahu during the period of Huang-ti, when he observed the behaviour of a leaf on water, has survived. In present-day China, the junk serves a function of vital importance, transporting provisions, wounded soldiers, and medical supplies, even serving as booms to block Japanese vessels.

Plying up and down the river near Hankow and Hanyang is a formidable fleet of 4,500 junks of all sizes, from sailing boats with a capacity of 1,000 tons to tug boats of 50 ton capacity, according to facts secured from the China Information committee.

These junks are manned by a force of 16,000 men. Most of the boatmen live on their boats on which are their families and all their worldly possessions. Thus Hankow has a teeming river population of tens of thousands.

During peaceful times, Hankow's boatmen were engaged in transporting rice and other cereals, cotton, coal, timber, and other cargoes and they could earn an average of 50 cents per head per day. Since the war, they have willingly placed their junks at the disposal of the government and their small junks and sampans have often been used as government transports. Their daily earnings in the employ of the government have been reduced to an average of 30 cents per head.

With their earnings barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, still the boatmen sweat with their daily toil, cheerful and happy that they are doing their bit to help the nation. Calculated on the basis of 20 tons for each junk, the total fleet of 4,500 in Hankow is capable of transporting upwards of 80,000 tons of all kinds of supplies each day. The boatmen are all members of the Hankow Boatmen's Trade union (known as the Chinese Seamen's union previous to its reorganization in 1918) which has for its highest executive body a Reorganization committee consisting of seven leaders. This union forms one of the most active and powerful units under Hankow's Labourers' Enemy-Resisting and War-aid association; and it is this association that often calls upon the various groups of these junk crews to render war service.

In the future defense of the tri-city of Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang against the eventual attack by the Japanese, the boatmen are going to play a role of no little importance. Their union was among the very first that responded to the mobilization call of the Political Affairs department of the Tri-city Defense headquarters. Among the 1,000 men that have enrolled in the training class conducted by that department for leaders in the various projected war service corps, the Boatmen's Trade union has a quota of 30 members.

Of the total of 16,000 boatmen, according to the decision reached by the Reorganization committee of their union, 1,600 will join the Self-Protection corps; another 1,600, the Anti-Espionage corps; while the remaining eighty per cent will serve in the Transportation corps.

This is by no means the first time that junks have played an important role in warfare in China. The junks were used as war vessels during both the Seven-Kingdom period (1122-249 B.C. or Chou dynasty) and the Three Kingdoms dynasty (221-265 A.D.) which were the periods of constant civil strife in the history of ancient China. War junks had their first expedition across the seas during the T'ang dynasty (618-907 A.D.) when Chinese troops commanded by Hseuh Jen-wei reached Korea. During the Mongol period the Khan's great fleet was all but wiped out by typhoon storms. Then during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644 A.D.) Cheng Ho led a formidable fleet of more than 1,000 junks in an expedition to the small countries in the Straits Settlements.

"There are a lot of fellows who are going to save as soon as they get their debts paid."

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ON PEARL S. BUCK

"Old wisdom still holds true—as a man thinketh so he is. The kind of thinking the Chinese have done for centuries has produced a human being less dangerous to society than the one produced by Japanese thinking. If Japan wins, let the world prepare for further strife and aggression or, if not these, at least for constant conflict. If China wins, we may hope for peace."

Thus ended Pearl S. Buck in her article, "The World and the Victor," in the July issue of *Asia*. When I finished reading this most timely and farsighted analysis of the future relations of the Orient to the world after the war and what we may expect from the victory of this war. I felt as though I had been listening to the voice of an oracle speaker or a crystal prophet. What I heard did not impose dumb credulity upon me or ask me to believe blindly what I wanted to believe. It rang true to my ears because it was so reasonable and profound, and so simply and impartially told.

"If Japan wins," the voice seemed to warn ominously, "Japan will be a super-power, holding in her hands the Orient. Her swollen pride will immediately lead her to further conquest. She will think of territory and of power unmatched since the days of the Roman Empire."

And very hopefully and emphatically the voice reassured us of the immeasurable benefit that would come to the human race for China to be victorious. "If China wins—nothing will be too great for her to accomplish or to try to accomplish. There will be such a boom in China as few periods in history have ever seen. Markets will be open to every sort of purchase from abroad.—She will want everything at once, not only to rebuild what has been destroyed, but to develop the hinterlands which the war has opened.—The common people of China are not com-

ing out of this war the inarticulate creatures they were when they went into it. The war has waked them up. . . ."

"China as victor will have a sterner foreign policy than she has ever had. Foreign troops will not be tolerated and there will be no more foreign ships of war in Chinese waters. . . . In brief, China victorious will become a first-class power in an incredibly short time, but not an imperialistic power. She will not change her essential nature. She has not the aims of dictatorship nor of empires, . . . she needs no colonies and has great resources within her own borders. . . . Individuals anywhere do not greatly differ from other individuals in the proportion of good to bad. But the Chinese way of thinking and being is better for the human race than the Japanese way of thinking and being."

To me, a gentle warning to the world is sounded in this message. And a wise world will give it heed—for to be forewarned is to be forearmed. And I doubt very much Chinese people of vision could take lightly what Miss Buck has so aptly said. Theirs is to accept the challenge that a victorious and a strong China (and she must be) will mean peace and happiness to a war-weary human race.

ON BOAKE CARTER

It is a known fact that columnists are an unpredictable species. It is also a known fact that columnist Boake Carter had never been overly generous in his sympathies for the Chinese. But for his very fair-minded observation on the unfair treatment of Chinese-blooded Americans in a recent column entitled, "Hard on Chinese," he deserves a big vote of thanks from our Chinese American Citizens' Alliance and other kindred organizations of native-born United States citizens.

The indignities we have to be subjected to and the humiliation of "cradle to date" investigation to determine our eligibility to spend a day across the border in Canada or in Mexico or even to visit an American territory have been a gigantic thorn in my side and one, as Mr. Carter had said, that "no other United States native citizen would accept without strong and caustic protest."

A Chinese-blooded American citizen five generations removed from Asia receives worse governmental treatment than a second generation European-American or even a Japanese-blooded native Ameri-

can. Special ports of entry to the United States which have been designated by governmental ruling for the alien Chinese are also imposed upon the native-born Chinese American. And they are treated, hounded, and made to feel like aliens upon their return to their own native country when travel takes them out of the United States. Regular passports issued to all self-respecting, native-born Americans are denied the Chinese-blooded American.

As Mr. Carter had pointed out, we "have given our blood and our labor to our native land as any other citizen whose blood is that of another racial label." Why should we have to suffer the bitter humiliation of being yanked from tourist busses on a day's tour of Niagara Falls across the American border, of being left in San Diego on a projected few hours spree to Mexico, or of having to report here and to prove there to buy passage to vacation in the Panama Canal zone or in Honolulu? Like Mr. Carter, I too, wonder. If I interpret Mr. Carter correctly, he has indicated for us a path to take to gain equal treatment accorded other American citizens.

How shall we go about it, Chinese-blooded Americans?

FACTS ABOUT CHINESE COOKERY AND HABITS OF EATING

Leftovers from any banquet may be reheated together with lettuce and be perfectly palatable. (This, quite contrary to even the remotest idea of rehashing your fish entree with roast beef and a fruit salad.)

Garlic in watercress soup or "gow gee" soup destroys all minute plant life and assures one of a "good, healthy soup."

Chinese ginger (dried, not the confectionery brand) added in the cooking of sea foods does away with all "fishy smells," and when added to the cooking of tomatoes improves the taste tenfold.

Soy sauce is indispensable in frying "chow mein" as it contributes the golden

(Continued on p. 6)

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Scenes from the recent "Nine-one-eight" Parade and Rally in San Francisco Chinatown. In middle right Mr. Wang Chee announces the opening of a China Defense Dramatic League while Paul Chan, secretary to the League lends moral support nearby. Lower: Inauguration Banquet of the Junior Chinese Chamber of Commerce at the Shanghai Law Cafe, with over a hundred members and guests attending.



SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

CHINA AND THE WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS AT VASSAR COLLEGE

China sent a delegation of thirty youths to the Second World Youth congress held at Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, New York. The Chinese delegation is composed of fourteen youths from all parts of China (including the Japanese occupied areas), twelve students studying in the American universities, two from the overseas Chinese in the United States, and two from the overseas Chinese in Europe.

From the opening reception on Aug. 15, 1938, to the signing of the Vassar pact on Aug. 23, the Chinese delegates have won the respect and admiration of the 500 delegates. With the exception of a very small minority of radicals and pacifists the Congress went on record favoring China's war of resistance, promised to work for government embargoes on war materials to Japan, prosecute the economic boycott of Japanese goods, extend humanitarian aid to Chinese civilians, and to seek financial assistance for the rehabilitation of China's war areas and the reconstruction of China's economy.

The Chinese Digest takes pleasure in presenting some of the reports and memoranda presented by the Chinese delegates to the various commissions. In the commission on the Philosophical Basis of Peace, the Chinese report was drafted by the writer with the kind suggestions of Dr. Poelui Dai, editor of the China Quarterly of Shanghai. The full text of the report is as follows:

Commission on the Philosophical Basis for Peace

The youth of the world is faced with a choice of an ultimate loyalty to a totalitarian state, or the loyalty to a world state based on collective security. The will of God has been invoked in both cases, therefore it is necessary to decide on an interpretation of the will of God before we can make our choice of an ultimate loyalty. In the totalitarian state freedom of worship is denied, the religious bodies are merely an instrumentality of the state, and the interpretation of God's will is prescribed by the agent of the state. In the state which subscribes to democracy and collective security, the freedom of worship is respected, religious bodies are free to organize, and the interpretation of God is dependent upon the cultural and moral heritage of the group. The Chinese delegation affirms that a state of democracy and collective security is the only state fit for the survival of humanity.

Peace is indivisible and cannot be separated into parcels like commodities. Peace is an entity for all nations. There is no peace for one nation unless it is for all nations. Pacifists have misunderstood peace to be individual negativism and collective isolation, and therefore as a direct result China has been victimized by an aggressor nation. The failure of an instrumentality of the world state lies in the inability to apply economic sanctions quickly, and the fear of mobilizing an international peace force. The solidarity of the human race depends upon the world state to bring the aggressor to jus-

tice, prompt punishment by economic sanctions for violating international law and an effective international police organization to enforce collective security.

An "ethos" for international law is only possible through the education of the young for peace. A differentiation must be made in the *summum bonum* of true morality and false morality. False morality lies in the desire for acquisitiveness, power, and plunder in individual life, and when manifested in group life it is dictatorship, aggression and imperialism. True morality lies in co-operation, altruism, and mutual understanding, and when transferred into international relations, it is respect for sovereignty, mutual respect for independence and the administrative and territorial integrity, collective security, and international law and order.

Previous to the World war in 1914, international justice was only possible through the balance of power among nations, and as a direct consequence of this theory of world state, we had four years of scourge and murder. After the World war the nations tried to establish an international morality through the League of Nations covenant, international agreements as in the Washington conference, and in the Kellogg Anti-War pact. Led by Japan, this post war idealism of international justice based on morality was spurned and the Chinese people are being slain because of the flouting of international justice, law and order by an aggressor. The Chinese delegation affirm that justice is above peace, for there will be no peace if there is no justice. The last six years have proved that to the Chinese people. Peace to the Chinese means harmony and equality, and the Chinese people have always loved peace, but unless justice affirms this harmony and equality among nations, there will never be peace!

Commission on the Machinery for Peace

The text of the Chinese memorandum, drafted by Dr. Mou-sheng Lin, follows: The problems that challenge the youth of the world today are complex and numerous and can be solved only in terms of concrete action. We believe that such action must conform as far as possible to the following principles:

1. *Respect for the Dignity of Man.* The state is created for man, not man for the state. The liberties of conscience, thought, speech, assembly, and association shall be

Literary Chinese

Edited by Herrlee Glessner Creel

A word by word translation of the Chinese Classic Hsiao Ching, together with a section giving the etymology of each character, notes on studying Chinese, development of the script, use of the Chinese dictionary, etc. \$3.00 Postpaid.

The Case Against Japan

By Dr. Charles R. Shepherd

Recommended by the Book of the Month Club, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Consul-General Chao-Chin Huang, and others. "Never in my judicial experience have I heard a 'case' presented more impartially."—Justice W. Curtis of the Supreme Court of California. \$2.50 Postpaid.

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SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

protected, and the rights to work and to live shall be guaranteed, by the state.

2. *Respect for the Equality of All Nations and Races.* No nation has a divine mission to control any other nation; no race is in any sense superior to any other race.

3. *Development of a General Ethos,* which will be the basis of international law and order. The nations of the world must seek to develop a common conscience of humanity and a common community of interests and rights.

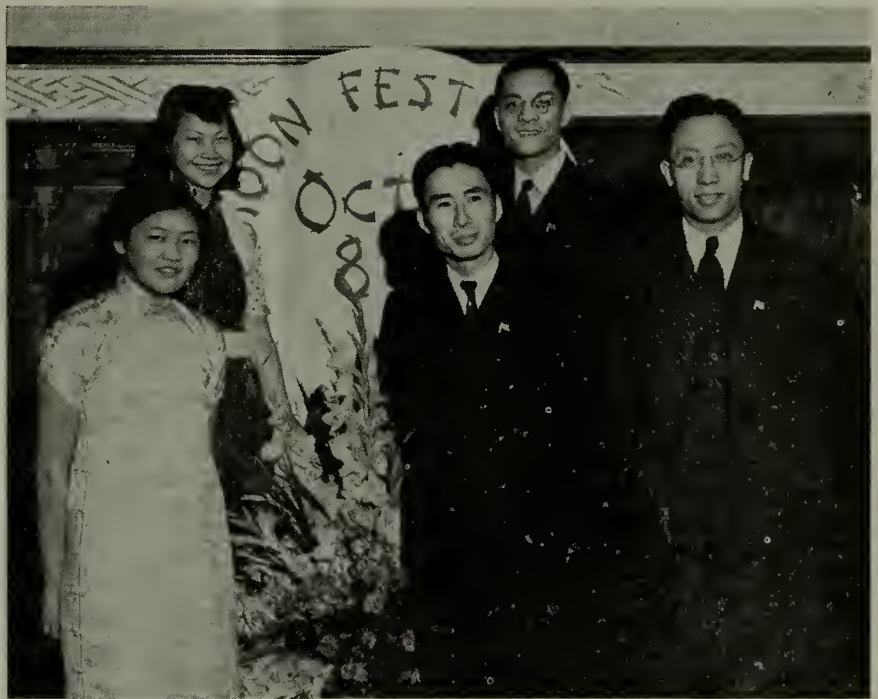
4. *Making the World Safe for Differences.* Realizing that there will always be differences, racial, religious, cultural, economic, and political, we must respect these differences and establish a condition of existence in which these differences may co-exist without compromising or destroying one another.

5. *Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy.* By the Pact of Paris, the right to war, the ancient symbol of sovereignty, is declared illegal. Any signatory that violates the pact violates both the conscience of man and the law of nations. The other signatories have the right and obligation to embargo the exportation of war materials to, and boycott the importation of goods and services from, the violator, and the right and obligation to sever political and diplomatic relations with the violator, until the violator ceases the act of violation.

6. *The Sanctity of Treaties and Agreements.* International treaties and agreements that are freely entered into should be respected and honored. Treaties and agreements that are obsolete or contracted under duress should be revised by pacific means through proper diplomatic channels.

7. *Reduction of Armament and Creation of International Police.* World disarmament is essential to lasting peace. The maintenance of world order requires an international police force. The imminent danger of war that threatens the world today calls for an immediate international convention on disarmament.

8. *International Economic Cooperation.* Economic isolationism is not only uneconomical, but also breeds war and aggression. Nations should cooperate in establishing a stable international financial system in regulating world production and distribution on the basis of justice to all peoples and classes, and in transforming the cycle of boom and depression into



Reception to Chinese delegates of the Second World Youth conference by the Junior Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Note moon-shaped poster informing delegates H. N. Chen, F. Y. Young, and B. C. Lui of the coming Moon Festival on October the 8th.

a progressive state of international well-being.

Commission on the International Role of Youth

Peace sentiments alone, as anyone can see, are not sufficient; therefore we wish to recommend that they be translated into action:

1. *Assistance to Victims of Aggression.* No one except those who have witnessed the indiscriminate slaughter of civilians, especially women and children in China, can fully appreciate the tragic condition of the innocent victims. Thirty million civilians are roaming today among war-torn cities in China, without food and shelter. Thousands of children have been made orphans. Innumerable students have been deprived of the opportunity for schooling. Every day we hear of further ruthless bombings. The World Youth, for the sake of humanity, will, we hope, at least give help to civilian sufferers.

2. *Economic Non-Cooperation with the Aggressors.* We are not advocating international military intervention; but we do advocate economic non-cooperation which is the most peaceful and effective way to stop aggression. Former American Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson said in his letter to the New York Times, Oct.

6, 1937: "The lamentable fact is that today the aggression of Japan is being actively assisted by the efforts of men of our nation and men of the other great democracy—the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is not only being actively assisted, but our assistance is so effective and predominant that without it even today, the aggression would in all probability be promptly checked and cease." To carry out this economic non-cooperation with the aggressor two things are important:

a. *Economic Boycott.* A catalog of goods "made in Japan" should be made. Here is the challenge for the World youth—this difficult but very important task of getting this catalog made to guide the participants of the boycott effectively.

b. *Embargo of War Supplies to Aggressor Nations.* An embargo on these materials will promptly check and stop the aggression. We propose the following ways of effecting such an embargo: (1) Demonstration by youth organizations; (2) Use of political pressure upon national and local government officials, congressmen and senators; (3) Writing individual letters to governmental officials;

(Continued on p. 19)

ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee

THE CHIEN YAO AND OTHER TEMMOKUS

As was stated in the last issue of the Chinese Digest, the re-discovery of the long lost kilnsites of the famous Chien-yao, which operated during the Sung dynasty, resulted in a fresh wave of enthusiasm over this stoneware.

The potters made nothing but bowls and these fall typically into three main sizes, corresponding to the *poh* or soup bowls, the largest found of which is eight inches across, the *wan* or rice bowls, from four to five inches in diameter, and the *pui* or tea bowls, three inches or less in diameter.

The Chien-yao body is a grayish black porcelaneous stoneware, being reddened slightly where exposed to the heat of the kiln. The texture is coarse and somewhat porous. This clay is undoubtedly the *wu-ni* or black earth mentioned by early Chinese writers.

The shape suggests the ting-yao but the wall of the bowls is generally too thick to be from ting centers. It also borders on some Tzu-chou bowls, but while the Tzu-chou bowls are often of the same thickness the body is of a different material and they lack the rigid uniformity which characterizes the Chien-yao. Practically all Chien-yao rice bowls have a slight constriction just below the mouth rim, apparently a device to retard the downward flow of the glaze during the firing process.

The glaze itself is thick and treacly, forming a beautiful deep, lustrous pool on the inside bottom, while on the outside it either terminates with a gentle roll a little short of the base or it forms tears. The typical glaze is a brown black mixture, "each struggling to gain supremacy." The basic color is probably black, the brown appearing superficially as the result of the precipitation of excess iron oxide. There is an all-black variety, the

making of which is said to be a monopolistic Imperial grant. The black has a purplish tinge which is exceedingly attractive. It may be considered a forerunner of the *wu-chien* or mirror-black glaze. There is an all-brown variety, the brown being essentially a film over the black glaze; it is treasured in Japan as "*kaki temmoku*." Some brown-black bowls acquire a coffee-green color.

A large number of the bowls have glazes which are shot through with brown streaks or striations, giving an effect like fur embedded in black glass or amber. These are known as "*hare fur*" or "*partridge feather*" markings. The older theory that this is the result of the formation of complex mica compounds now gives way to the supposition that it is the precipitation of ferric oxides on a glaze the basic constituent of which is iron existing as ferrous oxide, ferric oxide, or ferrosic oxide. (See A. L. Heatherington's excellent work, *Chinese Ceramic Glazes*, Cambridge University Press.)

But whatever the precipitation, how can we account for the numerous manifestations—*cafe au-lait*, *hare fur*, striated black, and in the case of other temmokus, oil spots, fleckings, etc.—which arise from the deposition of a single chemical residue?

We may assume here that the precipitation started first near the mouth rim where it is most exposed and hottest and hence most destructive to the alkalinity which helps to keep the oxides in solution. These precipitates stream down the glaze a little faster than the glaze itself, being heavier than the rest which is in solution. Where there are but traces of these precipitates they show up as silvery gray, barely noticeable in the heavy black glaze, but not unobservable. This accounts for the numerous black bowls with brown rims and faint silvery-gray striation.

Soon these silvery gray precipitates proceeded to turn brown, resulting in the brown striation or "*hare fur*" effect. If the striation is finer and assumes a wavy or curly pattern it is known as "*partridge feather*" effect. As the precipitation increases the underlying black is soon entirely covered or nearly so and we have the brown bowl, which typically has but little of the striation in evidence. This brown may be considered the first of the *cafe au-lait* color. We do not know what causes the silvery gray to turn brown, whether it is further oxidation changing ferrosic oxide to ferric oxide, increased acidity of the glaze, or excess heat, but sometimes

the precipitate remains a silvery gray, even when it collects at the inside bottom as a scum.

Depending on a host of uncertain factors, such as the thickness of the glaze, the body material, the rapidity of the cooling process, amount of oxygen in the kiln, the superimposition of one glaze over another having a slightly different oxide composition, etc., the precipitates of the Chien-Yao or other related wares may not stream downward as streaks but break out as specklings, fleckings, or splashes.

Fleckings are probably secured by having the glaze very thin so that the precipitates do not have a chance to stream downward but break out all over the surface. The most desirable fleckings are those which are silvery in color, but many will be found to have turned a reddish brown. That the Sung potters were able to produce these wherever they want them at will is indicated by a Honan bowl where the fleckings are arranged in the shape of a star.

Splashes are probably produced by painting over a glazed bowl dabs of another glaze mixture before submitting them to the fire. That this is produced at will is again indicated by bowls having three splashes placed equal distance from one another on the inside surface.

Speckling represents perhaps the earliest of the tea dust effect. Tea dust of the Ch'ing period is produced generally by spraying another color on a glazed ground. But those on the Chien-yao are produced by different means and are not easily explained. Careful examination shows that the beautiful specklings, generally of a straw yellow on a brown-black ground, are really minute eruptions resulting perhaps from the bursting of minute bubbles, but unlike the usual pinholes they are highly irregular in shape, and the eruptions do not proceed to close but remain as differently colored specklings.

Related to the Chien-yao is a host of other beautiful glazes of a similar nature which we term either as Chien type or temmoku. The class name, temmoku or temmoku shan, is derived from Tien Mu Shan, the name of a mountain in Chekiang, China, from which the Japanese Zen (Chinese, Chan) Buddhist pilgrims first had access to these bowls.

The Chien type potters made not only bowls, but also jars, vases, and other vessels. They also have a number of

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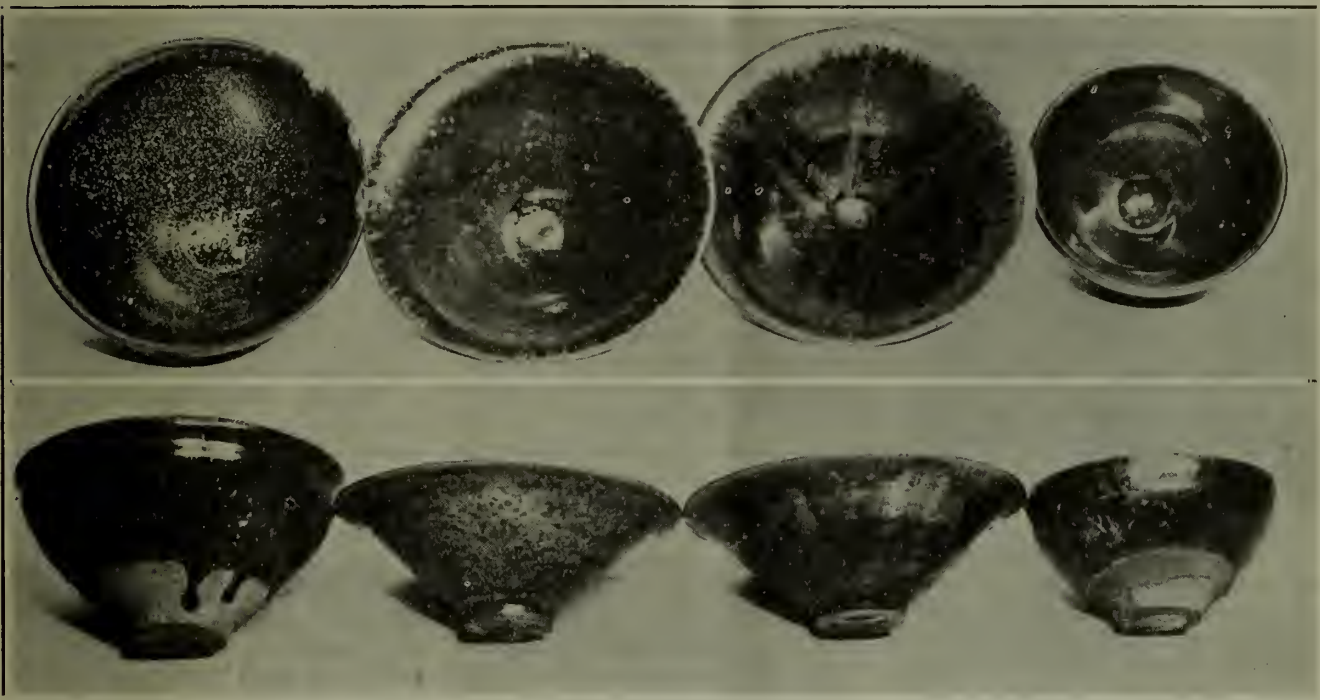
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ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee



Left to right: Chien yoo with speckled or tea dust effect; Honan Chien with silvery and brick red flecks; Honan Chien with silvery flecks arranged in the shape of a star; dull black Chien yoo with fissures on the outside resembling lizard skin. Writer's collection.

other glaze effects which are foreign to the Chien potters, and we are almost tempted to conclude that the Chiens may have been a minor school peripheral to some more advanced centers whose location we do not know. At any rate let us consider the Chien type wares found in Honan, Kiangsi, Ting Chou, and Tze Chou.

The Honan Chien has a buff stone-ware body which is typically thinner and finer in texture. One black hare fur bowl has three splashes of reddish brown evenly applied on the inside surface, while others may be merely streaked or splashed with a silvery or whitish gray. A few of them have figured designs or geometrical patterns. This is achieved by painting on the ground glaze another glaze having a different oxide constituent, even as the splashes are so produced. These invariably have a blurred border.

But there are also designs with clean-cut borders, and these are produced by a process which we might term "glaze inlaying." A design is first etched or channeled out of the ground glaze. It is then filled with another glaze mixture having a different ferric oxide composition, and submitted to the one firing process. Like the Chien-yao we also find

among Honan Chiens, all black and all brown bowls, also beautifully flecked bowls, the fleckings arranged geometrically.

The Honan "tortoise shell" glaze has a reddish brown ground spotted with greyish yellow or amber black, the spots being arranged like tortoise shell markings or as geometrical designs. These are to be distinguished from the "lizard skin" effect which is simply brown-black glaze with fissures like those found on lizard skins. They are said to be produced by deliberately underfiring the glaze.

Rarest of all the temmokus are those with the "oil spot" or yu-tien effect. These have a thick smooth black glaze covered sporadically with tiny glistening islands of silver, like globules of oil on a smooth black sea. They are said to be ferric oxide crystals which formed from exudation of the more liquid element of the glaze in the hollow of bursted bubbles. English collectors suspect that they are cousin to the troublesome spottings which often spoil many wares meant to be pure monochromes, but in this case they are treasured the world over.

The Kiangsi Chien are from Yung-ho in the prefecture of Chi-an. The bowls have a brown-black glaze with geometric designs in grayish yellow. The most interesting variety is bowls whose inside surface is coated with a flocculent purplish gray, with designs in brown-black, either as figures or as tortoise shell markings.

From either Honan or some north China centers came a ware which is sometimes called "Red Ting" because it apparently fulfills the description of a red Ting mentioned in Chinese literature. The body, however, is too coarse, thick, and dark to be related to the red Ting (no known specimens of which exist today). From Korea we find many "Korai" ware which are often likened to red Ting, but though the body of these wares, which were probably carried from north China to Korea, is finer than the "Honan Ting" it is also too coarse to be related to the Tings.

There are many other temmokus which await classification. One tortoise shell temmoku has a smooth black ground splashed with a warm yellow. The inside bottom of these bowls has an unglazed biscuit ring, revealing a grayish

(Continued on p. 18)

REVIEW AND COMMENTS

William Hoy

Postscript to Grass Valley's Chinatown

Death has come to Grass Valley's Chinatown.

Last month this Celestial settlement, which was here before the present generation of Grass Valleyans was born, was leveled to the ground. While several of the Chinatown inhabitants who did not move until the last minute, watched, buildings wreckers went to work and in a few days nothing was left except the stone frame of the old Sun Kwong Chong merchandise store and the Hou Wang Miao. Soon to go also will be the tall, graceful poplars which have grown with the rise of this Chinese community and remained to see it perish. Where Chinatown once stood there will soon rise a bus terminal.

The few families who up to the end of August were still there have scattered to various parts of the town, while some have even moved out to San Francisco. To these Chinatown has already become nothing but a memory.

But amidst the destruction one lone and pathetic figure remained—that of Ah Louie. Although outwardly he retained his Oriental composure, yet inwardly Ah Louie was grief-stricken. To be uprooted at the nadir of his life from his little shack—which, albeit a

very humble dwelling but was nevertheless a home—where he has lived in comparative peace and quiet for many years was not a thing to be thought of lightly. Those who are old have their sentimental side, and Ah Louie was by no means devoid of those emotions common to mankind and which express themselves most strongly at thoughts of home.

And it was the attachment to his created a problem for the building wreckers when they finally came around to his shack. He refused to move. He refused to come out even, for fear that if he did so the wreckers would quickly dismantle the ramshackle structure which was not only his home but also the sanctuary of Kwan Yin, as the temple dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy was on the second story and for which Ah Louie had acted as keeper.

The wreckers called, yelled at and cajoled Ah Louie, but to no avail. For three days he resisted all attempts to budge him, until finally a compromise was effected. A small cabin was especially built for him several hundred feet across from where he lived, on the edge of Wolf Creek. It was then that the temple keeper and veteran honorary

member of the Grass Valley Fire department consented to move. And then he took everything out of his old house that he had accumulated over a period of decades. The new cabin could not hold all of them, so a considerable portion were just piled high in front of the place. The altar in the temple was taken for temporary keeping in the Hou Wang Miao. And while Ah Louie stood dejectedly by, his home and his beloved temple disappeared before his eyes. If ever a Celestial needed the consolation of Kwan Yin, she who is all-compassionate, Ah Louie needed it at that moment.

The Hou Wang Miao, it has been decided by the town's Chamber of Commerce, will eventually be moved to the Grass Valley Memorial Park, there to serve as an historic monument to the vanishing Chinese.

Before the turn of the century Grass Valley was well known to thousands of Chinese throughout the valley and Sierrra counties as well as the coast because then agricultural, fruit and other forms of work were available in and around this region. But replacement by machines and white labor came and less and less Chinese drift in and out. They began to migrate and settle closer and closer to the coast region, seeking work and going into business in the cities instead.



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REVIEWS AND COMMENTS

William Hoy

No more will Grass Valley have another Chinatown. As the wreckers continue their work of clearing this Chinatown and burning up the traces, another colorful chapter in the long history of the Chinese in this state has come to a close. That it did not close in a dramatic way, in a blaze of glory is, of course, typical of the Chinese in California. Quietly they have come, and quietly they have gone, leaving nothing but two temples as commemoration of their presence and their passing.

(For a general sketch history of the Chinese in Grass Valley, see last month's issue.)

THE CASE AGAINST JAPAN

CHARLES R. SHEPHERD. Daniel Ryerson, Inc. N. Y. 242 pp. Appendices. \$2.50.

The subtitle of this work reads: "A Concise Survey of the Historical Antecedents of the Present Far Eastern Imbroglio." And in his preface Dr. Shepherd wrote: "Is Japan by 'grave social pressure and stern economic necessity' driven to this policy of expansion by brutal conquest? Is China being 'chastised in punishment for the violation of sacred treaties'? Are the Japanese 'acting in self-defense'? Are they fighting single-handed to save Asia, the United States, aye, the whole world from the horrors of Communism'?"

It is in answer to these questions that the author has written *The Case Against Japan*. In eight short chapters he has sketched Sino-Japanese political and military relations in modern times, beginning with 1894, when Japan made her first bid for hegemony over Asia by declaring war on China for the control of Korea. This was no war waged by Japan in behalf of Korean desire for independence, but the first step in Japan's expansionist policy. The next step was the Russo-Japanese war of 1904 when Japan, fearing that Russian encroachment into Manchuria would threaten her future plan on the Asiatic continent, she went to battle again and came out the victor. The subsequent fruit of this victory was detrimental to China's territorial and administrative rights in Manchuria, for it gave Japan the desired economic, political and mili-

tary foothold on the three northern provinces. She established the South Manchuria railway for economic control and the Kwantung Leased territory for political and military control. This control Japan was never to release, and culminated in her direct seizure of Manchuria in 1931.

The next step in Japan's plan was provided by the World war. Taking advantage of the fact that the powers were too busy trying to save the world for democracy, Japan wrestled control of Tsingtau in Shantung province from Germany and followed it up with the infamous 21 demands on China. Nothing could have better shown Japan's intentions in China as the publication of these demands in the world's press. That China never accepted them did not lessen Japan's desire to carry them out ultimately. China sought the help of the world powers at Versailles, but she was doomed to disappointment.

The chapter on Shanghai gives a resume of the events before and after the "Shanghai War" of 1932; while the chapter on the efforts of the League of Nations to settle the Sino-Japanese imbroglio anent Manchuria and Shanghai describes in notes and texts the failure of the League to take adequate measure to control the rapacity of Japan.

In the last chapter, "As Japan Sees It," the author undertakes to refute four of Japan's arguments for her present encroachment on China, namely the arguments of overpopulation, of economic necessity, of treaty violation, of self-defense, and self-determination. It is to be noted that these are the same arguments Japan's publicists and propagandists are telling the world every day. Although this chapter should have been given lengthy treatment by Dr. Shepherd, since the book aims to make a concrete case against Japan, yet he has given sufficient answers in a few pages to refute every one of Japan's arguments, notably the latter's almost childish plea of self-defense.

For the layman and the general student who have but a nodding acquaintance of Sino-Japanese affairs during recent years, *The Case Against Japan* should prove very useful because of its concise and lucid presentation. The appendices contain the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Nine-Power



Richard Halliburton who left San Francisco on September 23rd for China to return on a Chinese junk, the *Seo Dragon*. This hazardous voyage will terminate at Treasure Island next year. An ardent reader of the *Chinese Digest*, Mr. Halliburton will give facts concerning his journey soon.

Treaty, the Pact of Paris, and the Findings and Recommendations of the League Assembly on the Lytton Report.

CHINESE COOKERY

(Continued from p. 6)

brown color of good fried noodles.

Chinese vegetables are never overcooked thus retaining the necessary vitamins.

Wine at meal times is taken with various dishes of meat and vegetable, after which rice is served.

The Chinese also advise against "mixing your drinks."

All the courses of a Chinese meal are served simultaneously.

In China, toothpicks are perfectly a la "Emily Post" at the dinner table, while in some provinces, hot steaming face towels are offered for the guests. (This ought to boost the sale of cosmetics!)

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ROAMING 'ROUND

H. K. Wong

Sigma Omicron Pi, University of California's sorority, started the fall benefit dance season with their Lantern dance to be held on Oct. 15 at Stephens Union hall. It has been a long time since there has been a dance at this hall with its honey fireplaces, comfy divans, and cozy nooks. Many L. A. people are expected to attend as it falls on the evening of the UCLA-UC football game. *Jean Moon*, prexy of the sorority, has a large staff of committeemen putting their shoulders together to make this dance a success. . . . Students of the publicly supported Chinese Aviation school announce their dance at the Scottish Rite auditorium on Oct. 22.

This dance is for the benefit of the students selected from all over the country, many who left their professions and sacrificed their jobs so that they may be trained for future air combats in China. At present there are 54 of them, ages ranging from 18 upward in actual training over at the Alameda Airport. *Jing Mah* and his committee of ten announce a full program of entertainment. . . . *Waku Auxiliary* is giving its "Swing Dance" at Ebell hall the same night. . . . Last year the Wah Ying club was the first organization to voluntarily give a benefit dance for War refugees. This year, once more, they will do the same. The Third Annual Masquerade ball will be held on Oct. 29 at the Scottish Rite auditorium also. As in previous years, many valuable costume prizes and door prizes will be given away, plus free masks and serpentine. Wah Ying'ers have been swarming all over the country towns to sell tickets and, according to reports by Chairman *Arthur Hee*, proceeds of this year will be more than doubled. . . . All of Chinatown's fishermen will be on deck at Mein's Landing on Oct. 16 for the Chinese Sportsmen's club's Sixth Annual Striped Bass derby. Interest in this derby has mounted to feverish heights since the announcement of new prizes.

Hundreds of club members and their friends will be on hand to congratulate the winner and to poke good-natured fun at the doughnut kings. . . . Budding musicians of Chinatown organized the Cathay Musical society 27 years ago, later officially changed to the Cathay club. This musical organization has represented the Chinese in various civic affairs (parades, festivals, etc.) up and down the coast.

They brought home many trophies and have won wide acclaim for their musical abilities. In the past, their anniversary celebrations were the talk of the town, but this year, because of the war in China, a simple dinner dance at the New Shanghai cafe on Oct. 9 will be their only celebration. . . . The "*Bette Wong*" who sang the other evening on Buddha's Amateur hour was none other than *May Yee*, formerly of Arizona and Sacramento. Her short laconic replies when being interviewed by Buddha had the amateur fans holding their sides with laughter. For example: "What do you do in the morning, Bette?" "I work." "What do you do in the afternoon?" "I loaf." "What do you do at night?" "I sleep." Her singing pleased the audience, one member immediately sending her a telegram offering her a job to help her on her way around the world. . . . At the mike she appeared to the studio audience to be swaying in time to the music, but as she later confessed, it was only her knees knocking together under her long Chinese gown. . . . To P.V.C. alias "Me" of Hollywood. As if you don't know that *Peggy Koe* (to quote your note), that good-looking and personality plus girl is from Astoria. She works in that art shop on Grant avenue—the very one that you walk past on every occasion just to catch a glimpse of her! . . .

The group of Chinese students who arrived from China on the President Coolidge were royally entertained by their friends and relatives. Most of them have registered at Eastern universities and have settled down to their study routines. Among the group was vivacious *Eileen Loo* who entered Wellesley college on Sept. 21. It was a memorable day for her as was also the date of her 18th birthday. Her first impression of San Francisco as she was being driven up the steep California street hill was, "This town is just like

Shanghai—if it didn't run up and down so much!" Another is *Rita Chen* who is now attending the U. of Michigan. She had a hilarious time at the beach riding everything from the merry-go-round to the toe-gripping Big Dipper. P.S. She was tricked into that ride by her escort, who told her that it was just an easy ride—something like a slow ricksha. *Norman C. Lee*, M.I.T. grad, was glad to be back once more on the campus taking a post-graduate course in communication and experimenting in color photography.

Eddie Lieu of Shanghai bade his ship-board friends goodbye at San Francisco for he is now attending Linfield college in Oregon. He served several months in hospitals back of the war zone in China and intended to volunteer in the army when he was ordered to school. . . . *James Tong*, Cal grad, is furthering his studies in medicine at the U. of Michigan. Also studying at Ann Arbor is *James Jang* who is working for his Ph. D. in chemistry. At the farewell party given to him by his group, one of the beauties made special men's shorts for him with a zipper in the front and forget-me-nots embroidered on the seat! Quite a novelty. . . . Another of that group is *Lawrence Joe*, who entered at Creighton university in Nebraska to continue his medical studies. . . . Although *John Lee* is kept busy in the daytime at his printing shop, his nights are more than well taken care of by month-old *Lydia Yuan Chen Lee*. You've guessed it! He walks the floor with her in his arms until the wee hours of the morning with the Missus, the former *Bessie Wang*, giving moral as well as physical support. . . . *Erline Lowe*, U. C. senior, was recently pledged into the Nu Sigma Psi Honorary society for P. E. majors. She is the first Chinese to be accorded this honor which stresses scholarship, good-fellowship, and sportsmanship. . . . *Franklin Louie*, who works for the city as draftsman, also

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ROAMING 'ROUND

H. K. Wong

has his own studio which is furnished in unique style. . . . *Chase Lowe*, last year's Twin Dragon forward, is now running his own exclusive fur shop. . . . *Ernest Wing* of Hanford dropped in for a visit. . . . *Henry Chan*, formerly of Stanford and Sacramento, returned from China.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wong of Fresno were on the tennis court to cheer the Seattle and Portland boys during their match with Chitena. . . . The latter club's Award dance will be held on the evening of Oct. 16 at the N.S.G.S. hall. . . . Wedding bells will ring next year for *Ethel Lum* and *Henry Quock* of San Diego. *Quock* is in the Immigration service there.

Ed Woo arrived here just in time to see "Wrong Way" Corrigan grinning his way up Grant avenue. . . . *Don DeBock* found time to play in the Coast Tennis tournament. He defeated his opponent but was forced to default to his next opponent and hurry home. . . . *Bernice Young* of Hawaii stayed in town a week before enrolling at Colorado State. . . . San Fernando sent *Mary Woo* to S. F. for her very first visit. She was oh so thrilled for now her heart is plopping in tune with a local lad's. It is her sister *Lily's* second visit, and because of the same reason (but with another boy), she is walking around with that far-away look in her eyes! . . . *Edward Chin* vacationed in S. F. before returning to Sacramento Junior college. . . . *Florence Ong* of L. A. spent her vacation a-tennising here. . . . *Dorothy Lee* of L. A. hits high C with her lovely soprano voice. She sings occasionally for recordings. . . . *Edward Yee* took out time from his job at the Capital on the Payroll department for a vacation to Los Angeles. On his stay there he spent all his time with his friend on the latter's grocery route. Don't blame him. There was a pretty girl at every other stop with pies, drinks 'n everything. . . . *Kitty and Rosalyn Leong* with their parents *Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leong* of Bakersfield were in town to shop for their sister *Violet's* wedding on Oct. 9 to *Harold Wong* at the Bakersfield Congregational church. As assisting them with their preparations was their aunt *Mrs. Mildred Wong*. . . . The couple will make their home in Los Angeles. . . . *Kenneth Louie*, the youngest of the *Louie* brothers, entered the U. of Washington to begin his freshman year. Other new students include *Edith Lew* and *Ellen Eng*.



Henry Luke, U. of Washington graduate, returned for his second year of medical work at Northwestern university in Chicago. . . . The Chinese Student's club Basketball team acted as hosts to British Columbia visitors. Members of the team are planning for a return visit soon. . . . Seattlelites who answered the call of Portland were *Art Louie* and *Tom Sing*. . . . *Louie D. Hopp* of Philly is now fulfilling a lifetime ambition. He is studying in New York at the Radio Corporation of America institute. . . . *Drs. Bing Lai* and *F. K. Tso* completed

their years of studies at the U. of Pennsylvania and are bound for China. . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Hunt of Washington, D. C. paid Philadelphia and New York a visit. *Mr. Louie* is known in his hometown as "Prof. P. Pango" because of his wizardry as a palmist. . . . The parents of *Edward Jung* have forgiven him for his recent elopement because she is indeed a lovely bride! . . . *Mary Lee* of Philadelphia is rolling the ball down the maple way better and better each time. Her high mark to date is 186. *Lily*
(Continued on p. 19)

SPORTS

By Davisson Lee

NORTHERN BOYS ON TOUR

The combined Tennis Team from Seattle and Portland returned home after successful invasion of California for a series of inter-city tennis matches, winning three out of five matches. The players reached their top game playing in Fresno, whitewashing the Fresno players 10 to 0. They defeated the Oaklanders 6 to 3, and easily turned back Santa Barbara 7 to 1. . . . The Los Angeles C.T.C. proved too experienced for them, defeating them 7 to 3. The San Francisco Chitena, the coast championship club for the past three years downed them 9 to 0.

Members of the team are Edgar Lee, No. 1; George Louie, No. 2; Henry Wu, No. 3; Andy Chin, No. 4; Frank Mar, No. 5; Warren Moe, No. 6; Wallace Lew Kay, No. 17; and Guy Wong, Manager.

The northern boys left their many new found California friends with high esteem of their fine sportsmanship. They planned to make this an annual trek.

BOXING

San Francisco: Credit to Harry Jung, who reached the finals of the Diamond Belt Boxing tournament. He lost a close decision to Robleto of Los Angeles. This Tournament is entirely invitational and is known as the Parade of Champions, that is, to be a winner in another tournament. At 105, Harry has won the P.A.A. novice and the Northern California and Nevada championships, but this year his fighting weight was 130 and his op-

ponents all had the advantage of height and reach, but they knew they were in a fight from start to the bell.

TENNIS

Los Angeles: Mamie Sing won the Chinese Women's championship by defeating June Lau in a long and hard fought contest which exhausted the spectators as well as the contestants, so high was the tension. Final score: 7-5, 4-6, 6-2.

FOOTBALL

San Francisco: The Unknown Packers, that self-supporting lightweight football team that outfitted themselves entirely, have added a new member to their coaching staff—One Dotson, triple-threat from Fresno who played a lot of left-half at Lick Wilmerding.

The Packers after three years together are looking forward to better their record of last year: 7 wins, 1 tie, and 1 defeat. The team's average weight is 130, and their first game is with Commerce high 30's, September 25, two o'clock at Commerce field. Other games scheduled without tentative dates are: Commerce B, Ross Park boys, Bulldogs, Chung Mei, Oakland Young Chinese, and California club.

BOWLING

San Francisco: That lady with the numerous names has gone and done it again! We mean Lily Mark Hing Chang, who bowled a lady's high score of 191. A score any male would rightfully be proud of. Little wonder friend hubby refuses to bowl against her.

Talking of high scores here's one for the books: Woodrow Ong made ten strikes in a row with a total of 288 pins. A record which will not soon be equaled.

PACIFIC COAST TENNIS TOURNAMENT

San Francisco: The number of entries in this year's Pacific Coast has exceeded those of the preceding two years, proving successful and encouraging in the endeavor to promote and develop better tennis among the Chinese. The entries, 74 in number, include people from Los Angeles, Berkeley, Oakland, Sacramento, Watsonville, and Isleton. An additional asset was the entries of six junior girls, whose possibilities are quite keen.

The tournament is now in its third round of play with no upsets in the seeded ranks. Difficulty in reserving the court for

the first round of play has forced the finals of the tournament from Oct. 9 to Oct. 16. The BIG AWARD DANCE will be the same night at the N.S.G.S.

GIRLS' BASKETBALL LEAGUE

San Francisco: The Second Annual Chinese Playground Girls' basketball league is expected to be well underway in October. Under the leadership of Director Polly McQuire, assisted by Mary Chan, a much larger group of entries is expected. The league is divided into two divisions, A and B. At a special meeting between the Basketball committee and the representatives of each team, an open discussion will be on whether the two or three court rule will be used.

Stiffer competition will be provided in other divisions as the teams gain in experience. Defending champions in division A is C.D.A. The champions of division B, Chinese Baptist school, will probably be moved up.

Age limit is from 14 upward. Games will be played at the Chinese playground Friday nights and Saturday afternoons. A girls' rally will be held before the league starts.

SPORTS PICKUPS

Marshall Leong is the first and only Chinese so far to play one whole complete game for a local high school—Mission against Galileo. He was the whole Mission team when on defense and he carried the ball three times for an average of six yards when on offense.

Harry Wong, following his brother George's footsteps, is playing bang-up football for Galileo High.

Harding Leong is driving his lightweight football team into condition to play scheduled games with Stockton, Sacramento, Berkeley, and other teams.

Nu-lite basketball team opened their season by having a practice game among themselves, playing for ice cream.

The champ team of 1932 is being reorganized by Coach Lee Yuen who will place this experienced team on the floor to cope against the lighter and faster teams, such as the Nan Wahs, Twin Dragons, S.F. J.C., etc.

Looking into the future we expect the following to emerge victorious: Peter Gee to repeat in Men's singles; Ben Chu and Faye Lowe to retain the doubles. Mary

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OPEN EVENINGS

S P O R T S

By Davisson Lee

Chan unseated for the Women's singles. Hattie Hall and Faye Lowe in the Mixed Doubles. Kui Kong Young to knock out Tommy Cobb in the 5th in their bout on Friday Sept. 23, 1938. Erline Lowe to lose to Henrietta Jung in the semi-finals. Well, anyway, maybe.

Kui-Kong Young, after being defeated by a heavier fighter, won two fights by knockouts in Los Angeles, extending his string of victories to 21 kayoes in 27 professional bouts.

Fred Hong Wong of the Nan Wahs is now attending Sacramento J. C. after having won a scholarship. He will play for them when they play with the San Francisco J. C.

Lester Can has the honor of being the first Chinese athlete to be on the injured list this fall, when playing soccer for Commerce Hi. He sustained a pulled tendon.

There is a possibility of a Chinese Softball league playing for the Hall's Sport Shop Perpetual Softball plaque. Any team or school wishing to know more about this can write to this department.

The Los Angeles Federation of Chinese clubs All-Star Softball team, who traveled to San Diego to play the Softballers there, defeated them by the heavy score of 20-3.

It is rumored that the Mei Wah girls will be sponsored by the Thomas M. Brodie, Inc.—in other words plumbers for bloomers.

Ella Dong Lee of Watsonville, sister of Hattie Hall is playing in the Watsonville City championship. She is also the sole representative of Watsonville in the Women's Singles in the Pacific Coast tournament now going on.

Robert "Egg Foo" Lum will play in the 130 pound basketball team of Sacred Heart Hi.

Iowa Basketball team playing independent basketball this year has a traveling schedule like the St. Mary's football team. Playing at Tiajuana, Mexico City, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Bakersfield, Fresno, and last but not the least, Frisco.

If any Oakland group is willing to play any team of Frisco, this department will gladly arrange the details—for bowling.

Nan Wong, brother of Fred Hong Wong will play ball for Nan Wahs this

season—Placer's loss is Nan Wah's gain.

Albert K. Lee of Nan Wahs is also trying a come back, so is Reverend Peter Tom.

In her war in China Japan had banked on the time-honored policy of dividing factions and pitting one against the other. Her efforts to win over the Mohammedans, the Suchaness, and other outlying border groups has failed. She had hoped to turn local governors and ex-warlords into puppets which would set up formidable opposition to the central government. But all of China's leading figures, together with their soldiers and subordinates have joined the central government, to be ready at her call. Japan also failed either to exterminate or capture the major portion of the Chinese army in all the engagements so far. The Chinese soldiers either lead Japan further into the uncertain interior or die defending the land.

HANKOW UNIVERSITIES MOVE INTO INTERIOR

The universities in China have permitted no letdown despite the present Japanese invasion. This is in order that China will have sufficient trained men when she enters the period of reconstruction. To escape being bombed, many of the universities have moved inland, students, faculty, and equipment, but all of them have maintained a constant level in enrollment.

Of the 13 American-endowed universities whose total enrollment has dropped less than 2,000, five have moved into the interior where they are relatively safe from Japanese molestation. The eight that remained, partially protected as they are by treaty rights, are offering aid to the wounded and serving as a place of refuge for children and women from brutality and raping.

Even in Hankow the two universities near there have proceeded to move further into the interior. These are the American-owned Central China university, now at Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi, and the Chinese-owned Chunghua university, now at Houping, near Ichang.

Early in June, when the school year ended, the Central China university dispatched two members of its faculty, Dr. Paul V. Taylor and Dr. Richard Bien, to the Kwangsi capital, entrusted with the

task of finding a new campus. The Hwa Chung Ta-hsueh, as the university is known in Chinese, was an amalgamation of four foreign colleges effected in 1924—the Boone college of the American Church mission, the Collegiate department of the Griffith St. John college of the London Missionary society, the Huping college of the Reformed Church of the United States, and the College of the Yale-in-China. Its total assets are estimated at a little less than a million.

The Chinese-owned Chunghua university was founded during the first year of the Chinese Republic. It has three schools, the School of Science, the School of Art and Literature, and the School of Commerce. It was largely endowed by industrialists connected with the iron-works at Hankow.

It was assumed that with each slice of China conquered, Japan will utilize the economic resources of that territory to finance her further invasion and neutralize her expenditures. Thus she capitalized the North China Exploitation company for Yen 340,000,000 and the Central China Company at Yen 100,000,000 with the idea of extracting money from China just as she had set up similar companies when she conquered Korea, Formosa, and Manchuria. But this time she had not reckoned with the unexpected mass migration to the interior, the bodily moving of universities, newspaper plants, and factories to the interior, and the scorched earth policy.

"It isn't the size of the dog in the fight, but the size of the fight in the dog that counts."

"A man sometimes drinks to forget, and about the only thing he forgets is when to stop."

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CHINATOWNIA

DRAMATIC SOCIETY FORMED

A China War Dramatic society was formed in Chinatown recently to stir the local Chinese to increased efforts in helping the war refugees. All the leading singers, instrumentalists, writers and persons with historic ability were enrolled in this organization so that it will be able to furnish plays and entertainment to all rallies and patriotic gatherings. Those interested are requested to write to the secretary of the society, Mr. Paul L. S. Chan, care of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent association.

PASSING OF MISS LOCKE MOURNED

Friends of Miss Mollie Locke were saddened when informed of her passing after a lingering sickness. Miss Locke was an active social worker of the northwest and an able correspondent for the Chinese Digest during the last two years.

TEMMOKUS

(Continued from p. 11)

stoneware, perhaps from southern kilns. Another gray stoneware bowl has a brown glaze topped by a dead white glazed mouth rim. There are many jars and bottles from Kwangtung with brown-black glazes which are undoubtedly Sung survivals. The Tzu Chou potters also put forth many brown-black glazes during the Sung dynasty, the best of them approaching the Ting in finest of potting. Collectors are warned that while the hare fur, oil spots, and other special effects are still among the lost arts, the simpler temmokus are being produced all over Japan and in parts of China. (An acquaintance of mine, the daughter of an American educator in China, participated in the secret firing

of some "antiques" by a family which claimed direct descent from Sung potters, inheriting the secrets for certain Sung wares which unfortunately she is unable to describe.)

Copyrighted 1938 by Chingwah Lee.

This is No. 29 of a series of articles on Chinese Ceramic Art.

CHINESE MEDICAL STUDENTS ORGANIZE

San Francisco—Chinese students at the University of California Medical center last month organized the Medical Center Chinese association. These students are from the U. C. schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and nursing. Purposes of the association are the promotion of mutual and public welfare, the establishment of better scholarship and the encouragement of closer understanding of the ethics of the professions.

The president of the association is Paul F. Fung, senior medical student. Other officers include, Thomas W. S. Wu, Jane Fong, John F. Wong, Edwin Owyang, Chester Fong, Leonard Chan, and Esther Chow.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS SPENDS ONE MILLION FOR WAR RELIEF IN CHINA

Since its inauguration last September the International Red Cross committee for Central China has given out a million dollars for hospitals and refugee relief. By June 28, 1938, the I. R. C. had received \$1,325,000 from various quarters in China and from abroad, of which \$214,412 was received in goods, mainly medical supplies. It is estimated that since July 30, the expenditures have totaled one million dollars.

MORE DOCTORS FROM THE ANTIPODES

Among the corps of foreign doctors serving in Central China are four from New England, Dr. R. B. Grey, Dr. H. C. Tremewen, Dr. G. Maska, and Dr. T. A. Watson who were sent by the Joint Council of the Order of St. John and the New Zealand Red Cross. Through a well organized campaign the Joint Council raised about \$40,000 for these doctors for medical supplies.

Dr. Grey stated that altogether twelve Japanese bombs have dropped in and

around his hospital compound since his arrival four months ago. In speaking of the generous donations from New Zealanders to the China cause, Dr. Grey revealed that the Chinese community there, though numbering only around 3,000 since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, has sent back to China no less than \$50,000 which is a remarkable sum in view of the fact that many of its contributors are hard-working farmers and laundrymen.

JAPAN USES OPIUM IN WAR

China's most vicious enemy is not Japan itself but Japanese opium, "the greatest weapon against mankind," Dr. Tehyi Hsieh said in an address at the Rotary convention at Mizpah.

"If Japan emerges victorious in the present conquest, she will wield the double-edged sword of opium to increase her own illicit trade in that drug and to numb the will of China into submission. Japan now raises 68 per cent of the opium used in illicit world trade."

He accused Japan with playing a dual role, fighting as an aggressor yet attempting to appear the benefactor, and characterized her as a "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, and mostly China's hide at that."

Japan's seizure of former Chinese provinces he termed "not banditry, but Japanditry."

Taking a crack at Japan's "habit of insulting this country and then quickly offering an excuse," he said it's "no longer apology but Japology."

RABBI EISEN VISITS SHANGHAI

Rabbi J. J. Eisen of Alberta, Canada, paid a flying visit to Shanghai and other centers in the middle of July to study the relief situation there. Rabbi Eisen is minister of a Jewish synagogue in Edmonton, Canada, and has campaigned extensively in the interest of China relief. He went to China to gather more background material (concerning the appalling need) which he will use for further lectures on Chinese refugee situation. He hopes to arouse all Canadians to contribute liberally to the civilian relief funds.

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CHINATOWNIA

ROAMING 'ROUND

(Continued from p. 15)
Hing of San Francisco is hitting in the 190's. Perhaps these are our two best feminine bowlers? . . . Vice Consul Gung, Hsing Wong and Gladys Chen selected September for their wedding month, while Sam Moy of Chicago and Ruth Toy of Benten Harbor picked October. . . . Congrats to the happy couples. . . . Beatrice, Ann, Jean, Gertrude, and Mamie Moy of Chicago were the main attraction of the floor show at the Schwartz hotel pavilion. They took part in the program of the benefit dance for Chinese Relief at Elkhart Lake in Wisconsin. A tidy sum was turned in. . . . The Young Chinese and Auxiliary chartered the steamer S. S. Roosevelt for a whole day's excursion to St. Joseph, Michigan. It was nice and breezy so none of them were seasick. . . . Vallejo's Miss Sweet Sixteen vacationed briefly in San Francisco. Upon her return home, she sported sixteen fraternity pins which will do for a new record until someone else turns in a better one. . . .

Recently engaged are Emma Wong of Vallejo and Henry Yip of S. F. . . . A certain Great Lover in Sacramento had all the girls walking around in a daze with his letters. One day they gathered together and compared letters. Each of them was the same. He carbon copied them! ! ! Vallejo's sons and daughters are scattered all over the map as school opens again. Martha Fong registered at Whittier college while Brother Albert returned to Massachusetts to continue his studies. . . . When Alvin Chinn was a child of eight, his legs were rendered useless by an attack of infantile paralysis. In the hope of regaining their use, a delicate operation was performed on them recently. His many Watsonville friends are pulling for him to come through. Good luck, Alvin. . . . Moon Jean Lew and Phillip Lee are anxiously waiting for the opening of the basketball season. They play on Chico Hi's Class B team.

George Chow, crack "ham" of Modesto, won the American Amateur Sweepstakes for 1938. In order to win this important contest, the operator must contact different radio stations all over the world—a certain number of points are awarded for each contact. Chow topped his nearest competitor with over 30,000 points, which is three times over last year's winner. Congratulations, George! . . . Sister Betty, also an amateur operator whom we

know best as a tennis player for the L. A. C. T. C., has also applied for her Class B. license. . . . John Lew transferred from U. C. to the U. of Oklahoma, where he is studying basic petroleum industries.

INTERNATIONAL ROLE OF YOUTH

(Continued from p. 9)
(4) Appealing to the industrialists, merchants, and labor to cooperate in this movement by not manufacturing or shipping war supplies to Japan; (5) Writing to your local newspapers and magazines stating your position and asking for editorial support of the policy of non-participation in Japanese aggression.

In order to carry out these activities, the World Youth Congress, with participating members from 54 countries will serve, we hope, as an international center to co-ordinate youth programs in different countries. We also look forward to the establishment of a national committee in every country to promote youth activities and to keep in constant touch with the international center.

(Editor's Note: These reports are published for the first time in any publications.)

—o—
"It never rains on the unjust if he can get hold of an umbrella belonging to the just."

ALL ABOUT US

(Continued from p. 3)
Los Angeles has the distinction of having the largest number of American subscribers. One venerated university president ordered subscriptions for all the departments in his university; and the libraries, churches, and learned institutions are among our best customers. Then we must not forget Hollywood where many directors, stars, and technicians subscribe in large number.

We rejoice that the Junior chamber of commerce of San Francisco Chinatown has decided to sponsor the Moon festival as proposed in these columns last month. Time is against them, but they are making the effort. We also learned to our joy that one of our staff has inspired a similar effort in New York, and Los Angeles has already launched hers. Leaders from many other Chinatowns are writing to us for details, and the chances are very good that there will be a nation-wide Moon festival next year.

It has been a source of joy and inspiration serving as acting editor the last three months. With this issue your publisher returns this job to our leading spirit William Hoy. This writer is aware as never before of the job before the Chinese Digest and he will appear again frequently in these columns. CHINGWAH LEE.

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(See page 3)

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STAFF

WILLIAM HOY, Editor

CHINGWAH LEE Associate Editor
 LIM P. LEE Sociological Data
 WALLACE H. FONG Photographer
 H. K. WONG Columnist
 DAVISSON LEE Sports

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The CHINESE DIGEST is a non-profit publication devoted to the interpretation of China and Chinese culture, ancient and modern, and to the dissemination of information, data, and discussion of the history, life, problems, progress, and activities of the Chinese in America. The CHINESE DIGEST is the only journal of its kind in the United States.

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• The Chinatown Crier •

Housing Program Coming San Francisco Chinatown as a whole is as yet unaware of this but within the next few years, or perhaps even sooner, the Federal government is going to move in and correct some of the deplorable housing conditions in this community which the Chinese Digest has had occasion in the past to point out, through editorials and articles. The city will receive an allocation of \$15,000,000 from the Federal Housing Authority with which to build low-cost housing projects throughout San Francisco, and not a small part of this fund will be earmarked for Chinatown.

As one of a number of agencies interested in elevating the housing standards in the community and thus contributing to the welfare of the 17,000 Chinese living here, the Chinese Digest will later on gather and present more details of this housing problem. It is sufficient to say at this time that for the

past several decades social workers, health authorities, teachers and others interested in the welfare of Chinatown have all agreed that the greatest social problem facing our community—one that must be solved before any other social problems can be tackled effectively—is the problem of bettering its housing. Year after year, decade after decade, this problem has been ignored because there was no way in which it could be solved. Now that the San Francisco Housing Authority is interested in it, the solution is seemingly just around the corner.

Perhaps no group of people in the community has more thorough and adequate knowledge of the actual deplorable conditions of Chinatown's housing than the small group of social workers, health workers, and teachers employed by public and private agencies and working in its midst. And it is heartening to note that these people have recently organi-

zed a committee to seriously discuss Chinatown housing and to make a thorough study of its various aspects. Several meetings have been held by this committee and a preliminary report outlining the community's present housing condition has been handed in to the San Francisco Housing Authority.

In business, in education, in social life and in many other things Chinatown has kept up with the time. But in decent and adequate standards of living and housing it is at least 25 years behind. Sooner or later it will have to catch up with the times, and the sooner the better for each inhabitant's physical well being. Let us hope that all good men and true will work for it when the Federal housing program comes to Chinatown.

A Correction In our October issue there was an editorial on Chinatown's po-dai system in which it was mentioned that the former Nanking Bazaar on Grant avenue fell into Japanese hands because of a po-dai. Since then we have been informed by Mr. You K. Lowe, formerly of the

THE CHINATOWN CRIER

Editorial

Nanking company, that the bazaar did not at any time ask for any po-dai. We are glad to make this correction. We also wish to point out that the fear of a possible po-dai asked by former occupants, not necessarily the Nanking company, has kept many prospects from considering the locality.

More On Po-Dai Speaking further on the subject of po-dai, we might point out that one of the best business locations in Chinatown, the store on the southwest corner of Grant avenue and Clay street, has been unoccupied for we don't know how many years because of a prohibitive po-dai. Right now we have a sneaking feeling that unless this po-dai is lifted and some worthy Chinese merchant be permitted to move in and do business there some astute business men other than Chinese will occupy this place before long. It will then be too late to raise the cry of "foreign invasion," or to express sentiments of regrets. Get rid of this po-dai before it is too late. It may once have been a useful instrument in Chinatown commerce, but today it is nothing less than vicious, impeding the wheel of business in the community.

An Inter-Collegiate Conference It is still in the embryo stage, but there is a movement afoot to call a Pacific Coast Inter-Collegiate Chinese Student conference the early part of next year down at Stanford university. Those who are starting this movement felt that since a majority of the Chinese college and university students on the Coast are American born it would be eminently fitting to call a conference at this time to discuss a subject which is, or should be, close to their everyday thinking: second-generation Chinese problems.

It is many years now since a general student conference has been held on the Coast, and the time is ripe for another one so that the new generation of students may get acquainted with each other. And there is no more appropriate subject to talk about than one which deals with their own problems, present and future. For this reason it is hoped that all students in the various Coast colleges and universities will support this movement and bring about the holding of this projected conference in 1939.

Our Fourth Year

With this issue the Chinese Digest is beginning its fourth year of life. A none-profit journalistic endeavor, with a purely volunteer staff, the Digest aims, as we have pointed out on several occasions, to gather and present news, information, data and history of the Chinese in this country, and to the interpretation of China and things Chinese.

Whatever success we have had so far to fulfill our program has been due to the active support and encouragement of our thousands of readers and subscribers throughout the country. This support is definite evidence that the Chinese Digest is fulfilling a want, which is to have a medium whereby second generation and English reading Chinese may know what are the important and significant events happening to their brethren in various parts of America. With this support we shall endeavor to carry on.

PROFESSOR TALKS ON RECENT VISIT TO CHINA

Tucson, Ariz.—Dressed in Chinese costume in keeping with the Chinese atmosphere created for the occasion, Dr. E. P. Mathewson last month lectured before a capacity audience at the University of Arizona on the subject of "My Recent Visit to China." Dr. Mathewson is professor of mining administration at the university and had only recently returned from an extended stay in Hongkong, where he was in charge of a copper mine.

As part of the program the Tucson Chinese orchestra presented 3 native musical numbers, preceded by a short talk by May Tom on the history and types of Chinese musical instruments.

The Tucson Chinese orchestra was organized less than a year ago and its members include: Gerge Lee, James Eng, Harry Lee, Low Gin Sing, L. King, Paul Gin, and Lew Yen.—M.Y.T.

HAWAIIAN CHINESE START FAIR IMMIGRATION TREATMENT CAMPAIGN

Honolulu—A committee initiating a Campaign for Fair Treatment for American Citizens of Chinese Ancestry in Immigration Matters was recently organized by the Hawaii Chinese Civic association here. To achieve its objectives 35 other Chinese organizations in the islands were invited to participate.

Established 13 years ago, the Hawaii Chinese Civic association has always found that the matter of immigration treatment for the Chinese to be its most vexing problem. Now it is tackling the problem in earnest. Its very first case was that of a young Chinese, born in Honolulu 20 years ago, but who had spent 19 of his 20 years in China. When he returned to the land of his birth this year he was allowed to land only after an eighteen weeks' detention. He was released only after the case was appealed to the department of labor in Washington and a favorable decision was handed down.

CATHOLIC MISSION TO DEDICATE CHAPEL

San Francisco—The newly remodeled chapel (see picture in CD for August, 1938) of the Chinese Catholic Mission here will be dedicated Nov. 6 at a solemn Mass with His Excellency John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco, as celebrant. Following the Mass which will be at 10:30 in the morning a reception will be held in the mission social rooms from 1 to 5 o'clock. Participation in the Mass will be by invitation only since the chapel can accommodate only about 250 people, but the public is welcome to the reception and visitation to the chapel afterwards.

The remodeled chapel is in distinctive and authentic Chinese architectural style and color, with green, deep red, and black as predominant color tones. The altar conforms to Catholic architectural style but is also in harmony with Chinese religious designs.

THE COVER PICTURE

While resting after an exhibition of ancient Chinese dances at the Chinese Art Studio, willowy Helen M. Fang, of Vallejo and Berkeley, is transformed into a lovely scroll by camera magic at the hands of Frank Tanner, Hollywood cameraman recently here on a pastman's holiday with Mrs. Tanner. Mr. Tanner, who is cinema actress Jaan Crawford's favorite cameraman, and whose still studies of "Goad Earth" scenes won him national distinction, said that Chinatown is a photographer's paradise. Looking at Helen Fang, we agreed with him.

F A R E A S T

Pat "Tsu Pan" Sun

A TALE OF TWO CITIES— CANTON AND HANKOW

By PAT SUN

On Oct. 10, China celebrated the twenty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the Republic. In spite of the war conditions, the occasion turned out to be a jubilant one, for reports from the front heralded that General Chang Fah Kwei had administered a crushing defeat to the Japanese. General Chang, whose legions are known as the "Ironsides," had counter-attacked the Japanese lines on the west bank of Lake Poyang and succeeded in pushing back the invaders along the Kiukiang-Nanchang railway. It was reported that the Japanese casualty in this battle amounted to 20,000, and the 101st division of the Japanese had been completely annihilated by the Chinese.

However, before cheer of the celebrations could ring out, a catastrophe suddenly befell China at her southern extremity. On October 12 the Japanese army started their invasion of Canton. Thirty-five army transports carrying over 50,000 Japanese troops landed at the Bias bay, north of the British colony of Hongkong. Little resistance was offered by the defenders whose ineffective coast artillery was no match to the Japanese naval barrages. Chinese resistance improved, however, as the Japanese columns moved steadily inland, but Japanese airplanes and artillery were being used with crushing effectiveness. From the landing point the invaders marched northward to attack the city of Wai-chow, after the capture of which the Japanese turned westward to Tseng-shing. From this point, a part of the invading column headed north of Tsungfa for purpose of cutting through the Canton-Hankow railway, and the remaining portion continued their westward movement. In the meantime, new troops landing at the mouth of the Pearl river moved toward Canton in a northwestern direction. In one week's time from the landing of the troops the Japanese had straddled the Canton-Hankow railway, and in nine days, the invaders had reached Canton. On Oct. 21, the Japanese entered the southern metropolis of China, and China's most important gateway to the outside world.

The rapidity with which the Japanese occupied Canton came as a surprise to neutral observers. Conflicting reports

became prevalent at once as to the true cause of Chinese defeat. Suspicion of certain Chinese generals in a "sell out" has yet to be proved.

On the part of Japan, the new move was perfectly timed in view of the international situation. The Munich pact in Europe had convinced Japan that she should no longer care whether she provoked Great Britain by trespassing the Hongkong area. Japan was also relieved from the fear of Soviet Russia, as the red purge had just caught up with General Vassily Blucher, commander of the Red Army in Siberia and reputedly the most anti-Japanese leader in Russia. Japanese forces guarding the Manchurian borders were then hastily withdrawn to engage in the new venture in South China.

Apparently, from a military viewpoint, the capture of Canton was meant to shut off China's munition supplies from overseas. Besides this, it was said that the Japanese had another strategical reason. The Japanese army and navy had been stalemated in Central China for months. If Hankow was to be captured at all, the invaders must attack a new front so as to decoy the strong Chinese forces guarding the provisional capital. Of these strong forces a large part came from Kwantung and Kwangsi, such as the "Ironsides" of General Chang Fah Kwei and Fifth Route army of General Li Chung Jen and General Pai Chung Hsi. By attacking South China, the Japanese planned to stir up age-long regionism among the southern people who would compel the Chinese high command to send back their provincial troops, and the withdrawal of these troops would weaken the defense of Hankow, thus paving the way for the Japanese entry.

The Japanese had gradually tightened their ring of bayonets around Hankow. From the north, one Japanese column had captured Sinyang and was marching downward along the Peiping-Hankow railway. From the northeast, came another column through the Tapiéh mountains toward the Macheng-Hankow highway. A third column slashed through Kichun along the Yangtze river bank. And a fourth column captured Yangsin on the southeast of Hankow and attempted to cut the Hankow-Canton railway in the south. The fall of Canton came as a

death blow to the defense of Hankow. The news of the southern debacle immediately crumbled the Chinese resistance. To preserve the fighting strength, the Chinese high command ordered a retreat from Hankow. On Oct. 25, the Japanese entered the Wu-Han area.

The Chinese troops bid fair in carrying out their "scorched earth" policy. Both in Canton and in Hankow all the public works, industrial plants, governmental buildings, railway depots, etc. were burned down or dynamited, thus leaving nothing but pieces of scorched earth for the enemy.

After the tragic fall of Canton and Hankow, a flurry of reports predicated the end of war. Peace jitterbugs from a war-scarred nation and fascistic states immediately offered to mediate. Outwardly Japan does not want peace. In an interview with an American reporter Japanese war minister Itagaki declared that Japan would continue to fight until the "anti-Japanese and influence of General Chiang Kai-shek is destroyed." But actually nothing would suit the Japanese better than to conclude peace with China at this time. Japan is at the point of exhaustion both militarily and financially. The cessation of hostilities would enable the Japanese to consolidate her spoils of war, wipe out the guerilla fighters, develop means of communications and exploit the natural resources in the conquered areas. If Japan is given peace, she will make use of China's reservoir of man-power and natural resources to feed her gigantic war machine and in a few years she will be invulnerable. There will be no chance for China then to recover her lost territory. In spite of all the insurmountable difficulties General Chiang Kai-shek emphatically declared that China is determined to conduct a prolonged resistance against the Japanese and consensus of opinion among the leading Chinese statesmen is that there shall be no peace until the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from entire China.

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San Francisco—Last month D. W. Low celebrated the 25th year of his management of the Shanghai Low with a banquet in which city notables were present. A special guest was the nationally known artist Covarrubias.

F A R E A S T

Pot "Tsu Pan" Sun

ALL TOO TRUE

(Condensed from an article by Dr. Charles R. Shepherd in the October Chung Mei Chronicle.)

In a "supplement" sent out with our June issue we gave a two page description of "the Rape of Nanking" by Japanese troops. The July issue of the Readers Digest published a similar account which was a condensation from Ken. After the Readers Digest published their account they received numerous letters from their readers charging that it was "obviously rank propaganda" and "reminiscent of the stuff fed the public during the world war."

The editors of the Readers Digest thereupon decided to make some investigation themselves. At considerable pains, they collected letters from the handful of Americans who stayed in Nanking during those awful days. All these letters tell the same story, with the result that in their October issue the editors are declaring to the world that the terrible tale is true.

Of course we knew it was true, or we would not have published it. We knew it was true, not only because we had the incontrovertible documentary evidence, but also because we had seen further evidence in moving pictures taken by one who compiled the document. These pictures were of such a ghastly nature that the United States government would not permit their showing in the regular movie houses, lest they stir up too violent agitation against Japan.

We saw the stripped bodies of women and little children bearing the marks of many bayonet wounds. We saw the woman—still alive—with her head half cut off by a bayonet thrust. We saw the refugees being herded like cattle and led away to be shot. We saw the sole survivor of the one hundred and forty, of whom the Digest speaks, who had been led from a refugee camp to the hills, where they were first sprayed with machine guns and then soaked with gasoline and set afire. This man was still alive, ized iron containers that look like buckets, though his head was charred, and his eyes had been burnt out.

We will admit the possibility of some exaggeration in a narrative written under intense excitement—though we do not believe this narrative was exaggerated. We further admit that a gruesome tale sometimes gains in gruesomeness with frequent

(Continued on p. 19)

LOSING JAPAN IN CHINA'S BULK

Time and man-power are not the only factors in China's potential strength of resistance. Her vast territorial domain is also playing a vital role in prolonging her war against Japan's invasion.

Comprising an area of more than 4,000,000 square miles, or 25 times the size of Japan proper, China, since the war, has unmistakably pinned her faith of winning ultimate victory not in her seaboard provinces but in the vast hinterland, from which she has emerged as one of the oldest and largest nations in the world.

After fourteen months of resistance, China has lost only 400,000 square miles, or one-tenth of her entire country, to the invaders, who, in turn, have suffered more than 400,000 casualties for their most insecure territorial gains. If the present ratio continues, it would require Japan some twelve years and a total of 4,000,000 war dead and wounded to conquer the whole of China, which would prove an impossible task for the invaders, not to speak of China's increasing power of resistance.

The length of China from Siberia in the north to Burma in the south is 2,750 miles, and its breadth from Russian Turkestan in the west to the Pacific coast in the east is 3,250 miles. It is even larger than Europe, whose length from the North Cape to the south of Greece is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Ural Mountains is about 3,300 miles.

The largest province in China Proper is Szechuan, which is a few thousand square miles bigger than France; and the smallest province is Chekiang, which is more than twice the size of Switzerland. Sinkiang, an outlying Chinese province between Central Asia and Tibet, comprises 550,579 square miles, or nearly three times the size of Spain. China owns two of the largest rivers in the world, the Yangtze and the Yellow River, which are 3,400 and 2,600 miles long respectively and each of which drains 600,000 square miles of her soil which extends over one-twelfth of the land surface of the earth.

San Diego—Quon Mane, Chinese importing firm and one of the oldest in this city, recently celebrated its 50th year in business.

MEDICAL AID COMES TO CHINA

Overseas Chinese and foreign friends interested in China's cause, have conceived the happy thought of sending shipments of drugs and surgical supplies addressed to Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

There is no better way of assisting the wounded, refugees, war orphans, and those who are suffering from the ravages of war. On Sept. 17, at the headquarters of the New Life Movement Women's Advisory committee in Hankow, Madame Chiang personally inspected supplies of medicine and surgical instruments that had just come from friends in America, Java and Czechoslovakia. From America came sufficient instruments to equip a complete field hospital.

These compact surgical kits, complete with portable X-Ray, are ideal for medical service near the war zones. Madame Chiang was pleased with the selection of supplies that her friends overseas had made and sent to her for immediate use.

Among the medical supplies were 200,000 quinine tablets each made up of 5 grains of sulphate without sugar coating. Bitter to take, but in the ideal form for use at the front, where thousands of men will be treated and sent from rest camps back to join their regiments in the trenches. There is nothing that is more needed now at this particular season, and under the circumstances of the defense of this water surrounded central China area, than great quantities of quinine. In this swampy region, where everybody has been exposed to malaria, quinine is as important as ammunition to every army in the field. Packed in galvanized iron containers that look like buckets, each holding about 25,000 tablets, quinine

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THE JADE BOX

Lady P'ing Yu

EACH INDIVIDUAL MUST SHOW HIS STUFF

Dear "Mere Male,"

I read the letter which you wrote to a certain young lady and found it most interesting. I certainly agree with you that there is an appalling lack of conscience among many Chinatown girls who continue to buy the "latest shades" in silk stockings to help extend Japan's ability to get more munitions with which to shoot down our helpless brethren across the seas.

Ever since the beginning of this unholy Japanese invasion of China, small groups of individuals in Chinatown took up the stand of E. Stanley Jones, noted American missionary, and others that the only course open to us was to pronounce a moral judgment of condemnation on Japan's aggression in the Far East and to implement this moral condemnation by an economic withdrawal, for "we cannot economically support what we morally condemn." In other words, Japan must pay for this war through her trade abroad and if we continue to buy from her, we help to provide her with the cost of this war. It is the money which Japan gets from our trade that goes to pay for the countless people massacred throughout China.

As you know, Chinatown merchants as a group have submitted to the coercion of group conscience and have openly stopped their trade with the Japanese. And you must know also that notwithstanding severe penalties, many individual businessmen have not seen fit to express their moral condemnation in this practical and vital way of withdrawing from Japan all economic support.

You will realize, "Mere Male," that this is what burns people such as you and I up so. You find people vociferous in their condemnation of the horrors of war and pitifully verbose in their sympathy for the poor refugees, and yet they do not feel concerned enough to do what is open for them to do. Protesting hard times, they are not willing to contribute a cent to relieve China's plight, but still they do not refuse to buy Japanese goods or to spend lavishly on private parties and buy the best wine or champagne in the market.

As a matter of fact, you're absolutely right about many of us being hypocrites. I actually know women who weep openly and sicken over the ghastly reports on the rape of Chinese women by Japan-

WAR SETS NEW STYLES IN CHINESE WOMEN'S FASHION

A year of war has found Chinese girls spending less time in dressing and beautifying themselves. Today from city streets to country roads in the interior, one finds robust and sun-tanned Chinese women whose chief interests are first-aid and military training rather than fashions and amusements.

In pre-war years, Chinese women spent millions of dollars on imported cosmetics and clothing. Now they are wearing serviceable native-made dresses. Their faces are clean of powder and rouge, their hair unwaved but nearly combed, thus saving money for caring for their destitute friends, relatives and fellow-countrymen. Long streamlined gowns are being outmoded by sleeveless, up-to-the-knee dresses which afford more ease, comfort, and economy in making. Japanese cotton-goods and Western-styled silk stockings find little popularity in China's inland where cheap and durable substitutes can be purchased everywhere.

Black satin dresses, hitherto considered out of vogue by modern Chinese misses, have made a wholesale re-appearance on the streets this summer. In many places the wearing of white dress, which easily draws the attention of Japanese bombers, is banned. Also, uniforms of different styles and hues are worn by many Chinese girls who are members of different wartime organizations.

soldiers, and yet feel no shame to have their money go to support these soldiers on Chinese soil by continuing to buy Japanese silk.

The fact is, as you say, the vanity of many women is stronger than their feeling for their sisters across the Pacific and whatever moral judgment they may have toward this war.

I expect you know that the China War Relief association, the most influential and representative organization

existing in Chinatown, made the unfortunate mistake of trusting women to their own conscience to register their disapproval of Japan's acts and has not concerned itself with the lisle hosiery and cotton movement. Silk is the lifeline which connects Japan with credit and resources abroad and Chinese women in America can exert considerable strength toward severing this strong and important link.

But you see, people still lack individual discipline to overcome selfish desires, and individual willingness to forego immediate pleasures and luxuries to gain nobler group objectives is obviously not sufficiently apparent among many. And because of the lack of group pressure in Chinatown, the individual woman feels uncompelled to register her moral protest by withdrawing her economic support of Japan's atrocities and to get others to do so. Is it any wonder then, that force is still most frequently resorted to in order to gain immediate results?

Frankly speaking, we as individuals generally contribute to our own undoing. When we are unwilling to recognize the heritage of determination, endurance, and courage which is ours and devote this heritage to worthy uses, unbearable external forces will compel us to exercise it. Then it will be too late to regret our course.

We know full well that words alone cannot help stem the tide of Japanese aggression. It requires something more than that. Witness the films which picture the unspeakable horrors to which the Chinese people have been subjected in the sack of Nanking and the indescribable suffering of China's population today. Although laboring against great odds, their patriotism and fortitude are doing justice to their glorious heritage. What they are accomplishing over there, caught in a veritable inferno, are never-to-be-forgotten monuments to Chinese humanity and heroism.

I know you will agree with me that every Chinese man or woman who lives in the United State, a paradise if ever there was one, must not wait until he or she is forced to show of what stuff he is made.

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

Lim P. Lee

(Editor's Note: The following article is written by a second-generation Chinese who has worked in the industry which he describes. The opinions expressed are entirely the author's own.)

THE CHINESE IN TODAY'S ALASKA'S SALMON INDUSTRY

By FRED G. WOO

After several weeks' delay which threatened to close down the Alaskan salmon industry valued annually, according to estimates, at \$45,000,000 to \$70,000,000, a complete tie-up was averted this year when the salmon companies and the various unions involved signed a zero-hour agreement in the latter part of May.

Normally employing approximately 5,000 men, the salmon companies of San Francisco, Portland and Seattle this year sent up north almost that number of workers. It is reported that only a few hundred men throughout the Pacific coast who would have been employed in the industry were forced to remain unemployed. A vast majority of this comparatively small group of workers were permit men, that is, first year men dispatched by the unions from hiring halls last year.

Demand Pay Cut

The Alaska Packers association and the Red Salmon company of San Francisco, the Pacific American fisheries and Libby, McNeil, Libby company of the Pacific Northwest, the salmon industry's major operators, came out early this year with an announcement that the unions would have to accept cuts from the 1937 wage scale, ranging from 17 to 33 per cent, or the canneries would not be opened for 1938. This huge pay slash was demanded despite the fact that the concern's net profits for last year compared favorably with those of 1936.

The A.P.A., although netting less in 1937 than in 1936, paid higher dividends on per share basis, while the P.A.F. made a much higher net profit total in 1937 than the year previous, \$766,928 as against \$703,273.

Dual Unionism

The situation was further complicated when the dual American Federation of Labor cannery workers' unions at Seattle and San Francisco entered the field and attempted to be set up as the bargaining agencies for Alaska's fishing canneries, in spite of the fact that the Committee for Industrial Organization unions had been sending cannery hands north. Last year, throughout the Coast, regular cannery employees voted overwhelmingly to leave

the A.F.L. for affiliation with the C.I.O.

Following National Labor Relations board hearings in the two cities, the C.I.O. unions were designated as the sole collective bargaining agencies for Alaska cannery workers. In San Francisco, attorneys for A.F.L. union, an independent Filipino union and the salmon companies signed a stipulation, admitting a clear C.I.O. majority among these workers.

In a last minute fight for recognition, the dual unionists at Seattle demanded a second consent election among cannery men, the first having been won by the C.I.O. with a big margin. The latter union also emerged the winner in the second balloting. Thus the way was paved for an immediate settlement of all obstacles, except salaries, when the salmon packers declared that it was virtually impossible to get the season under way, that the time was becoming too short for preparations.

However, probably due to pressure from Washington, D. C., the companies' desire to salvage part of the season, and the unions' determination not to force its members into the ranks of the unemployed, agreements were finally signed with a seven per cent cut from the 1937 wage scale, with no slash, however, in overtime pay.

Although the six-months canneries were behind schedule approximately a month and a half, the three-months canneries were but a week or so behind time. Thus, the salmon canneries on Kodiak island, southeastern Alaska, and Bristol bay were operated at almost full capacity this season between May and July.

Chinese Workers

Yearly, hundreds of Chinese are employed in these canneries, most of them shipping out from Golden Gate. In the old days of the sailing vessels, the Chinese, as well the Mexicans, Filipinos, Negroes, Italians, Porto Ricans, Portuguese, Japanese, Cubans, Scandinavians, American and workers of various other nationalities suffered untold hardships before they arrived at their destinations. Sailing

time took from one to three months after departure from the home port. Working, food, sanitary, and other conditions were utterly deplorable.

During the past decade, however, great improvements have taken place. Today there are well-lighted cabins and dining halls, shower baths, adequate laundering spaces, and working conditions are far better. Life for the Alaskan voyager today is far more comfortable and pleasant. This is true especially following industrial unionization of all workers concerned. For instance, where they formerly toiled twelve or thirteen hours a day, today the workers put in a regular eight-hour shift with a weekly day off, which they did not enjoy before. Whereas in 1932 and 1933 the cannery workers earned from \$100 to \$160 for a three-month season, last year for the corresponding period, the average earning was about \$350. And steamers today ply the distance in as short a period as six days sailing time.

It has been common knowledge that many of the Chinese workers, as well as others who went to Alaska years ago, were mostly people in debt, drug addicts, gangsters, tongmen and men on the police departments' wanted list. Workers were handpicked by rackateering employers and dubious employment agencies who chiseled part of their low and hard-earned wages. That now is a thing of the past.

Today the Chinese and all other workers come from the union halls. During the depression years, they became gradually supplanted by bona fide workers, true representatives of the working class. The last vestige of the days gone by vanished a few years ago when several so-called heads of the hiring system were tried and convicted on espionage charges, fined and sent to prison.

An old method of the companies in fostering one type of workers against another and one racial group against another also went by the board, as evidenced by the powerful co-ordinating committee
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ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee

History of the Occult Arts in China

China, especially pre-revolutionary China, is a living museum of magic lores and weird Oriental sorceries. All the known occult arts—shamanism, demonology, vampirism, fetishism, cabalistic incantation, theurgic exorcism, planchette or automatic writing, hydromancy, pyromancy, spirit rapping, rhabdomancy, arithmancy or numerology, necromancy, astrology, palmistry, phrenology or physiognomistic reading, mesmerism or hypnotism, telepathy, clairvoyance—formed a united front to confront the believers in black magic.

The question might be asked why China, whose officials and intellectuals are least given to mysticism, should tolerate so much of the superstitious. The answer is that the leaders, by their very neglect of things spiritual, had permitted the search to satisfy the craving for the unknown to fall into the hands of the illiterates and the charlatans. Their failure to develop a scientific philosophy and therefore a science makes all the more urgent the need for a substitute, however illusory, to take care of the needs and woes incidental to the battles of life.

By observing the formation of the head, face, hands, and other portions of the human body the physiognomists are able to determine not only one's abilities but also one's destiny. The following are considered good points for a man: high forehead, intelligence and fore-ordination to officialdom; long and thick eyebrows, fame; large and thick ears, long life; large mouth, health; large chin, good fortune; a high and firm nose, worldly power; high cheek bones, strong character; a silky beard, refinement; dark moustache with ends curling upward, optimistic nature; large neck, long life for the subject's wife (sic); powerful voice, good habits; long, angular eyes, wisdom and honesty. A mole on the mid-forehead indicates spiritual wisdom, while a mole under the big toe denotes a military genius.

If a man is "straight of intestine and stomach" he is considered too headstrong and lacking in diplomacy to get far. If he has the "heart of a pig and the liver of a dog" he is merely an uncultured bumpkin, while if he has the "head of a snake and the eyes of a rat" he is considered wicked and cruel. Those with bad signs are advised to join a monastery in

order to escape some of the calamities in store for them.

If a man has thick hands with soft florid palms, free from harsh wrinkles and with fingers fitting close together he may expect to have a life of prosperity and good fortune. Very fine lines on the palm is the sign of a good technical mind. Small tapering fingers denote an artist. A strong upturned thumb indicates a dictator. Those whose fingers are not close fitting are unable to manage their financial affairs. A long straw is used by the palmist to measure the palm, the length obtained being used to fashion the outline of a tortoise from which the life span is deducted.

The number of books and manuscripts on the occult arts would stagger the imagination of the uninitiated. The market contains many books which offer long lists of dreams and their interpretation. These are just a few examples:

Riding a dragon; subject will become an official.

Sun and moon together: fatherhood in sight.

Sun alone: A sun will be born.

Moon alone: A daughter will be born.

Dark clouds: Sickness.

Mountain crumbling: calamities.

Wearing another man's shoes: unfaithful mate.

Gems or treasures: prosperity.

Red sky: war.

Being in a wine house: success.

Earthquake: happiness.

The history of China was greatly affected on many occasions because of dreams on the part of her rulers: Emperor Mo-ting of the Shang dynasty selected a Minister of State as the result of a dream; the minister saved the country from numerous disasters later. The Chou dynasty was founded as the result of a dream by Chou Min Wang when he was a viceroy of a minor kingdom. Buddhism was transplanted into China as the result of a dream about a golden figure by Emperor Ming Ti in the year 61 A.D. At the advice of his ministers who had heard of the Buddha in India, he sent a mission to the West to bring Buddhism into the country. The Ming dynasty was founded by a Monk as the result of a dream.

Astrology probably reached China from Mesopotamia by way of India. The twelve symbols are not identical to those

of the West but the use to which they are put is essentially the same. The Peking observatory used to put out an official tung-shing or almanac which listed all the lucky and unlucky days of the year. Days ruled by the constellation kok-sing or tai-sing are very unlucky and no business transactions, marriages, voyages, building of structures, or burials may be undertaken under their influence. Pai patzu is the term used for charting one's life from the date and hour of birth. A person's vocation is often determined by the pa-tzu, and only those who are under harmonious signs should marry one another. This offers a legitimate excuse for breaking off contemplated marriage. The ten "stem-days" (kap, yuet, ping, ting, etc.) have influences over men and certain of these days are bad for such activities as planting, repairing of dykes, business, etc. while the twelve "branch-days" (tzu, chou, yan, mou, etc.) govern women and certain ones are bad for washing, house cleaning, baking, etc.

There are many ways of telling fortunes. In spirit rapping the consultant swallows a liquid in which are the ashes of a mystic scroll. Examining an exhumed corpse or freshly exposed liver of chicken or hog is a favorite means, as is the tossing of coins against a tortoise shell. The Shang people apply fire to a tortoise shell or scapula bone and study the resulting fractures. Shamans are often called to go into trances so as to visit the spirit world to obtain messages from departed relatives or to find cure for sickness or affliction. Blind soothsayers constitute a highly respected and prosperous class. They usually travel about the country playing on a harp or a guitar and many are accompanied by secretaries. They are well informed on the history and general condition of the country and so are often consulted for travel information, knowledge, etc.

Divination by words is known as tsik tzu. The consultant picks a card from a box containing a thousand other cards, each card bearing a word or a number. The radical and phonetic elements are then analyzed, and a plausible explanation is always forthcoming. Some fortune tellers have trained birds or charmed snakes to pick these cards for their clients.

The Chinese "ouija" board has approximately 3,000 words arranged in eighteen concentric circles. Three operators place the index fingers of their hands on a tiny inverted dish, the rim

ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee

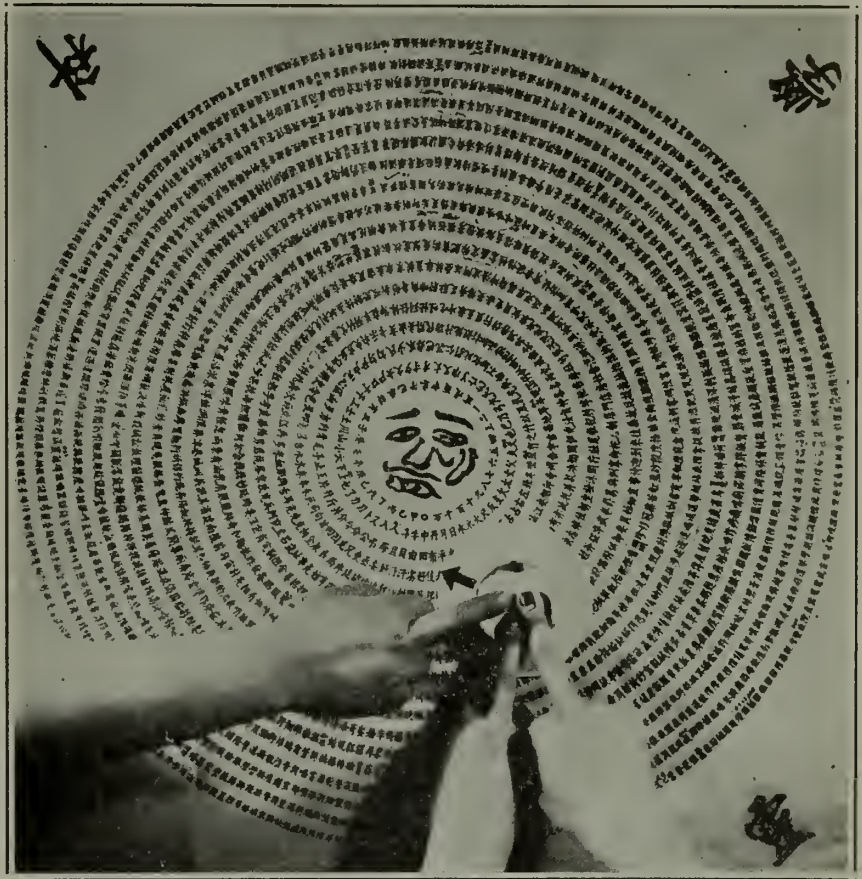
of which has a mark serving as an indicator. Soon the dish starts to move over the board apparently of its own accord, and the operators read the words indicated as they go along. At several recent sittings in Chinatown the question was asked if Japan will lose the war. The answer was in the affirmative in each instance.

The equivalent of crystal gazing is found in houses called "Po shik men." They are for women consultants only. After prayers and rituals the consultant kneels in front of a stone which is supported by a tri-pod, and gazes upon it until imageries appear. In this way wives can find out what their husbands are doing and learn the sex of their forthcoming child.

Spirit writing generally takes place in a temple dedicated to Lo-shung yong-koon and is most popular with the men. A pencil of peach wood is attached to a T-shaped arm so that it will swing freely over a bed of leveled sand. The consultant makes an offering to Sow-yong tai-shen and then proceeds to make marks on the sand. Soon messages will appear and husbands can find out what their wives are doing and learn the sex of their forthcoming child.

The geomancers or professors of Feng sui (wind and water) constitute a very prosperous class. For a fee they will study the contour and geographical significance of the land to determine its influence on the inhabitants or on the spirit of those buried there—for unless the spirits of one's ancestors are contented their offsprings will suffer. Offsprings whose ancestors are happily buried will prosper. Sometimes a place could be improved by the erection of a pagoda on a suitable chosen spot—and western artists testify that the site chosen invariably is the one spot where a pagoda would lend charm to the land. The present site of the Palace of Legion of Honor in San Francisco was once a Chinese cemetery. A Chinese feng sui sin sang had picked it out as the ideal spot for the pacification of souls buried far from home.

Exorcists are usually Taoist or Buddhist priests who drive out evil spirits from afflicted persons or haunted houses. This they achieve by incantation and by the writing of a mystic scroll with a brush dipped in vermilion ink. Some of these charms are for hanging on the dwelling while others are burned and the ashes taken in water by the afflicted. There are mystic scrolls for every need, and during



The above "Chinese Ouija Board" is taking Chinatown by storm in recent months chiefly because the uncertainty of conditions in south China made many Chinatownians anxious to know how their relatives are getting along.

the Boxer rebellion charms were issued which rendered the person immune to pain and to bullet or knife wounds. Up till twenty years ago Chinatown in San Francisco used to "ta chiu" once a year during which red-robed nam-mo lo officiate at exorcismal ceremonials. These red-robed priests would pacify "hungry ghosts" by feeding them sacred bread. A sightseeing American suddenly caught a vision of his departed parents receiving this bread from the priests, and since that day has donated heavily to the Ta Chiu fund (Chinese Digest, March 27, 1936).

There are some who believe that certain beautiful females are the materialization of the spirits of foxes, boars, or other animals and that these go around seducing earthly males in order to receive the warmth necessary for their illusory existence. Sometimes children will result from the cohabitation, and if these offsprings chanced to belong to the spirit world, they will cast no shadow in the sun. The belief in these spirits may be

a survival of the worship of totemic animals.

The district of Nam-hai in Kwangtung used to contain a large number of women called Mi-foo koo who brought death to men by incantations and black magic. They were consulted by married women who desired to get rid of their husbands. These witches gathered bones of infants from cemeteries and caused the young souls to serve them in their evil mission. The mi-foo cult was suppressed after several cases came to the public attention.

An oppressed man desirous of avenging himself upon a person beyond his reach can do so by becoming a "sip sing kwei." He repairs each night for seven weeks to a cemetery to sleep under a coffin in which a corpse is contained. During this period he exists on water and rice wafers only. Soon his invisible self may enter the mansion of his enemy to destroy him. On one occasion a sip sing kwei floated into the

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CHINATOWNIA

NEW YORK YOUTH CLUBS ACTIVE IN WAR RELIEF

By SOPHIA CHU

New York Correspondent

A great number of the Interclub committee recently participated in a street drive for relief funds for the American Bureau of Medical Aid to China. The drive lasted five days and the contributions amounted to a sizable sum. Now the Committee is planning for a Mammoth Benefit dance to be held sometime near Christmas. At the same time the Interclub committee is also planning a reorganization.

Another important street drive was supervised by the General Relief Fund committee of Greater New York, held on Oct. 9 and 10. Practically every Chinese woman and girl turned out to help. There were tots of eight and ten years old and women of 50. One particularly warm-hearted woman, a Mrs. Moy, was especially successful in her campaign. Though sometimes a bit vociferous in her patriotic fervor, she was nevertheless able to take in over \$200 in her collection can, all by herself, thereby achieving a record. This drive was climaxed by a night parade on the second evening. The next day the committee held its general election of officers,

and practically the entire old board of executives were re-elected.

The Jeune Doc club held its fourth annual Moon festival in the auditorium of the Church of All Nations, and netted over \$300 which went for war relief. A new feature was introduced at this affair which other youth groups may find it profitable to try themselves. This feature was the "Open House Fiesta." The guests were not required to pay for admission, and after getting in they were free to pay whatever amount they chose for their entertainment. They may pay a nickle or a dime for food or drink, a dime per couple for a dance, or give whatever they want to for a game of ping pong, etc.

A grand raffle was conducted, with a beautiful corkwood picture as the main prize. This was won by James Lee, better known here as jolly "Mayor" Shavey Lee. The consolation prize was awarded to Ruby Foo's den. The only complaint among the 300 people present was that the floor was too slippery.

The popular Ging Hawk club, with President Victoria Tom at its head, is busily planning their annual Thanksgiving dance—also to be a benefit affair. This will be the next big social-benefit among the youths here.

SACRAMENTO CHINESE ACTIVE IN WAR RELIEF DURING PAST YEAR

By RUBY B. FONG

Sacramento Correspondent

Last winter several benefit programs, plays, a raffle, and a bazaar were given by various organizations here for the sole purpose of raising funds to aid suffering refugees in China. Each of these affairs proved very successful and as a result thousands of American dollars were raised and sent to China. But since little or no publicity was given these activities outside of Sacramento at the time, few people knew about them, and hence the belief of many out of towners that the Chinese colony in the capital city did not give her share of benefit programs. Although no dances were given during the past year for war relief funds, the aforementioned events provided opportunities for both the older folk and young people to participate.

The success of these affairs was due to those who gave freely of their time and effort, and to merchants and stores which donated generously of prizes and merchandise for sale. Even at this late date, mention should be made of the many activities which have taken place. First was a Christmas bazaar given by the Cheng-Sen club of the Y.W.C.A. With Helen Chan as president, the bazaar was held at the Chung Wah school.

Second was a Chinese play given by the Women's club, which counted in its membership practically every woman in the Chinese community here. This organization was formed only a year ago, and Mrs. Carl Chan was its first president. Third was a variety program presented by the Chinese Choral club. The program consisted of a Chinese play, a Floradora number in native costumes, a dance ensemble, and a fashion show. The play and dance numbers were written and directed by Mabel Tom.

The fourth and biggest affair was the Chinese opera presented last June, with actors and actresses from the Mandarin theater in San Francisco Chinatown. These professional artists played before a packed house of approximately 3,000 people, with hundreds coming from nearby towns. This affair was sponsored by the Tin Sing (Celestial) Dramatic club, an old organization which has given many Chinese plays for the community in the past. This club has a predominantly male membership.

Chinese Young People's Christian Conference Announces

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CHINATOWNIA

A WITNESS BECOMES THE ACCUSED

San Francisco—Not long ago one Johnnie Huey was arrested in Salt Lake city by the immigration authorities for having failed to register as a Chinese laborer in 1892. (By a mandatory act of Congress all Chinese who had arrived in the U. S. on or prior to 1892 were required to register or be treated subsequently as aliens illegally in the U. S. and liable for deportation.)

Johnnie was brought to San Francisco for hearing. Chief witness for the defendant was Gin Huey, 79, from Stockton, who testified that Johnnie was a native of Oregon and that he, Gin Huey, had known the defendant's parents and was present when Johnnie's birth was celebrated.

Then Gin Huey was asked whether he himself had registered in 1892. Gin had come to this country as an alien when he was still a lad.

Gin Huey answered that when the order for registration came a kinsman had attended to the matter for him. Then he was asked that, since he believed he had registered, where was his Certificate of Residence? (A Certificate of Residence was issued to each Chinese as proof of his registration in 1892.)

Gin said he did not know where his certificate could be since his registration was taken care of by his kinsman. Suspicion gathered in the minds of immigration officials that perhaps Gin Huey, too, was illegally in the country. He was ordered arrested on the same charge as his friend Johnnie Huey. It seemed that a trick of fate had ensnared Gin Huey in its mesh.

The local papers reviewed Gin's history. Since this Chinese had come to America when he was only a boy, then he had lived three quarters of a century here. It was found that he had always worked hard and had never asked for public assistance. Moreover, he had never broken any law. The figure of an old man who might be sent back to a country that he had no wish to return to simply because he could not produce proof that he had registered in 1892 aligned the public's sympathy on Gin's side. The S.F. News came out with a long editorial which read in part:

"Gin Huey can't understand why he should be sent back to China, and neither can we.

"Gin Huey has lived in America 75 of his nearly 80 years. He has tried to

be a good United States citizen and has succeeded by all the commonly accepted standards of citizenship.

"Yet now comes Uncle Sam and says he is no citizen at all and he must be sent back to China because of one little technical slip years ago when some mys-

terious act of Congress was passed and he failed to sign a paper.

"Now look, Uncle Sam, what's the sense of being red-tapish and pig-headed about Gin Huey? There's many an alien walking free in this country who might better be sent home than he. He's found

(Continued on p. 19)



The tennis player with his feet off the ground at the left upper corner is Ben Chu, winner of the men's singles in the recent Pacific Coast Tennis Tournament, while the lass at the right hand corner is Henrietta Jung, winner of the women's singles.

The lower picture shows how the Lambeth walk came into Chinatown last month during the Chitena Award dance. Inset shows Emma Wong and Conrad Fong at the climax of this new and popular dance novelty.

CHINATOWNIA

FRESNO GIVES "RICE BOWL" PARTY

Fresno—A pageantry of old China was enacted here last month, with the best of local Chinese talents, augmented by many entertainers from S. F. Chinatown, when this valley city held its two-day Rice Bowl party for refugee relief in China.

Fresno and its vicinity boasts of but 1,500 Chinese and its Chinatown is only a small one. But with the active help and support of scores of American organizations, they were able to give a party which drew out fully a fifth of the city's fifty odd thousand population and netted over \$7,000 gold. More than a hundred Fresno veteran, fraternal, and civic organizations took part in the preliminary sale of tickets, with the Fresno Junior chamber of commerce undertaking the solicitation of sponsorship contributions from the city's business firms.

The party started with a night parade in which scores of local organizations took part, including all the leading Chinese groups and a Chinese drum corps from Hanford. From Sacramento's Chinatown came the Chinese dragon, which took 60 men to handle. San Francisco Chinatown contributed the Chinese lion

and a score of young girls who danced and sang. Sun Lang Jow, a leading actor of S. F. Chinatown's Mandarin theater, donated his histrionic services.

Tulare street between E and G streets, center of Chinatown, was roped off for the occasion. Inside the ropes the Chinese stores, cafes, and association headquarters were thrown open, welcoming all. Part of the two nights' entertainment included native boxing, operatic singing, and classical dancing. The cafes and restaurants were thronged with patrons each night until the wee sma' hours, while jollity and good will reigned throughout. Those who were asked for donations or for purchase of souvenir buttons did so willingly. One American laborer gave all the money he had in his pocket at the time, keeping only fifty cents for his evening meal.

On the last night a dance was given at the spacious Fresno Memorial auditorium, with Hon. C. C. Huang, consul-general at the San Francisco Chinese consulate, and Dr. Margaret Chung, also of San Francisco, as guests of honor. There were an equal number of Americans and young Chinese at this affair.

General chairman of this Rice Bowl party was David Peckinpah, while other

OLD TIME SERVANT OF SENATOR PASSES ON

Oakland, Calif.—Way back in the eighties a young Chinese named Lee Tang Fong, who had arrived in America but a short time before in search of a better livelihood than was vouchsafed in China, went to work as houseboy and valet at the home of Senator Frank J. Moffit of this city. The Moffit mansion was located at 18th and Filbert streets.

Lee was a model servant, one of a great number of old time Chinese whose honesty, loyalty and devotion to duty have enshrined themselves in the memories of many old California families. And like them Lee eventually came to be more a member of the Moffit family than a mere servant.

The Chinese youth served Senator Moffit and his family well, so well in fact that he himself came to be dubbed as "Senator" by friends and neighbors. Lee was proud of the sobriquet.

After being in the family for over twenty years Lee lost his employer when Senator Moffit died in 1904. Soon after one and another of the Moffit children left the home until finally Lee was the only person left in the mansion.

Lee could have gone elsewhere to look for a job, but by that time he was too attached to the Moffit home to think of leaving it. So by arrangement with the heirs he was allowed to live there as long as he wanted, acting as caretaker. Thus the years passed for Lee Tang Fong, guardian of another man's home which was also the only one he had known since leaving China.

Last month death called Lee Tang Fong. Friends of his who had not seen him for several days asked police to look in the Moffit mansion. There the last and longest occupant of the Moffit home was found dead in his bed, death being due to old age. Lee was at least eighty when he died.

members of the general committee included: Paul Staniford, Kenneth Crawford, Mrs. Guy Manson, Julius B. Nielsen, Frank Ennis, C. J. Anderson, Mrs. Allen Mar, Loren H. McFarland, Mrs. Ball, R. W. Potter, Earle G. Granger, Louis Slater, James Mayer, Frank Farrar, John H. Busick, Rev. Norman B. Henderson, D. H. Wong, Frank Lee, S. L. Chong, and S. T. Liu.—A.L., W.H.

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CHINATOWNIA

Firecrackers . . .

To the Editor:

In the forthcoming November State election will be a proposition, the State Humane Pound act, put before the voters for approval or rejection. This is another of a string of antivivisection bills introduced at intervals to the State legislature or in state-wide elections, under the guise of "preventing cruelty to animals," but actually an attempt to curb scientific research, oppose further investigations into new fields, and prohibit any more opportunities to study the ills of both man and animals. Thus, the real prevention is directed towards science rather than "cruelty."

If the torture tales were correct, then every one who is connected with animal experimentation is a liar and inhuman, including every university president, medical school deans, and even doctors. "Vivisection" is not torture and any experiments involving cutting are done under an anaesthetic and under conditions similar to those in human operations, so that pain is felt by the animals.

Without the knowledge which has come from such experimentation, the grim spectors of scores of diseases would still be rampant. Yellow fever, diphtheria, plague, malaria, and typhoid would still continue to claim a large toll of lives. Surgery would be primitive and anaesthesia inadequate and unduly dangerous. Facts of the functions of organs and of life processes would not have been gained, unless animals had been used. Scientific knowledge and medical discoveries must be obtained through the arduous and persevering use of this experimental method. Its opponents would abolish this method, which has been and still promises to be such a boon to mankind.

Animals themselves have also benefited tremendously from these experiments, which have discovered the cause, effect and treatment of diseases peculiar to them.

The public has and must continue to manifest confidence in the sincerity of purpose and humaneness of all men of scientific endeavors. Any legislation barring the progress of science and development of public welfare should not pass. Therefore, every eligible voter is strongly urged to cast his ballot against this proposition at the coming election, so as to be assured in the future that maximal benefit can still be expected from a



Recently arrived from Chino on the Philippine clipper was Lee Ya-ching (third from left in picture) girl aviatrix who learned her flying here several years ago. Miss Lee is here on a special mission to raise funds for Red Cross work in war-torn Chino. A few of the friends who greeted her at the airport are seen above. They are, from left to right, Harry Chin, instructor at the Boeing airport, K. L. Kwong, president, Bank of Conton, Lee Yo-ching, Henrietta Isaacson, flyer, and Dr. James Holl, local physician.

type of expert advice based on facts which are proven accurate by experimentation and observation.

EDWIN OWYANG.

(Editor's Note: The writer of the foregoing letter is a graduate medical student at the University of California and a member of the recently organized Medical Center Chinese association.)

FONG SEC DIES IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai—Fong F. Sec, editor, outstanding Chinese Rotarian, University of California graduate and one time San Franciscan, died here recently after a protracted illness. His death removed from China one of her most progressive minds and a man who had worked for several decades in the building of a new China.

Fong Sec came to California in his youth and had to struggle long and hard for his education, finally graduating from the University of California in 1905. In a short autobiography he wrote for the Liang You (Young Companion) magazine in Shanghai eight years ago, Fong describes some of his experiences

when he lived in San Francisco Chinatown during the period when the Chinese were no longer a welcome element among the Americans.

Upon returning to China, Fong Sec was for many years the English Editor for the Commercial Press in Shanghai. However, he retired from this work long before his death. Less than ten years ago Pomona college in California conferred upon him an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

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ROAMING 'ROUND

H. K. Wong

The Bakersfield Chinese Student club's Humanity dance will be held on Thursday, Nov. 10 at the Woman's club. Out-of-towners are expected to attend this Refugee Benefit dance which falls before a holiday. Prexy *Delbert Wong*, Social Chairman *Bessie Sue*, and Secretary *Marcella Yip* of the club, are hard at work to make this dance a big success. . . .

Win or lose, Chinese students of California and Stanford will celebrate at the Big Game dance on Nov. 19 at the Native Sons auditorium on Mason street. The Cathayans will play for this dance, the pinnacle of the Bay region football season. . . .

The Chinatown Drum corps' Benefit dance will be held at the Y.W.C.A. on Nov. 5. *Fred Mah's* orchestra has been engaged to play. Incidentally, this orchestra, augmented by some new members, *Ed Lee*, trombonist, *Gracine Ding*, pianist, *Henry Tom* and *Bing Kin* in the brass section, is in search of new musical talents, namely a bass fiddle player, another trombonist, and a couple of saxophonists. Those who are interested in making sweet swing, please get in touch with *Mah*. . . . Friends of *Lee Ya-ching*, the aviatrix, followed the progress of the Philippine Clipper closely on her recent trip all the way over from China by amateur short wave, so anxious were they to be on hand to greet the famous flyer. She made the front page here several years ago when her plane forced her to parachute into San Francisco bay. . . .

In lieu of door passes, dancers at the Sigma Omicron Pi Lantern dance were

stamped with the sority's Greek letters. It was smooth sailing until the intermission, when out rushed a group of well-dressed boys. The gatekeeper (her initials are F. H.), halted them, and said they should be stamped. "No," chorused the group, pointing to the flowers in their lapels. "We've got flowers. You can't miss us!" But the gatekeeper was adamant. She stamped her foot and insisted, "Flower or not, be stamped or you can't come back in!" She let them in plenty fast though when she found out they were members of the Cathayan orchestra who were playing for the dance! . . .

Lillie Lum and *Pearl Fong*, consulting designers for several well-known downtown and bay region stores, recently opened their own fashion studio here. Every dress and gown out of their shop is distinctly styled. . . . *Frank Hong*, brother of *Kaye*, is now sales supervisor of one of San Francisco's largest gas dispensaries and service station. . . . *Ben Lee*, typewriter and other office machine expert, now on his own, is operating his sales and repair shop on Jackson street. . . . Charming *Bertha Jan* of Los Angeles couldn't resist the urge to visit San Francisco at least once a year. So, welcome *Bertha*. . . .

While the youngsters fretted and waited round for the real Halloween nite to come (so that they could soap up all windows), *Wah Yingers* and their friends had a merry time at their benefit Masquerade ball. *Wah Ying's* new club house is on Clay street opposite Portsmouth square. They have remodeled and refurnished the place into one of

4 NEW CORRESPONDENTS

We are happy to announce the appointment of four new correspondents in various parts of California to the already extensive list of CD correspondents. The names of these new correspondents and the cities they represent are as follows:

Ruby B. Fong	_____	Sacramento
Maxwell R. Lee	_____	Chico
May Ko	_____	Bakersfield
Won Loy Chan	---	Special Corres.

the cozier spots. . . . A housewarming party is next on the schedule. . . .

You hear the Lambeth Walk, the latest dance craze from London, on the radio, see it in newspapers and magazines, and on the stage. *Chitena* jumped the gun on the rest of the field in Chinatown by introducing and teaching the Walk to dance fans at their Award dance. As a rule, Chinese dancers are very conservative and hesitate going in for new dances. (It took Chinatownians four months to go for the Big Apple, and six months to even like the Shag.) But *Chitena*, ever on the alert for something new, sent its scouts up to the Sir Francis Drake, the Fairmont, and other big hotels to learn it and teach it so that fans could do it the same time as the rest of America. As the M. C. of the evening announced, "It's very easy. If you can walk, you can do the Lambeth Walk." . . . *Dr. James Hall* of the San Francisco lodge of the Chi-



Presenting the Cathayans

The popular Cathayans orchestra, with *Edward Quan* as its capable manager, has been doing a big share in local war relief work. In recent months the members have contributed their time and talent to every important benefit dance and rally not only in the Bay region but throughout the larger Chinatowns in the state. Members of the orchestra include: *David Sum*, *William Chan*, *Robert Wong*, *Kenneth Lee*, *Fred Young*, *Winfred Lee*, *William Wong*, *William Lee*, *Fred Wong*, *Joseph Sum*, *Ted Lee* and *Dudley Lee*. *Frances Chung*, vocalist, adds the feminine note to the orchestra.

ROAMING 'ROUND

H. K. Wong

nese-American Citizens' alliance, which co-sponsored the Coast Tennis tournament, presented beautiful gold trophies and medals to the winners. . . .

Walter Hom, our San Wiego CD correspondent, is very ill in the hospital. To you, Walter, the staff sends greetings and best wishes for a speedy recovery. Kenneth Jair is newshawking for you while you are ill. . . . The Chinese Youth association held their annual Moon festival at the Chinese mission recently with songs and other entertainment. CYA's annual Halloween party was a rollicking evening's hay ride into the back country. . . .

After winning two tennis championships, Ben Chu's legs were in terrible shape. He suffered attack after attack of cramps and had his trainer exhausted from rubbing him. After working on him for over an hour, the fumes of the gallon of alcohol intoxicated him. In the end, Chu had to help him home. . . .

Two of Courtland hi's sturdy forward wall are Iring Joe, guard, and Eddie Chew, shifty end. . . . The Sacramento Wah Lung Triangle Girls sponsors the "Rhythm Hour" at the YWCA. Dance enthusiasts are flocking to spend instructive and enjoyable hours. . . . To Mr. and Mrs. Ed Chinn of Fresno a third bundle of joy arrived recently. . . . Seattle's Young Matrons' club gave a benefit fashion show and dance at the Chinese Community hall recently in Chinese costumes. So fascinated was the American audience that they had to put on a repeat performance. . . . Mary Hong was in Portland on a case for the government. . . . Ruth Fong of Santa Barbara visited Portland friends. . . . New Yorkers only recently learned of the marriage of Dorothy Jung of Philadelphia to Henley Wu, but that didn't stop them from sending heartiest congratulations to the couple who have made their home in New York. . . . Choken and Dolores Wing are glad to be back home in Philadelphia. They vacationed in Vermont. . . . Norvel and Mary Lee have sold their restaurant on the U. of Pennsylvania campus. The boys miss their good foods, but Mary can now devote more time trying for that 200 score in bowling. . . . Arthur Wong, honor student, is doing nippus because his pal Ralph from New York has joined him. . . .

Phoenix's relief benefit affair which netted over \$5,000 was a gala occasion.



"The Grant Avenue Hazard"

The whole city, plus visitors from Tucson, Chandler, and Coolidge turned out. Governor Stanford headed the list of distinguished speakers, which also included Wing Ong and George Wah. Congrats to Mrs. Lim You of Tucson who won the twelve tube radio prize. . . .

Ling Kee and Hingkee Chow of Shanghai are now attending U. of Arizona. The former is majoring in home economics and the latter in mechanical engineering. . . . Recent visitors to California are Dan Don and Jack Wong. . . .

One of the ace instructors at the Boeing air school in Oakland is Harry Chin who graduated from there several years ago. He is assistant designer and is highly regarded for his technical aeronautical knowledge. . . .

Mainland friends of Kee Fun Wong should be glad to hear that she was married recently at Honolulu to Edwin C. H. Lee. Kee Fun attended the USC for a year receiving her master's at Cal.

Proud parents of baby daughters are Mr. and Mrs. Jack Ng and the Willard Chus of Oakland.

Flora Wong, formerly of Arizona, sends her personality smile over the counter at a local ice cream bar now. Her sister, Frances, was a recent San Francisco visitor. . . . Chester Look commutes daily to Alameda, where he has a large market. Mr. and Mrs. James Loo have a baby boy, Douglas, now half a month old. The Mrs. is the for-

(Continued on p. 19)

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SPORTS

By Davisson Lee

PACIFIC COAST TENNIS FINALS

San Francisco—It was Sunday, Oct. 19, a clear, bright, sunny day, typical of San Francisco. A better day for the finals could not have been chosen by the sponsors of the Pacific Coast Chinese Tennis tournament, the S. F. lodge of the C.A. C.A. and the Chinese Tennis club. A large and enthusiastic crowd witnessed the matches which decided just who will be crowned champions in 1938. The winners:

Men's Singles: *Ben Chu* defeated *Peter Gee*, 5-7, 6-8, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

It was Ben Chu, the Chinese Don Budge, master of all strokes against Peter Gee, the well known "Retriever," a veritable stonewall. The first two sets were very close and hard fought, taken by Gee, '37 champion and winner of the spring tournament. Every shot and stroke demonstrated in this match was of the highest caliber. Chu had the courage and will to come back and took the next three sets in a story book finish. Gee developed a cramp in the final set but gamely finished, which does not lessen the credit to Chu's fighting heart. A match worth watching, a match well played!

Women's Singles: *Henrietta Jung* defeated *Hattie Hall*, 6-0, 6-1.

The little southpaw fulfilled our promise when we prophesied that she was "going places" when she reached the finals last spring. Scores are deceiving, but Miss Jung's steadiness and her ability to get those all important points in the long drawn out duce games was what defeated the veteran Mrs. Hall.

Men's Doubles: *Ben Chu-Faye Lowe* defeated *York Jue-Git Jue*, 7-5, 6-0, 4-6, 6-2.

Ben and Faye are the only champions to repeat in any division. In fact they've held that coveted doubles title three times, ever since the tournament originated. Their hard smashes and drives coupled

with their well balanced net game makes them the top team.

The Jue brothers from Berkeley are a peppery duo, tireless and with a razzle dazzle shift (yes, even in tennis) that made this match one of the most spectacular one of the day.

Mixed Doubles: *Peter Gee-Jennie Chew* defeated *Ben Chu-Waite Ng*, 5-7, 7-5, 6-3.

Ben needed this one to make a "Grand Slam," something heretofore unknown in the history of Chinese tennis. But twelve sets of the highest grade of tennis going at top and full speed was too much even for "Iron Man" Chu. Assisted by "Steady-as-a-rock" Waite Ng, they were but one set removed from their goal when Chew's well placed drives and Peter Gee's sharp angle shots at net proved too much for them to cope with.

The trophies and awards were presented at the Award dance the same night at the N.S.G.S. hall.

—o—

FISHING DERBY

San Francisco—On Oct. 16, the Sportsman club held its Sixth Annual Stripe Bass derby. At 6 a.m. a special ferry carried 220 odd persons to five chartered trains which brought them to Mein's landing where the contest began. The return trip was made at 7:30 p.m. with their big catches and bigger fish stories.

All in all there were 35 fishing prizes. The first five were won by:

1. Winston Boat rod—22½ lbs., G. Harbermauche
2. Winston Light rod—15.15, Fred Wernert
3. 26 piece silverware—7.15, M. McDonald
4. Capitol 250 yd. reel—Monroe Jung-claw
5. Weco Light tackle—Jack Fong

The five gate prizes were taken by:

1. China Center piece—Henry Tom
2. Percolator set—Ted Jue
3. China Tea pot and Caddy—W. A. Wilson
4. Pair of Chinese vases—Harry Chew
5. Quart of Gin—George Mortozzo

A dinner at the New Shanghai cafe on Oct. 26 was held to present the prizes to the lucky winners, with over 160 persons attending.

Sports Pickups

By FRANK Y. CHAN

Kui Kong Young knocked out Tommy Cobb in 4 rounds and Little Caesar in 44 seconds.

Henrietta Jung had to rally 38 strokes before winning the final point from Jennie Chew in the semi-finals, in the recent Coast tournament.

Lee Yuen's basketball team will be big and fast this year, with speed in Hank Kan and Babe Moy, weight in Howard Joe, Herbert Tom, Arthur Yim and Lee Yuen.

Twin Dragon will probably have a team to defend its Wah Ying League championship.

Players fight their hardest when they are playing basketball for ice cream. . . . Ask Carl Fong; he knows.

Peter Gee, besides being a tennis champ is also a wizard at civil service test. He got fifth place in a test taken by 300 people.

Harding Leong, Mission's fighting fullback, is rumored being sought by the University of San Francisco. . . . Hope he lands it.

In the Duck pin world George Wong holds top honors with 175, followed closely in the women's division by Emily Lau with 165.

Best comeback in the recent tennis tournament was by Ben Chu when he came back three straight sets to win the singles match from Peter Gee after losing the first two.

Tommy Kim, playing football for San Francisco State, broke his foot and is going around on crutches.

San Jose will have a basketball team entered in the coming Wah Ying league.

Gum Horn Wong, formerly of the Oakland Young Chinese, will play for San Jose basketball team.

Palo Alto's "Brother Rats" will have a strong basketball team with Tommy Jue, Frank Lee, and Ray Chew as a nucleus.

Bill Got came back from his honeymoon to bowl a 216. . . . He never did that before.

—o—

San Francisco—Died last month here was Robert Mark, 41, commander of Cathy Post of the American legion. He was accorded a military funeral at the National cemetery in the Presidio. Mark served as radio operator during the World war.

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S P O R T S

By Davisson Lee

Sports Shorts

San Francisco—The first pay game on the calendar is between the S.F.J.C. managed by Harry Louie and Lee Yuen's Scouts. Date set is Nov. 4 at the Salvation Army court.

San Francisco—A Duck Pin shoot was held at the Chinese Bowling alley recently. The prizes, a case of beer, a box of potato chips, and a booby prize of a bag of peanuts went to the lowest scorer. Jack Fong's team, consisting of Jack Lowe, Bill Hee, Chauncey Yip, and Red and Persia Louie, emerged victorious over a team headed by Lanky Hing, Allen, Bully 1 and 2, Wop and Murphy Quan.

Bakersfield—The Chinese Students club has a touring Basketball team which will play Fresno, Stockton and Hanford in the near future.

San Francisco—Only seven members of the Chitena club receive Club awards for playing a certain percentage of their team's inter-club matches. They were presented at the Award dance and the players who received them for valuable services rendered are: Walter Wong, Willie Gee, Henry Low, Davisson Lee, Earl Woo, Mary Chan, and Hattie Hall.

San Diego—Bowling in the Seventh Annual Sun tournament, Creighton Leong annexed the gold trophy with a six game total of 1,113, averaging over 185 per game. Leong, manager of the Chinese branch of the Bank of America, also took the smaller trophy for the highest qualifying score.

San Francisco—The Chinese playground will sponsor a touch tackle football league. No entrance fee will be required. For further information see Mr. Oliver Chang or Mr. Thomas Yep.

San Francisco—The Recreation department will sponsor a city-wide basketball tournament, from 80 pounds to unlimited. The Chinese playground has always been well represented. This is the first call, so all those interested please sign up for practice with Mr. Chang or Mr. Yep. Weighing in starts Nov. 7.

San Francisco—Nam Wah defeated the S.F.J.C. in a practice game on the night courts of the Chinese playground. It was a well played fray with the final score 28 to 20.



The Moon Festival in Los Angeles

The above are scenes taken at the Moon festival held by the Chinese colony in L. A. last month, in which several thousand dollars were raised for war relief. Upper left picture shows Barbara Jean Wong playing majorette during the parade, while the right corner scene shows James Z. M. Lee giving an operatic portrayal. The lower scene is another part of the parade, showing scores of girls rowing the "dragon boat." The photos were taken by Arthur Fang.

San Francisco—The Chinese Tennis club officially closed a successful season of inter-club matches, with 11 victories and 4 defeats. Having played some of the strongest clubs this record is nothing to be sneezed at.

San Diego—A new Chinese basketball team is being organized to take the place of the championship team of 1937 which defeated all of its opponents in the city Y.M.C.A. league.

CHINATOWNIA

MILLIONAIRE TUNG DIES AT 45

New Orleans — Charles Tung, 45, wealthy Chinese entrepreneur with scores of interests in this city, died last month at the Touro hospital here as the result of a stroke. According to Mrs. Alma Hascall, noted New Orleans writer and friend of the family, he was ill for but two days, and was planning for a visit to San Francisco's Chinatown at the time of his illness.

Tung came to the United States in 1911. He toiled 20 hours a day over a laundry tub for \$5 a week for a time. But resolving to be rich and influential he saved enough money to go to New York and studied the latest in the laundry industry. Returning to New Orleans he inaugurated a modern system of his own and soon had the cream of the city's laundry business. A friend of the late Huey Long, but with definite liberal views, he entered politics about ten years ago.

A generous man, he contributed heavily to local charities, whether for Chinese, whites, or negroes. Since the Chinese government started resisting the Japanese he has contributed to funds for airplanes and refugee aids. On many occasions Tung left New Orleans gasping by his lavish parties, marked by rare wines, New York entertainers, and fireworks. Last year when he gave a birthday party to his son he rented ballrooms from all the big hotels and invited the city's notables. He also telegraphed the Chinese Digest to send a speaker to his party by plane regardless of expenses, but the wire did not reach San Francisco in time for the necessary arrangements to be made.

The Community Chest this year will seek to raise \$2,100,000 between Nov. 16 and Dec. 2.

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CHINESE IN U. S., CANADA, AND HAWAII GIVE \$40,000,000 IN EIGHT MONTHS

According to a recent issue of the Finance Weekly, published by the Central Bank of China; G\$25,000,000 (\$75,000,000 Chinese) had been contributed by the 75,000 Chinese residents in the United States in the eight months ending July, 1938, to aid their country's resistance against Japan.

During the same period the 30,000 Chinese in Canada raised Canadian \$10,000,000 for the purchase of Chinese Liberty Bonds, while the 27,000 Chinese in Hawaii contributed G\$5,000,000 or Chinese \$15,000,000.

OAKLAND CHINESE FILL CHEST QUOTA

Oakland, Calif.—In spite of overwhelming contributions made to war refugee relief in China and the necessity of providing for kinsfolk in the old country who are now in dire need, the Chinese colony here nevertheless raised their quota of money for the Oakland Community Chest this year, the amount totaling over \$800. Their promptness in doing their duty to the community elicited the following appreciative editorial from the Oakland Tribune:

"The Chinese division in the Community campaign is first to fill its quota.

"In the past when the Chinese led the field in promptness to subscribe their share of the welfare program of this region, there were many merited expressions of appreciation of a people who traditionally do their part and without waste of time. Today such compliments are doubly deserved, for the Chinese in Oakland have been making sacrifices to aid friends, relatives and others in the old country where cities have been bombed and many thousands have been rendered homeless. Despite these unusual burdens they are ready to do their full part for the program in the city in which they live. They have set a fine example."

DR. THEODORE LEE TO HEAD CHEST CHINESE DIVISION

San Francisco—Dr. Theodore Lee, dentist, has been designated to head this year's Chinatown division for the coming Community Chest campaign.

AN AMERICAN DOCTOR SPEAKS

Dr. Harry Talbot, recently returned from China where he served with the Chinese Red Cross in the front, impressed his audience at a meeting sponsored by the American Friends of China on Oct. 19, 1938, at the Chinese Y.W.C.A. with these impregnable facts:

Relative to China, "the world's greatest democracy and one of the most civilized of nations," there is perfect morale and fighting spirit back of this war of resistance which he terms as a "bloody shame." Her immediate needs are funds, doctors, nurses, trucks, ambulances, gasoline, blankets, and more funds.

Relative to Japan's position in China, she is barely able to control the railway lines in her seized coastal territory. She hasn't touched the interior. Her soldiers are barbarous, use poison gas, and are afraid to leave their garrisoned towns for any length of time. Japan will never conquer China, as her indiscriminate air raids have aroused an intense hatred in the Chinese people against her.

Relative to the position of the United States, she supplies Japan with more than half of her war materials and supplies; China with none. It was Dr. Talbot's unpleasant duty to remove American shrapnel from wounded and mutilated Chinese soldiers and civilians.

As to what we can do in peaceful America to aid China in her valiant stand against fascism in order to preserve democracy—we can send funds to the Chinese Red Cross, care of Madame Chiang, Chinese Defense League with headquarters in Hong Kong—urge our President to exercise his power in giving effect to the sentiments of the great American majority by placing an embargo on the export to Japan of arms, ammunition, implements of war, and raw materials for war purposes—and ascertain what our congressional nominees will do for this act, before Election Day, to make our government of the people, for the people, and by the people an actuality.

NUI-BO TANG BECOMES MRS. VICTOR K. KWONG

Phoenix, Ariz.—Nui-Bo Tang, formerly of San Francisco but for the past two years with the National Youth Administration here, recently became the bride of Victor K. Kwong. The marriage came as a complete surprise to friends of both the bride and groom, as it was not announced.

CHINATOWNIA

CHINESE IN SALMON INDUSTRY

(Continued from p. 7)

set up by the Cannery workers, Shipwrights, I.L.W.U. Talley-men, Marine cooks and Stewards, Marine firemen, Marine engineers, Master, Mates, and Pilots of the C.I.O., the Independent Sailor's union, the A.F.L. Machinists, and the A.F.L. Alaska fishermen who have been reported to be taking a referendum on C.I.O. affiliation. Regardless of race, creed, nationality, or religion, they stand solidly together in the struggle to gain adequate wages, better living and working conditions, such as more wholesome food and modern sanitation. Their mottoes are "an injury to one is an injury to all," "united we stand, divided we fall," "no matter what the color of his skin, a worker is a worker."

One of the remaining links of today and yesterday is the superstition of the Chinese old-timers. Due to the intense hardships endured, death among the Chinese and workers of other nationalities was a common occurrence. Cemeteries at every cannery render a mute tribute to those who passed away in the bleak north and were forgotten, their graves bearing nothing more than crude wooden crosses. Weird and eerie tales are still told, not to terrify themselves, but as living proof of the unforgettable past.

In the C.I.O. Alaska Cannery Workers union, every book member enjoys the same equal rights and privileges. Mexicans, Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, Americans, Negroes, and members of other races and nationalities have served and are serving as union foremen and delegates in the canneries. The fact that Japanese hold the offices of vice president and recording secretary and that Chinese are on the board of executives and board of directors proves that there is a total absence of racial discrimination in A.C.W.U. Thus it contradicts completely the belief of wary and skeptical old time Chinese and the claim of those who yell and holler for the "good old days" (when any unscrupulous labor contractor could wax fat and prosperous at the termination of one season), that such prejudice is rampant in this union.

Incidentally, the A.C.W.U., which is Local 5 of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, C.I.O., early this year sponsored several well-planned and well-attended benefit socials and shows to aid civilian war in China. Several hundred dollars were raised at these affairs and

contributed to the refugee relief agencies in San Francisco.

The A.C.W.U. is known as the nation's most progressive, militant and democratic labor organization and the Chinese are taking an active part in its functions, thus doing a major share in creating solidarity between workers of all races and nationalities in America.

OCCULT ARTS

(Continued from p. 9)

palace of a wicked official in the form of a tiny feather. The daughter of the official was sewing on the porch when she saw the feather floating by. Raising her scissors she clipped the feather in two. Imagine her horror in beholding a freshly halved corpse dropping from out of mid-air at her feet! Moral: Avoid picking an enemy whose daughter is in the habit of clipping floating feathers.

MEDICAL AID FOR CHINA

(Continued from p. 5)

ine can be sent to the places where it is most needed. All through the winter months there will be a call for increasing supplies of this best known treatment for malaria, the dreaded scourge of soldier and civilian alike. Stocks of quinine in central China are already sadly depleted. Medicos in China have suggested the slogan, "Quinine Will Win the War."

ROAMING ROUND

(Continued from p. 15)

mer Florence Lee. . . Eddy Tong and Mary Chan were recently married at San Anselmo, but will make their home in Richmond. . . Andrew Wong, of the Chinese Skyroom and his bride, the former Doris Louie, are honeymooning in the south. . .

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Chow of Bakersfield had a baby boy right on papa's own birthday! . . . Harold Hee of Bakersfield and Alice Chew of Menlo Park married recently, and Palo Alto friends feted them at a party in the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. . .

ALL TOO TRUE

(Continued from p. 5)

telling. The photographic lens, however, does not lie, and pictures once taken cannot become exaggerated with the showing. No, these things are all too true!

There may still be some skeptical readers who will ask: "With the Japanese as watchful as they are, how could such pictures be taken?" A reasonable question.

The answer is that they were taken under conditions requiring unusual courage and involving great personal danger. The one who took these pictures, being worn out by many weeks of gruelling relief work, obtained permission from the Japanese to leave Nanking and return to America. When he came he managed to smuggle the pictures out with him.

WITNESS BECOMES ACCUSED

(Continued from p. 11)

no fault with the country of his adoption. Gin Huey loves America, which is more than can be said for many others who enjoy its bounties and protection.

"No, Uncle Sam, throw away the rule book and the law books and let old Gin Huey stay with us! At most he has only a few years to live and sending him back to China would be like a sentence of death."

The Hon. Franck R. Havenner, congressman for the 4th District in this city, also interested himself in this case at the behalf of his Chinese constituents. Upon making representation he received a letter from the Immigration and Naturalization Service legal division which informed him that "we have arranged with U. S. Commissioner E. E. Williams to have the hearing continued for ninety days in order that we may assist Gin Huey in obtaining the necessary proof of his long residence in this country. At the end of that time all further necessary steps will be taken to insure a just and human solution of this difficulty."

WELLINGTON KOO JR. ATTENDS FATHER'S ALMA MATER

New York—Twenty-three years ago V. K. Wellington Koo, China's outstanding diplomat abroad and present Chinese Ambassador to France, was a student at Columbia university here. He made history there not only by his brilliant scholastic record but also by being for a time the editor of the Columbia Daily Spectator, a distinction never before won by a Chinese, nor since.

This fall the son of this outstanding Columbia graduate entered the same institution as his father, to prepare for a diplomatic career. Recently Koo Jr. was made a reporter on the Spectator, again following in his father's footsteps. He wrote his first story on the financial difficulties being faced by Chinese students at Columbia during the present Sino-Japanese war. The story appeared under his by-line, a distinction never before granted to a freshman.

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STAFF

WILLIAM HOY, Editor

CHINGWAH LEE Associate Editor
 LIM P. LEE Sociological Data
 WALLACE H. FONG Photographer
 H. K. WONG Columnist
 DAVISSON LEE Sports

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FOUNDERS and PUBLISHERS

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CHINGWAH LEE

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Editorials

CHINA IS
"BLEEDING TO DEATH"

A more troubled world Father Time has not seen than the sight which greeted him as 1939 opens its eyes. And there is no more troubled spot in this year of grace than the terrain of China where the army of one nation, bent on military conquest at any price, is slaughtering, without mercy or quarter given the people of another nation which seeks nothing but peace. This inhuman butchery and wholesale massacre is termed the Sino-Japanese war, though there has been no declaration of war and the rules governing armed conflicts between nations which had been set up by international agreement have not been followed by the army that is bent on conquest.

As the new year opens, this undeclared war between Japan and China has been going on continuously for seventeen months. What is the situation now and what is the augury for the future? Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the

United States answered these questions pithily last month in a speech in New York. What he said is fitting for all of us to bear in mind at this time, and we shall let him speak:

"If I were to sum up in one sentence the present conditions in my country, I would not hesitate to say that China is literally bleeding to death.

"We have been fighting for more than 16 months against an aggressor which is one of the three greatest naval powers, and one of the four or five greatest military powers of the world. We have suffered one million casualties, including the killed and the wounded. We have vast territories being occupied by the invading armies. We have lost all the important cities on the coast and along the Yangtse River: Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Shanghai, Hangchow, Nanking, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Amoy, Canton, and the Wu-Han cities. Practically all the cities that are generally known to the outside world as centers of commerce

and industry, of education and modern culture, of transportation and communication, are now either devastated or occupied by the invaders. Of the 111 universities and colleges, more than two-thirds have been either destroyed, occupied, or disabled; and the very few that are still functioning in the interior are working without equipment and under constant danger of air raids. And, in addition to the vast number of casualties in the fighting forces, there are now 60 million civilian sufferers who have been driven from their destroyed homes, farms, shops, and villages and who are fleeing the invader and are roving the country without shelter, without medical aid, and in most cases without the barest means of subsistence. And there are every day hundreds of innocent non-combatants being murdered and slaughtered by the bombers of the Imperial Army of Japan.

"And, most serious of all, with the loss of Canton in October, China is now entirely cut off from all access to the sea,—that is from all access to fresh supplies of arms and munitions from abroad.

"This is our present situation. Have I overstated the case in saying that China is literally bleeding to death?

(Continued on p. 18)

F A R E A S T

Pat "Tsu Pan" Sun

(Dispatches appearing on this page come from authoritative sources in China and are exclusive with the CHINESE DIGEST.)

GENERALS EXECUTED FOR PRECIPITOUS ACTIONS

Chungking, Dec. 1—The Japanese along the north sector of the Canton-Hankow railway have been driven back towards the north within a few miles from Yochow, in Yunnan province. The Japanese naval units in the vicinity of Yochow have also sailed away. On the Hupeh-Huan highway, the Japanese renewed attacks at Kiuling within the Hupeh border on the evening of November 19, but were repulsed with 300 casualties. There is no new development in central Hupeh and fighting continued in the immediate neighborhood of Canton.

The national government appropriated half a million dollars for the relief of destitute Changsha residents. The Changsha garrison commander Feng Ti, police chief Wan Chung-fu, and Col. Hsu Kun of the garrison forces were recently executed for precipitous action in setting fire to the city. The three pleaded guilty, saying they were the victims of false reports concerning the safety of Changsha.

OPPOSING ARMIES FIGHT SEE-SAW BATTLES

Chungking, Dec. 5—In central China the military situation remained unchanged in the past week. The Japanese stood still in the south of Yochow, north of Hunnan, and in the east of Sui-hsien and Kin-shan, central Hupeh; while in north Kiangsi the opposing forces remained separated by the Sui river.

In south China hostilities in the East and West districts of Kwangtung province have developed into seesaw operations with neither side making any important gain in the last few days. It is estimated that the Japanese have lost two regiments in the campaign of clearing the Canton and Kowloon railway sector, but large numbers of Chinese mobile units still remained in the Pearl river delta and threatened Japanese positions along the railway. In Kwangsi province Kweilin was again severely bombed on Nov. 30. Two hundred shops and houses were destroyed, 171 civilians were killed and wounded, these being mostly women and children.

15,000 JAPANESE CASUALTIES IN TWO WEEKS

Chungking, Dec. 1—Successful Chinese attacks featured the past two week's military situation on both the central and south China fronts. In central China the Japanese were pushed back to Nan-tsin-kang, four kilometers south of Yochow, their withdrawal in the face of Chinese frontal and flank attacks being effected with heavy losses. At the same time the Japanese westward push from Wuhan was checked east of Kin-shan and Sui-hsien. The Chinese recaptured Chao-shih on the Hankow-Ichang highway, driving back the Japanese to Yincheng.

In south China the Chinese fought back to the vicinity of Canton and forced the Japanese to remain on the defensive. It was reported that the latter's forces at Canton had been reinforced by 30,000 troops from Amoy.

In north China severe battles raged at both extremities of the Shansi railway, particularly in the Ning-wu-shen-chih sector inside the Great Wall. The aim of the Japanese was to drive the Chinese units further away from the railways and to consolidate the communication lines in Shansi preparatory to a contemplated drive into China's northwest. But taking advantage of the favorable defense conditions in that province the Chinese offered stubborn resistance, and it was estimated that 5,000 Japanese had been killed and 10,000 wounded in the past fortnight.

LULL ON MANY FRONTS

Chungking, Dec. 7—A temporary lull prevailed on all fronts except Canton. The Japanese with naval support occupied Kongmoon, southwest of Canton. Indications showed that they may attempt to take Hoshan and Kaiping. Their object seemed to be to aim at outflanking the Chinese at Kaoyao. The Japanese frontal

JAP PLANES RAID KWEI-LIN TWICE IN THREE DAYS

Changking, Dec. 3—Five thousand civilians were killed and wounded in Kweilin, Kwangsi province, yesterday noon as a result of Japanese air bombing—the second disastrous raid in three days. This city is 700 kilometers from the nearest battle front, and its normal population has been greatly increased in recent months due to influx of refugees.

Twenty-one Japanese planes participated in yesterday's raid, dropping about 70 bombs in the business and residential districts. Incendiaries caused many fires, thus hampering relief work. A report of the arrival of a Japanese aircraft carrier off Waichow island aroused the population's fear of further indiscriminate Japanese bombing of Kwangsi towns.

CHINESE RECAPTURE SOUTH AND CENTRAL CHINA TOWNS

Chungking, Dec. 13—Following fresh offensives in Kwangtung province, Chinese troops recaptured Poklo, which had twice fallen into Japanese hands. The latter withdrew to Lofaoshan and Tsengt-sing. In the West river region the Chinese also regained considerable ground. Hoshan, Kulao, Sapang and south of Samshui were cleared of Japanese troops.

On the Wuchang-Changsha highway the Chinese further recovered Maanshan and Shihtanpei following a severe battle yesterday.

attacks from Samshui were repulsed, while north of Canton the Chinese, after retaking Tsunghua, advanced to Taipingchang 20 kilometers southward. The Japanese counter-attacked at Taipingchang yesterday but were beaten back.

In the outskirts of San Jose, less than 50 miles south of San Francisco, there stands a Chinese temple dedicated to several deities. This temple is the only outstanding Chinese building remaining of what was once a flourishing Chinatown in this city.

Once frequented by worshippers, the temple today is practically abandoned, and only casual visitors mount its narrow stairs to the altar on its top floor. But nevertheless a faithful Celestial keeps watch over it, an 80-year-old worthy who has spent over half a century in this old town. He was caught by the lens of Digest photographer Wallace Fong as he was going into the temple not long ago.

The legend on the wooden signs on both sides of the temple door indicated they were donated by members of the Sam Yup clan in the 15th year of Kwang Hsu, or 1899. But the temple was built way back in the seventies.

F A R E A S T

Reflections on Canton

There is mourning in the South because Canton has fallen. There is a double cause of grief, because the loss of the city is a heavy blow to the nation that is fighting in defence of its very life, and because the city was Canton, that meant so much to all who knew it. As an incident in the war the fall of the city, and the events that led up to it, are a grievous loss to the strength of China, and to all who inhabit Kwangtung, and to all who regard South China as their home, the destruction of the ancient city will be felt also as a personal loss. A landmark has been set in their lives, a painful landmark, like a death in the family, and their world will now never be quite the same again. Another Canton will replace the city that has gone, but it will be different; an era has ended with the passing of the old capital.

Some cities are nothing more than centres of trade and administration, but others have a character, almost a personality, of their own. Among the latter Canton was unique. It meant more to the province than most capitals mean to their countries; it reigned like a queen over Kwangtung, and the most individual of all the provinces of China took its inspiration from its capital. The relation of Canton to the people of the province was a remarkable one. It would be hard to find anywhere else thirty-six million people who looked so much to one city for guidance, or were reflected so exactly by it. All the characteristics of the Cantonese, the people of the province, were epitomised in it. The very name of the city was the foreigner's effort to say "Kwangtung," and in everything there were parallels between the people and the city. To the rest of the world the Cantonese people have always been something of a mystery, for they combined qualities that seemed contradictory. As business people they are unrivalled, yet they are artists, and the merchant who retires with a fortune made from driving hard bargains will give his native town a garden and will set on the hillside a kiosk that is as delicate as a sonnet. In political affairs they are accused of waywardness, yet the most inspiring movements of modern China had their origin among them. Selfish they are sometimes called, yet never were monuments better deserved than those of the heroes that circled one whole angle of Canton. Their cooks mani-

pulate flavours with a skill that testifies to centuries of appreciation, yet for endurance and the capacity to bear hardships the soldiers and people of Kwangtung have no rivals, unless they be their neighbours of the other Kwang.

One could go on long enumerating the puzzling qualities of the Cantonese people that have won them such praise and such condemnation from their friends and their foes. They have in turn been despised and feared by the rest of China; praised as its saviours and blamed as traitors—yet in all that has made for the greatness of China in our day, and in all that has brought its name in honour to the ends of the earth, they have had a leading part. To walk through Canton was to see spread out before one's eyes the mystery of this people. It was not a beautiful city, but its Memorial Hall to Dr. Sun Yat Sen was one of the most wonderfully beautiful buildings of modern times, and in its five-storied pagodas there were paintings that it was worth crossing the world to see. There were unused tramway tracks and incompleated buildings that told of influences at work that were unworthy of a great city, but there was also that dazzling conception of the Shungshan University, an area of five square miles devoted to learning, and planned with a lavish confidence in the future that was an inspiration to the nation. There was the poverty of the boat life, and the incredible skill of the ivory carvers and the workers in jade; there were the city offices in which past and present met and forged beauty and utility into one, and there were the milling hundreds of rickshaw coolies haggard and pitiable—there were all the thousand contradictions and the thousands memories of Canton, and, whatever man may say of it, those who knew it will declare that with all its faults they loved it still. (From *"The Rock" Hongkong Monthly*)

It is against the will of God to eat delicate food hastily, to pass gorgeous views hurriedly, to express deep sentiments superficially, to pass a beautiful day steeped in food and drinks and to enjoy your wealth steeped in luxuries.—Chang Ch'ao.

A dog is not considered a good dog because he is a good barker. A man is not considered a good man because he is a good talker.—Chuang Tzu.

TWENTY AMBULANCES SENT BY OVERSEAS CHINESE

A score of ambulances have been donated to the National Red Cross of China in recent months by various Chinese and foreign organizations in the United States, the Philippines and the South Seas.

The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China in New York donated six trucks, fully equipped with modern accessories. The second largest donor was the Philippine Chinese Relief Association of Manila, which sent four cars, and a like number was given by the Burma Chinese Red Cross Fund Society at Rangoon. Three were donated by the United Chinese Association of Boston, while the United Korean Society to Aid China (New York), the Tan Wei-song family at Batavia, and the Chinese residents of Sumatra each gave one.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA SENDS MEDICAL AID TO CHINA

Not long ago a group of Czechoslovak friends of China in Praha (Prague) formed a society called "The Aid of the Civilian Victims of the War in the Far East." And one of the first things this organization did was to send a shipment of much needed medical supplies to China.

Contributed by the Czechoslovak people and presented to the Chinese Red Cross Society the articles of medical aid comprised ether, chloroform, serums, vaccines, surgical equipment, catgut, ligatures, and other pharmaceutical products. They were valued at 50,000 Czechoslovak crowns, or U. S. \$1,750. The shipment consisted of 26 carefully packed cases.

In a letter to the Hongkong office of the Chinese Red Cross, the Praha society said: ". . . We feel sure that even our delayed and moderate shipment will help you in your wonderful work and we trust that the two or three shipments which we will gradually send to your hands will prove to you and to the Chinese nation that even such a small country as Czechoslovakia sympathizes with the Chinese Republic and does the best which is possible in her own difficult situation. . . ."

Man passes through this sublunary life as a sunbeam passes a crack—here one moment, gone the next.—Chuang Tzu.

THE JADE BOX

Lady P'ing Yu

THE MOBILIZATION OF CHINA'S WOMEN

By MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

China is now expanding her work, under the Woman's Department of the New Life Movement, in some definite directions, her latest effort being to mobilize woman in the rear of the fighting lines. To this end, she has organized teams, each comprising ten girl workers, who have been trained in the principles of New Life and the mobilization of woman for war-time duties. The training of the people in the villages includes first aid, and care and consideration for soldiers, whether going to the front or returning wounded. These girls are imbued with the spirit of New Life and desire to be of service whenever and wherever they can.

The teams, when sent into the villages, only remain for a period of a few weeks, after which they move on to new fields. Their principle is to teach the people to carry on for themselves by showing them, through word and deed, all the things that the team itself has set out to do for them. The people are taught the meaning and the spirit of service; and they are given practical training which will provide them the knowledge and the opportunity to serve.

Further, these teams diligently adhere to a second basic principle of New Life, that is, never to start new organizations when those already in existence will serve the purpose. Only when established organizations are they readjusted, otherwise existing organizations are never interfered with. [sic] Such local organizations already functioning in the villages, such as the Tangpu, the churches and the schools, can very well serve the purpose of New Life, by being the medium through which our visiting teams can organize service units consisting of local people who will carry on and extend the work.

Each member of these teams is paid but \$20 a month. This amount merely covers living expenses. The members actually live New Life and demonstrate what New Life means in improved ways of living without a substantial increase in income. They cook their own food, clean their own living quarters, wash their own clothes, and keep themselves and their surroundings in a healthy and sanitary condition at all times. They live simply and democratically. They live to serve.

One of our teams assigned to Hwang Pi Hsien, a district on the border of the

fighting front, will serve as an example of what our New Life teams are doing and accomplishing. Upon arrival in Hwang Pi Hsien, the girls visited the magistrate to see if there were anything they could do to help him. He replied that there were three problems which he was finding it very difficult to solve. The first was to get labour to repair the highway; second, to get transport carriers for the army; and third, to get the necessary number of conscripts to join the army. The magistrate, of course, could only use his official power to have these things carried out.

The girls, however, went on and used their own method of explanation and persuasion among the woman of the community. They have pointed out to the local women that it was necessary to have the roads repaired since a well-kept road meant rapid transportation of troops and munitions to the front. Every woman, for the sake of her own protection, as well as for patriotic reasons, therefore, should do her best to persuade her menfolk to keep the highway in good condition. To overcome the magistrate's second difficulty, the girls explained to the local women that since the army was devoting its whole strength to defending the districts, it had no spare men to work in the supply train, therefore, the women should encourage their menfolk to help the army secure load carriers. The girls also painted in glowing terms the new conception of the status of the Chinese soldier. The whole nation, and even foreign nations, they pointed out, now respect and admire the Chinese soldier for his bravery and his ability to fight, and the high regard in which the family of the soldier is now held: it has truly become an honour to fight for China and an honour to be related to a soldier.

These persuasive arguments won over the local people and helped to solve the magistrate's problems to a very considerable degree.

For their living quarters while in Hwang Pi Hsien the magistrate gave the team permission to use one of the compounds belonging to a fairly well-to-do family who had left the village. The girls decided that here was a chance to demonstrate New Life to the full. They would show the local population what living New Life meant. Though the girls themselves live New Life every day it has been something new to this village to see the premises inside and outside kept scrupulously clean, the courts well swept and everything in good order.

The villagers were further astonished to see that the girls themselves did all the work since they could easily have got some local women to do the cooking, cleaning, etc. Their simple, democratic way of living, and of thus demonstrating New Life, has attracted much attention. However, they do not use the ordinary methods of propaganda to acquaint the local people with their ideas. They have made house-to-house calls inviting the local women to come to their quarters for simple meetings, to discuss local and national affairs over a cup of tea, and to become their friends.

When the girls' service team learned that there was a local Tangpu, and, also, a local church and a school, the latter no longer operative, it started to strengthen these organizations from within, and, in accordance with the principles of New Life, the team founded no new organizations. They refused a request of the local populace to start a school as their job was to train the people to carry on for themselves, and not to do school teaching. In this instance, they found capable local people and succeeded in helping them to re-start the local school, which had been closed for fear of bombing.

While in this particular district, the girls heard that Kwangsi soldiers were arriving that evening on their way to the front. Soldiers had been coming and going for months, and nobody in the town had taken any notice of them except a few restaurant owners and small shop-keepers, who stocked the things that might be sold to passing troops. Naturally, they would want to eat something savoury and nourishing after the long day's march and the officers would perhaps enjoy a restful chat and a smoke around the table of the town's best eating house. The troops might purchase pork and green leafy vegetables to go with their army provision of rice and flour. Flashlight batteries and bulbs, sandals, shoes, writing paper and envelopes, would all be in demand. Our girls were amazed that apart from this economic interest, not a soul was stirred by the fact that some of the nation's young men were marching to defend home and country. Not a soul, except this group of young women. Dressed like student nurses, they took their pennants, on which were inscribed in large characters the name of their team, and with songs and smiles swung down the dusty road to welcome the marching men. The packs of the soldiers felt a little lighter as they stepped through the city

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ART AND CULTURE

Chingwah Lee

CHINESE DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

Nos. 81-85: Journalism. China had the first newspaper, including the extras, the tabloids, the morning and evening edition, the digest, and the press bureau.

It is not surprising that China, the home of printing, paper-making, and ink-making, should have the first newspaper, and until the fall of the Manchus in 1911, the oldest existing newspaper in the world. Long before the appearance of the newspaper, when China, like most other countries, was dependent on bards, towncriers, and gossips for her news, she had developed a "Press Bureau" with mechanisms for news-gathering and news dissemination.

During the early part of the Chou dynasty (B. C. 1122-255) it was customary for the Emperor to send out officially designated reporters twice a year to gather information and material for the enlightenment and entertainment of the court. Once each spring the court dispatched yu jen or postmen to gather information on the state of the nation, reporting all civil disorders, riots, floods, famines, and other unusual conditions. Again on the eighth moon, Autumn, when the people were enjoying the fruits of harvest by celebrating in the fields (generally promiscuously) the court would send out musicians, poets, philologists and other reporters to gather choice specimens of songs, ditties, poems, and colloques for reproduction before the court.

A collection of odes and poems of the time became the *Shu King*, one of the five classics of ancient China. For centuries scholars have assumed that these represent disguised political philosophies and satiric criticism against the government and had tried to read meanings into them, while modern scholars claim that they are merely delightful folksongs of springtime and harvest time and of love and lovers' quarrels. It is perfectly possible to entertain both views—the voice of the people could be raspy or syrupy on occasions.

The semi-annual reports to the court are generally preserved in writing by scribes on textile or bamboo or wooden strips, and these soon came to be known as the *Spring and Autumn Records*, or simply the *Spring and Autumn* (*Ch'un Ch'iu*). As time went on they were no longer semi-annual journals but a running account of important events. The

Spring and Autumn Annals of the State of Lu, as written by Confucius, is the only surviving record of the city-state where he was born. There are *Ch'un Ch'iu*s from all the other numerous city-states, and the writings of Mo-tze offer a telling proof:

"The ghost of Chuang tze-yi hit Duke Chien of Yen with a wand and this was observed by his followers and the multitude. This was recorded in the *Ch'un Ch'iu* of the State of Yen. Chu-tze killed Kuan Ku on the altar; this was observed by many and was recorded in the *Ch'un Ch'iu* of the State of Sung. Chung li-hsiao was killed by a goat on the altar; there are no one who have not seen it or heard about it; it was recorded in the *Ch'un Ch'iu* of the State of Ch'i."

Since the Spring and Autumn is merely a journalistic account of the time, then why was Confucius so proud of this work? The *Ch'un Ch'iu* is practically the only work which we can safely say was written completely by him, and he himself once said: "Those who sympathize with my ideas and those who hate me are readers of my Spring and Autumn." I believe it is because he innovated the idea of editorializing as he writes, using the journal to praise the worthy and condemn the unlawful. It should be noted that the *Ch'un Ch'iu* was written with an extremely terse, concise style, very much like our modern headlines. By the use of choice adjectives and verbs Confucius was able to boldly expose the sins of tyrants or tell naughty lovers to "stop beating around the mulberry bush" (the mulberry orchards were favorite rendezvous of Chou dynasty lovers). He let the nobles know that their good or bad deeds will forever be recorded in history. Hence subsequent writers stated that Confucius' Spring and Autumn disturbed the officials and terrorized the sinners.

Early Attempts

The first newspaper must have been a form of newsletter on state matters written somewhat like the Spring and Autumn and issued whenever sufficient news justified its appearance. The earliest mention of a periodical is to be found in the statute of the Early Han dynasty, the *Ti Pao*. The word *ti* means "official residence" or mansion for the princes, dukes, generals, or other accredited representatives to the capital. The word *pao* means report. A bureau attached to this official residence was charged with receiving as well as dispatching news.

Was this news carried to the provinces by the visiting representatives themselves? Since the time of Chin Shih Huang-ti, an elaborate courier system with relay stations on the imperial highway every ten to thirty li apart had been maintained, with food and fresh riders and mounts. So its is quite likely that the representatives merely sent their news back through couriers.

By the time of the T'ang dynasty, the Press bureau became a well-established national bureau and was known as the *Chin Tsou Yuan* or Bureau of Official Reports. The earliest newspaper extant is said to be the *Kai Yuan Tsa Pao*, a crudely printed periodical of the Kai Yuan period (713-741 A. D.) of the T'ang dynasty. There are seven sheets to this particular copy, folded "accordion" fashion, with thirteen lines to a page and fifteen words to a line. At this time there were several other types of paper, the *Ch'ao Pao* or Morning Paper, the *Pien Pao* or Border News, and the *Yi Pao* or Courier Post.

During the succeeding Sung dynasty (906-959 A. D.), the *Ti Pao* were printed from moveable type instead of wood blocks. Artistically the newspapers were at their best. At this time the tabloids or *hsiao pao* (small newspapers) were in great demand on the part of the general reading public. Reporters connected with the courts, the provinces, and the yamens would smuggle "scoops" for the tabloids, beating the official press by days. Anticipated events and prognostications were published as news, and scandals were attractively exaggerated. There were loud demands for their censorship on the part of the officials.

By the time of the Ming dynasty (1368-1643 A. D.), the official press was again limited largely to the printing of state matters. The Bureau of Official Reports was re-named the *T'ung Cheng Ssu* or Ministry of Political Communication, thus emphasizing the governmental nature of the bureau. This was a period of extreme nationalism, and strenuous efforts were made by a few of the earlier rulers to purge the country of Mongolian influences, reorganize the country, and rebuild the capital at Peking.

The King Pao

The Ch'ing dynasty was merely a continuation of the Ming dynasty. What was called the Peking Gazette was the *King Pao* or Metropolitan Reporter. The paper had a yellow colored cover and con-

ART AND CULTURE

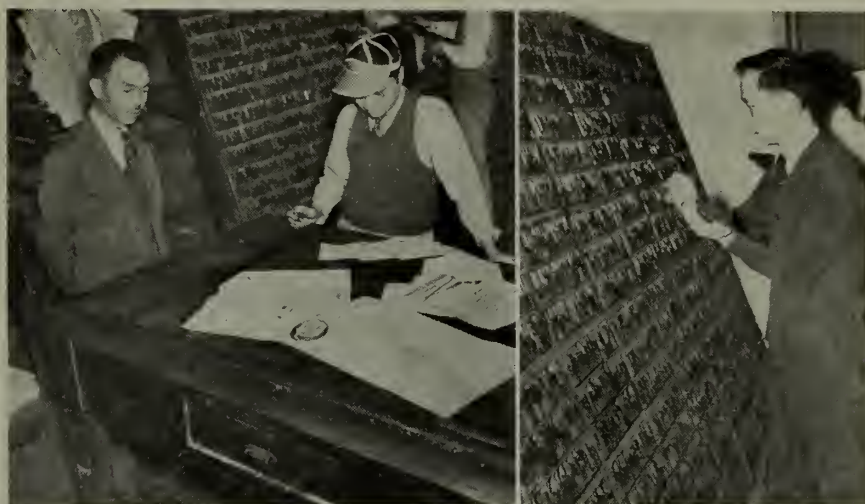
Chingwah Lee

tained about forty pages, held together loose-leaf fashion by a paper twine. It was six Chinese inches long by three inches wide. There was an abridged or extra edition which came out shortly after the bulletin was up. The daily unabridged edition did not come out till the evening and was for the governors and high officials. A half-sized Digest which came out once every two days was for the minor officials.

The Gazette was divided into three sections: The *Kung Men Chao* or Palace Gate consisted of court circulars announcing promotions, impeachment, rewards or degradations, movements of officials from one post to another, etc. The second section was called *Shang Yu* or Imperial Decrees and included addresses, decrees, and other public utterances by the Emperor. The third section was called *Tsou Che* and contained memorials to the throne, reports on public projects, condition of the country, military affairs, answers to documents on the part of officials, etc. During the period of Kuang Hsu (1875-1908 A. D.) another section, the *Yu Tsou Li Tsun* was added. No editorial comments are to be found in the Gazette except what was implied in the decrees and acts.

The Gazette was compiled by the Supreme Council of the Empire. Early each morning, ample extracts from the affairs of the state as decided upon by the ministers or examined by the Emperor the evening before, were fixed upon a bulletin board in the court of the Palace. A collection of these extracts formed the annals of the government and hence the materials from which the history of the Empire was drawn. These materials were faithfully preserved by the appointed court annalists, and many were known to have faced death rather than to alter a single word to please an emperor.

The Gazette was simply the entire content of the daily Bulletin Board carefully reproduced in printed forms. This was done by various methods, the quickest and the crudest being that of having the words carved out of an especially prepared clay tablet and baking this before a charcoal fire to harden. This was called the "soy cake method" and was for the extra edition. The better, unabridged evening editions were prepared from woodblocks. The Gazette was dispatched to the four corners of the Empire by couriers through relays at governmental expense. It took a week to reach Mukden, twenty-two days to reach Canton, and as much as a hun-



Compositor and typesetter doing their daily chores in the composing room of the Young China Daily newspaper in San Francisco's Chinatown.

dred and fifty days to reach the less accessible corners of the Empire.

Other Periodicals

At each provincial capital, copies were reprinted without any alteration. Should the publisher in his re-issue add or take away from the original, he was liable to a punishment of one hundred blows and to a banishment of three years from the pale of Chinese civilization. The Peking Gazette was generally read and discussed by educated people in the cities; this tended to keep them more acquainted with the characters and proceedings of their rulers than ever the Romans were of their sovereigns and senate. In the provinces thousands of persons found employment by abridging the Gazette for readers who could not afford to purchase the complete edition. (S. Wells Williams).

There were several publications issued toward the end of the Ch'ing dynasty—the *Nei Ko Kuan Pao* or Cabinet News, the *Cheng Chih Kuan Pao* or Political News, etc. When the Republic of China was established most of these periodicals changed the word *kuan* ("Mandarin") to *kun* ("public"), as for example, the *Chen Fu Kung Pao* or Governmental News.

In each provincial capital a court circular, the *Yuan Men Chao* was also published daily, containing reports on local matters and giving the names of visitors, official and non-official, who had called at the viceroy's palace on the preceding day. It also announced the birthday of the members of the Imperial family, and of the local officials of high rank. Pro-

vincial *Kuan Paos* were also changed to *Kung Pao* after the Revolution of 1911.

Tabloids and newsletters figured greatly in Ch'ing dynasty journalism. They were altogether unreliable as a source for news. The successive defeats of the Manchu army by the Europeans were altered to sound as so many victories. It was the tabloids which distorted the worth of Western civilization and stirred up racial riots against the admittedly uncouth, imperialistic nineteenth century European adventurers.

Placards should not be omitted in any study of Chinese journalism. There are placards for advertisements (which were barred from the Gazette), for religious expressions, such as exhortation to do good deeds, and for airing the grievances of all sorts. Oppressive officials, unfair neighbors, quack doctors and racketeering merchants often found their names posted in the market places alongside a long list of complaints against them. The government was also often criticized by anonymous writers who hinted at a town strike if certain abuses were not stopped. Placards of grievances, called "*pak cheung hung*" were not unknown in Chinatown here a generation ago.

Journalism under Western influence began in 1815 when the Chinese Monthly Magazine was published under Protestant Christian and Cantonese auspices. The Universal Gazette following in 1828 was the first of the moderns to be printed from movable types. Both were published in Malacca, but were directed toward Chinese readers of south China.

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REVIEWS AND COMMENTS

William Hoy

Almanac for '39ers, With Chinese Trimmings

For the benefit and enlightenment of San Franciscans and for those ten million visitors—chamber of commerce statistics—who will come to the Exposition next year, the local Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress administration has lately come out with an interesting and meaty little almanac. It is pocket-size, paper bound, has 126 pages, and sells for "four bits," using a term that was coined in the west. (For the information of our Eastern readers, four bits is fifty cents.) The title of this booklet is "Almanac for Thirty-Niners."

Like all almanacs, this one contains a hodgepodge of miscellaneous information, mainly historical, about San Francisco, past and present. Also a calendar of events throughout the city and at the Exposition, as well as several favorite recipes of the different nationalities which make up cosmopolitan San Francisco.

But what interests this reviewer, of course, were the many items of Chinatownia scattered throughout the almanac, culled from a variety of sources. There are a score of these items, all of which are interesting. It is safe to say that many of these pieces are not familiar to the younger generation Chinatownians, except the few who are making a specialty of gathering such fugitive information. Some of the items:

On January 15, 1858, the French ship Asia sailed for Shanghai with a cargo of 321 embalmed Chinese.

On February 12, 1867, several persons were wounded when a party of white laborers attempted to prevent some Chinese from working at South Beach.

February 19, 1939, is Chinese New Year—the 2,490th occasion. To keep the record straight, it should be noted that this figure only dates from the birth of Confucius, who was born 551 B. C., and not from the dawn of recorded Chinese history.

One is informed that on March 12 (year?) the first union label was invented by local American cigarmakers to distinguish their products from those made by Chinese companies. If the Almanac writer who dug up this item had consulted Cross's History of the Labor Movement in California, he would have learned that the year in which this happened was 1874. And this was not the

first union label either, because the first was adopted in San Francisco in 1869.

The first Chinese language newspaper appeared here on April 29, 1854, and was called the "Gold Hill News." And if you don't think that the local Chinese were far ahead of their American brethren in the use of a non-violent labor weapon much popular today, this item will settle your doubt: on June 8, 1852, Chinese laborers working on the first fire-proof structure in the city, the granite Parrott building, went on a strike and demanded more wages. What was more, they got them. The simple reason was that the granite blocks used in erecting the building were cut and dressed in China, and were numbered in Chinese so that only the Celestials could read them.

On July 23, 1877, Chinatown was besieged for two days by an anti-Chinese mob who singled out laundries for destruction.

For something fantastic, smacking of witches brew, consider the prescription of one herbalist Li Po Ti. He had a sure cure for cancer, said cure to be compounded of 14 ingredients of one to twelve ounces each. A few of these alleged ingredients included dragon's heart blood, pickled lizards, ground reindeer's horns, rattlesnake's tail, and eight dried coffin nails, old ones preferred!

October 10, on the 28th anniversary of the Chinese Republic, will be China Day at the Exposition, which should be a gala occasion.

There are quite a few more such Chinatownia items scattered throughout the Almanac, but only one more may be quoted here. It deals with the Six Companies, and is in need of a slight correction. As published in the Almanac, the first part reads: "The safest part of San Francisco in which occidentals may prowl at midnight is probably Chinatown—yet a blue-coated peace officer may not be encountered in the whole area. Reason is the unwritten agreement between the Chinese and San Francisco fathers that the former may govern their province themselves, providing they do so efficiently."

There is no agreement, written or unwritten, between the city fathers and the Chinese Six Companies that the latter may govern Chinatown without benefit of policemen. Chinatown has plenty

of policemen—a squad of plainclothesmen under the veteran Inspector Jack Manion, a much respected figure.

The second part of this item reads: "Control rests almost entirely with the Chinese Six Companies (actually seven now) each representing one of the districts of old China. The names of the original six companies were: Hop Wo, Ning Yeung, Kong Chow, Sam Yup, Yang Wo, and Yan Wo. The Seventh is the Shen Hing Company."

The error in the above is that the Shew (not Shen) Hing Company, and not the Hop Wo, was one of the six original companies. Hop Wo was the seventh. The Almanac's source for this information was, of course, Charles Caldwell Dobie's San Francisco's Chinatown. Dobie was really the culprit in perpetrating this error, including the misspelling of Shew Hing into Shen Hing.

As has already been said, there are a few more Chinatownia items in the Almanac the reviewer has not mentioned. Chinatown elders should be flattered that so much space was devoted to the community. But then, speaking as a loyal Chinatownian, this is as it should be, because Chinatown's past was part of the colorful history of San Francisco.

The Federal Writers Project is to be congratulated for this piece of work, and this reviewer looks forward to the San Francisco and bay area guide the project will turn out next year.

C.S.E.S. TO INTERVIEW CHINESE FOR EMPLOYMENT AT 1939 EXPOSITION

San Francisco—Chinese Factors, Inc., and the Keen Wah company, promoting organizations respectively for the Chinese Village concession at the coming Golden Gate International exposition on Treasure Island, and Old Chinatown, will need more than two hundred employees to work in their exhibits next year, according to officials of both companies. Young men and women seeking for possible employment at these concessions are to apply through the Chinese Department of the California State Employment service here, located on the mezzanine floor of 1696 Mission street. Those with experience as waitresses, waiters, sales clerks, and recent school graduates between the ages of 18 and 25 are preferred.

More than two hundred people will be employed in the Chinese Village, while Old Chinatown will furnish employment to at least 50 persons, it has been learned.

CHINATOWNIA

ATMOSPHERE OF OLD CHINATOWN TO BE REVIVED FOR EXPOSITION

(When the Golden Gate International exposition on San Francisco's man-made Treasure Island opens on Feb. 18, 1939, just one day before the next Chinese New Year, an old alley in Chinatown will also open with it. But this alley will not be the same place that Chinatownians have known it for the past four decades, but a lane transformed into a bit of old China. It will be known as Old Chinatown, and the name is appropriate because it will be redolent with the sight, sound, and color of Chinatown before the turn of the century.

(The moving force in building Old Chinatown is a corporation known as the Keen Wah company, founded especially to bring this project into existence. Among Keen Wah's board of directors and officers are many members of the younger generation in Chinatown. The following article is written by one of these and describes how Old Chinatown will look when completed.—Editor)

By GEORGE CHOW

Welcome to Old Chinatown!

Never heard of it? Well, have you ever heard of Cameron alley, one of the most notorious places of San Francisco's Barbary Coast days? Today Cameron alley is officially Old Chinatown.

When the crackling of firecrackers heralds the coming of Chinese New Year, the casual visitor to this alley will find neither the barred windows nor the triple-thick doors which gave so much trouble in the old days to the forces of the law when they made periodical raids here. Instead, the visitor will find a spot replete with the color and glamour of the past, sans the forbidding aspects.

Remember the melancholy sounds of many flutes that were so much a part of old Chinatown's dim-lit streets, and the glowing lanterns that furnished warm touches of color in the semi-darkness? They will be brought back again.

As you come upon Old Chinatown, a typical Chinese gateway will welcome you, and once past it you enter on a new world as charming as Oriental ingenuity can make it. Men and women in native costumes—just like the Chinatown of old—will once more be evident.

There will be a restaurant serving the best of Cantonese dishes; the largest cocktail lounge in Chinatown, with Chinese wood carvings as decorative motif and modern lighting effects; and a tea garden for those who would enjoy the cup that cheers but never inebriates.

At the end of the street another Chinese gateway opens upon a temple courtyard, and along its winding pathways are plants and flowers brought from China to add a touch of nature to an already

charming picture. Standing watch over this courtyard will be several gods of stone.

The temple will be nothing less than sumptuous, with all its gods and worshipping paraphernalia transported from China.

Native shadow plays, the Chinese forerunner of the present Technicolor movies, will furnish pleasant means of passing the hours. These plays will depict in swift moving sequences classical stories that once amused emperors.

A museum will house a priceless collection of antique porcelain and other Chinese art objects. Small shops will line the interior of a building transformed into an indoor Chinese street scene.

Old Chinatown is not a new idea. In years past civic minded citizens have noted with regret the gradual but nonetheless certain fading of the once colorful Chinatown described so vividly by such writers as Charles Caldwell Dobie and Idwal Jones. It finally took the combination of young shoulders, old heads, and well lined purses to achieve the partial restoration of a Chinatown so cherished in the memories of millions of visitors. The basis upon which Old Chinatown was conceived is as much a civic as it is a business one. Old Chinatown has served to clean up slum conditions within the area controlled by the

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Cocktail Lounge; Banquet and Dancing Hall; Chinese, American and Sea Foods. Largest Chinese Cafe on Coast. Floor Shows Nightly. Tuesday—Free Shrimp Cocktail Party from 11 P. M. to 2 A. M.; Wednesday—Amateur Night, 3 Prizes; Thursday—Carnival Night. New Floor Shows commence every Friday. No Cover Charge. Lunch, Dinner, and Evening Parties.

CHINATOWNIA

Chinatown Goes Picketing

(Last month Chinatownians went on picket duty. The cause of it all was a Greek freighter, the S. S. Spyros, chartered by the Mitsui Company of Japan, which had docked at San Francisco and was to load 8,500 tons of scrap iron bound for Japan. The United Chinese Societies, organized along patriotic lines, could not stand idly by and permit this cargo of potential bombs to reach its destination without doing something about it. A picket line was therefore suggested and arranged, with all the available manpower of the community participating. The incident resulted in nation-wide attention and lent an effective push to the incipient public movement for a U. S. embargo of all war materials to Japan.)

The following is an eye-witness account of the Chinese picketing of the S. S. Spyros.—Editor)

By LIM P. LEE

San Francisco's waterfront has been the scene of many labor wars but it was only last month that the Sino-Japanese war was carried to its Embarcadero. The "zero hour" was 11 a. m., Dec. 16, and the "strategic withdrawal" was 2 p. m., Dec. 20, 1938, and what *did* happen has attracted nation-wide attention and is a story worth re-telling.

By the "grapevine method"—the most effective communication of Chinatown—Chinatownians heard that "something will happen" at the waterfront on Dec. 16, and all interested in picket duty for the good of China were to meet at 10:30 a. m. at the corner of Stockton and Clay streets. By 11 more than 200 volunteers answered the call to the colors. Singing, yelling, and cheering, they were carted down by trucks to Pier 45. There they were met by Americans, Greeks, Jews, and other volunteers of many nationalities, 300 in number, 100 more than the Chinese forces. Lying on Pier 45 was a Greek tramp freighter, the S. S. Spyros loading implements of death—scrapiron for the bombs of Japan! I. Bib Tolins, the director of the United Committee for the Boycott of Japanese Goods, held a short strategy meeting, and the demonstration was on!

Lieutenant Governor-elect Ellis Patterson of California, a true liberal and a statesman—if there ever was one—fired the opening gun, saying: "Speeches have been made, the press has denounced the shipment of war materials to Japan, all

progressives have expressed themselves for democracy against the aggressor, but you are doing something about it! Congress is about to meet. . . . Pressure your Congressmen, that they must ask Congress to put through an embargo on aggressor nations and declare Japan to be an aggressor."

When the American longshoremen started for lunch, the pickets very courteously but firmly pleaded, "Longshoremen, be with us! Longshoremen, be with us!" Smilingly and good-naturedly the pickets continued until 1:00 p. m., then asked among themselves: "Will the longshoremen return to work?" A few did, but the majority of them honored the Chinese picket lines, and the few that worked were so ashamed that they dropped their hooks shortly and joined their comrades. Victory! Victory! the call was shouted through Chinatown and the pickets began to arrive in trucks, in street-cars, in automobiles. The radio and the press flashed the news to the nation: —Chinese pickets tied up scrapiron to Japan and American longshoremen refused to load implements of destruction! This lasted until 5 p. m.

By the time the news was flashed back to Chinatown, pigs were being roasted for the nourishment of the Chinese pickets and American sympathizers. Soda pops, coffee, hot tea, sandwiches, oranges, Chinese buns were streaming toward the waterfront to feed the pickets and the longshoremen. Chinese came in from Stockton and Valley towns; they marched in from Palo Alto and Peninsula cities; and thousands poured in from the Bay Area till the climax of the picketing numbered 5,000 strong and more!

Then an ultimatum was issued to the pickets on Dec. 19, at 12:00 noon. The committee of the United Chinese Societies met with the representatives of the Waterfront Employers' association, and the labor relations committee of the International Longshoremen and the Warehousemen unions, Local 1-10, met with the same representatives of the shipowners, and through their president, Mr. Almon E. Roth, the ultimatum was issued: the Chinese must remove the picket lines, the longshoremen must go back to work, or the shipping of San Francisco and the West Coast would be tied up as a consequence of the failure to accept the dictate of the Waterfront Employers'

association. However, Mr. Roth expressed "personal sympathies" for China, but as a business principle, commerce in San Francisco cannot be interrupted. (Even such commerce that goes to Japan to become bombs to be rained on innocent Chinese civilians, women, and children must go on as a matter of "business principle.")

The Longshoremen met the same evening, and Mr. B. S. Fong, president of the China War Relief Association of America, and chairman of the committee representing the United Chinese societies pleaded with the longshoremen to respect the picket lines. Dr. Lo Shan Peng, secretary of the National Committee of China's YMCA's, and director of Hankow's six refugee camps, gave an impassioned plea for the longshoremen to stand by China. After the Chinese representatives left the longshoremen voted not to pass the picket lines even if there were only one Chinese picket on duty. However they instructed their officials to negotiate with the Chinese for amicable solution but specifically told their officials "not to let the Chinese down."

The emergency council of the United Chinese Societies was summoned for a night session, and a committee of eleven was empowered to negotiate with the longshoremen for an "amicable solution." The committee met with the officials of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union at 12 noon on Dec. 20. Mr. Henry Schmidt, spokesman for the longshoremen, told the Chinese representatives that the C. I. O. Council had passed a resolution to instruct the secretary to call all labor, fraternal, civic, and religious organizations for a Coast-wide conference to study and promote the embargo on all materials to Japan. Thus the demonstration the Chinese staged has served the purpose of calling the attention of the American public to the seriousness of the embargo question, and that the conference should be called immediately. The picketing of the S. S. Spyros was borne solely by the longshoremen, and they had voted to stand by the Chinese as long as they continue picketing in spite of the threat of the closing of the San Francisco port and the tie-up of West Coast shipping. But the more important issue was to get the American people to act together, and that the longshoremen pledged to do.

Mr. B. S. Fong spoke for the Chinese committee, expressing the heartfelt thanks

CHINATOWNIA



Upper left picture shows scrap iron being taken into the hold of the S.S. Spyros. Upper right picture shows two of the several hundred Chinese women who did their part in picketing the ship. In the lower picture is seen part of the one thousand Chinese pickets on the wharf where the Spyros was docked. (Photos taken for the Chinese Digest by Glenn D. Lym.)

of the Chinese people to the longshoremen in honoring the picket lines. The wages that the longshoremen lost far exceeded in value the cargo that could be lost by the shipowners, but the Chinese people had found out who their true friends were. The Chinese pickets were withdrawn at 2 p. m. Dec. 20, and marched en masse to the Waterfront Employers' Association and protested their mercenary action. Then they circled to the longshoremen's headquarters to express the appreciation of the Chinese people. Thus ended the Sino-Japanese war on San Francisco's waterfront. Then 5,000 marched in a mile long parade though down-town San Francisco, and back to Chinatown where a mass meeting was held, and a national campaign for an embargo on war materials for Japan was launched!

CHRONICLE XMAS FUND AIDS THREE CHINESE YOUTHS

San Francisco—Three of the fifty-some cases presented for public aid as "neediest cases" by the S. F. Chronicle last Christmas concerned Chinese youths. Presented as Cases No. 3, 21, and 32, the three Chinese neediest were merely named Jefferson, Alice and Charlie, respectively. The budget for the first case was \$120, for the second, \$122, and \$150 for the last one.

Jefferson is a 10-year-old with a rheumatic heart and a frail body needing constant care. He was one of three Chinese cases aided by the Chronicle Christmas fund in 1937. (See Chinese Digest for April 1938), and at that time it was problematical whether Jefferson would live or not. However, because he was "adopted" by those who subscribed to his

care, there is no chance that the boy will die now. But follow up care was necessary and therefore a second appeal had to be made in his behalf.

Alice, Case No. 21, was also assisted in 1937, but needed more funds to carry on her medical course at college for at least another year.

The third case, a new one, concerned Charlie, only son of an aged Chinese couple, who was supplementing his family's relief budget by doing part time carpentry work. Special aptitude tests showed that Charlie was skilled with his hands. A budget of \$150 was asked for Charlie so that he may take a special course in carpentry and prepared himself for a future.

The budget for the three cases was subscribed in full.

CHINATOWNIA

MURDER OF A TEMPLE KEEPER

Standing at the foot of Front and D streets, in Marysville, California, is a Chinese temple. Tall, massive, it was built in the '50's, and once upon a time it faced the river, silently watching all ships that passed through, for Marysville was at the head of navigation on the Feather river and center of trade for the northern California mines in the gold rush days.

Today a dike, on level with the slanting roof of the temple, blocks the river from view. Motorists coming into the town through U. S. Highway 99 E may see the temple on the right as they approach the main street, if their eyes are quick.

For many years the last keeper of this temple was Jung Ah Lum, age seventy-four. He lived in a room adjoining the temple, and kept the idols and the sacrificial articles neat and clean, and attended to the ceremonies of worship.

Three months ago, on the night of Oct. 7, Ah Lum was going home as usual through the narrow unpaved street leading to the temple. Just before he reached the place he was slugged from behind, and dropped to the ground, unconscious. Robbed from him was only a watch with a silver case.

Taken to the local hospital, Ah Lum died 4 days later of brain contusion.

Within twelve hours after the robbery and while the injured temple keeper still lay unconscious in the hospital, Marysville police had traced the stolen watch after questioning three Negroes. The watch had been sold to one of them for seventy-five cents. From the purchaser's description of the man who sold him the watch, the police readily surmised the man to be one George Ruff, 42, a Marysville-born American who had spent half of his life in various prisons for offenses ranging from vagrancy to second-degree robbery.

The day after the robbery the suspect walked into the Marysville police station and attempted to "mooch" a meal from one of the police officers, apparently not knowing he had been identified as Ah Lum's assailant. He was taken into custody. When Ah Lum died a few days later Ruff was charged with first degree murder.

Last month Ruff came up for trial, with a jury of five women and seven men to decide his fate. In spite of the fact that the council for the defense introduced a surprise witness who testified that he had seen another man run away from the scene of Ah Lum's robbery, the prosecution's case against Ruff was practically air-tight. The district attorney revealed during the trial that Ruff was taken to Ah Lum's bedside just before the latter died. There the dying man pointed to Ruff and asked "Why did you hit me?"

The 98 seats in the Marysville courtroom were filled almost daily during the entire trial.

The jury returned a verdict in less than five hours, finding "the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree and recommend life imprisonment."

Thus for seventy-five cents Ah Lum's life was taken, within hailing distance of half a dozen of his Oriental gods. But nevertheless he may feel that the deities he had watched over for many years have helped to avenge him as the gates of Folsom prison closed in last month on George Ruff.—W. H.

CWRA STARTS NEW RELIEF CAMPAIGN

San Francisco—The China War Relief association here initiated a new campaign for refugee relief fund on Dec. 26, with the goal set at U. S. \$1,000,000, or three million dollars in Chinese money. It was hoped by the CWR officials to raise this fund in ten months' time.

PAINTING OF CHIANG KAI SHEK ON EXHIBIT

San Francisco—An oil painting of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, executed by Aimee A. Lozier, is now on exhibit at the China Emporium, 773 Grant Avenue. According to the artist, a copy of this portrait has been given to Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, who has given it her approval.

STUDENT GROUP DISTRIBUTES BOYCOTT CIRCULARS

Los Angeles—Ten thousand circulars urging complete boycott of Japanese goods were printed and distributed from house to house by members of the Chinese Students Association of Southern California here last month. The printing of these circulars was made possible through the cooperation of the local Chinese Consolidated Benevolent association.

HOLLYWOOD HOLDS CHINESE RALLY

Hollywood—Joining hands with other organizations actively working for international peace, the Motion Picture Artists committee last month held a rally here to stimulate the American boycott and embargo movement against Japan. Six thousand people attended the rally, who were entertained by scores of prominent motion picture stars, including Melvyn Douglas, Luise Rainer, Anna May Wong, Harpo Marx, and others. Over 100,000 circulars urging the boycott of the Japanese goods, chiefly silk, were distributed by the committee.

PRICELESS CHINESE ART WORK AT S. F. FAIR

San Francisco—Masterpieces of ancient Chinese art will have a prominent part in the Pacific Cultures Division of the Fine Arts exhibit at the 1939 World's fair here next February. These art pieces will include world renowned Sung and Ming glazes, bronzes of rare delicacy and great artistry, stone figures of Buddha of life size or larger, exquisitely wrought gold and silver jewelry, painting, embroidery and textiles.

These art pieces from ancient China are being loaned from several of the most important and complete collections in London, from the Louvre in Paris, and from outstanding collections in America.

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CHINATOWNIA

CATHAY CLUB HOLDS ELECTION

San Francisco—Officers for 1939 were chosen by the Cathay club, Chinatown's pioneer musical society, last month. Those re-elected were Norman D. Chinn, treasurer; Herbert J. Haim, secretary; King W. Lee, financial secretary; Ernest M. Loo, custodian; and Thomas Y. Kwan, musical director.

Newly elected officers were Andrew P. Sue, president; Wah Yee, vice-president; George Ong, social chairman; and William W. Lowe and Leon Lym, sergeant at arms and athletic manager respectively.

Edward W. Quon, retiring chairman, predicted a busy year for the club, now in its 28th year, because of the Exposition to be held in this city in 1939.

SEEDLESS WATERMELON GROWN BY CHINESE STUDENT

East Lansing, Mich.—Wong Cheong-ying, 27-year-old Chinese graduate student at Michigan State college, recently placed on exhibit a seedless watermelon developed by himself after a series of intensive experiments. College authorities stated that Wong had succeeded where others had failed.

Elimination of the seeds was accomplished, Wong explained, by the use of growth-promoting hormones in dilute acids. The plant blossom was bagged to prevent accidental pollination, then the male portion of the flower was removed. The female portion was then treated with chemical stimulants. The result was a seedless melon, with unimpaired flavor, although slightly pear-shaped. The experiments were made with Michigan melons which average about eight pounds and are usually smaller than the southern variety.

Wong Cheong-ying will explain his discovery to the American Society for Horticultural Science at Richmond, Va., on Jan. 29.

CBS TO BROADCAST "ORIENTALS IN AMERICA"

On February 26, the Columbia Broadcasting system will give a dramatization of the history of the Chinese in America, entitled "Orientals in America." This dramatization will constitute the 16th of a series which CBS is broadcasting over a nation-wide hookup under the general title of "Americans All—Immigrants All."

CHINESE BEAT JAPANESE IN FOOTBALL SKIRMISH

San Francisco—As predicted, the Unknown packers, that lightweight football team, started their season with two victories.

On Oct. 9 the Packers defeated the California park, a Japanese team, 12 to 0. Both teams were evenly matched, with the game mainly played in midfield, until a pass from Lee Baugh to Babe Moy put the Chinese boys on the 10 yard stripe. On the next play the fullback plunged through center for the first touchdown. From that moment until the last few minutes of the final quarter both teams held each other. Then the Packers started an inspired 60 yard drive to the 1 yard line. From this setup a quarterback sneak netted the final score, 12 points. Both conversions fell short.

On Oct. 16 the Packers downed a strong Ross club 6 to 0. Both teams showed power and played heads up football. The Chinese team lost a chance to score when they fumbled on the opposition's 5 yard line. The half ended in a scoreless tie. Two passes in succession from Lee to the Moy brothers made a net gain of 40 yards. Six drives off center made it a first down and goal to go on Ross's 4 yard line. On a fake center buck, the fullback paused momentarily, swung back and around right end for the only score. The entire Ross team was caught completely flat footed. The American lads held the ball in their possession until the last quarter when Babe Moy intercepted a pass as the game ended.

The Packers were outweighed 5 lbs. per man but showed such fight and spirit from start to finish that many were the complimentary remarks heard from the American spectators, on their tiptop performance.

MANY CHINESE ARE GRADUATED FROM JUNIOR AND HIGH SCHOOLS

San Francisco—Over one hundred Chinese students were graduated from half a dozen junior high and high schools in this city last month, with Francisco junior high alone accounting for 98. Chinese students also graduated from Galileo, Mission, Lowell, and Commerce high schools, as well as Marina junior high.

At the graduation ceremonies of the George Washington high school, Raymond Chung was the valedictorian.

CHINA'S NEW INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE LINES

The livelihood of 60,000,000 Chinese war refugees, unemployed workers and villagers will be improved and permanently safeguarded when China's plan of starting 30,000 small industrial cooperative societies is established throughout the rural districts. With the movement in full swing, the sponsors declare that there will not be the remotest chance of the Japanese starving the Chinese rural masses into submission because each area, even in the so-called occupied zones, will be a self-supporting community, self-sufficient financially and economically.

The Chinese Industrial Cooperative, a semi-official organization, will be instrumental in carrying out the plan. The Executive Yuan of the Chinese government, on the recommendation of Dr. H. H. Kung, the Minister of Finance, has allocated \$5,000,000 as initial capital and another \$500,000 as promotion fund. In addition, the organization has secured financial and technical assistance from the League of Nations and from labor organizations in China and abroad.

It is the plan of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives to establish four regional headquarters in Shensi, Hunan, Kiangsi and Szechuan provinces. With these as the controlling bodies, innumerable branch headquarters will be established in different cities and towns in the northwestern and southwestern provinces.

As regards the types of industries which these cooperative societies can work upon, the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives has divided them into six categories; namely, textiles, food stuffs, chemicals, metal work, educational necessities and other miscellaneous items.

It is expected that when these 30,000 industrial cooperative societies are properly organized in the interior villages and towns, the general welfare of the rural people in China will be considerably improved and the relief problems not only of the war refugees but also of the people living in the so-called occupied areas will be permanently solved.

It is of essential importance for flowers to have butterflies, for mountains to have springs, for rocks to have moss, for rivers and lakes to have water-cress, for tall trees to have creepers, and for men to have hobbies.—Chang Ch'ao.

ROAMING 'ROUND

H. K. Wong

New resolutions, noise, confetti, serpentine, strains of "Auld Lang Syne," various forms of merry-making, and greetings of Happy New Year resounded at the brilliant New Year's Eve dancing party of the Cathay Club. Everyone enjoyed himself till the wee small hours of the dawn. Most everyone woke up calling for bromos and vast amounts of their favorite brand of black coffee. . . . The Wah Ying club's housewarming of its new clubhouse was put on in a grand scale. Over one thousand guests dropped in to sip cocktails at the private bar, to chat and game in the cozy den, or to munch sandwiches in the main club room which is comfortably fitted out in modernistic furniture and is now one of the most beautifully appointed club rooms in San Francisco. Prominent business people and other guests were entertained by guest stars, among them a troupe from the Chinese theater and a Hawaiian dancer from the Golden Gate Theater. To be sure that none would go away hungry, Wah Ying prepared over four thousand sandwiches.

Charlie Low opened his new night club "The Forbidden City" on Sutter street. It is decorated elaborately in Chinese style with a large stage, an orchestra, dance floor, and boasts the only Chinese floor show in America. The cast, headed by Li Tei Ming, concert singer, Jadin Wong, Oriental dancer, Ming Gee, magician, and Ellen Chinn, dancer, made a hit at the opening. . . .

During the picketing of the Greek steamer "Spyros," protesting against the shipment of scrapiron to Japan, hour after hour, thousands of marchers milled around the cold and windy pier on picket duty. They were supplied with food and drink donated by Chinatown's provisioners. Tray upon tray of Chaw Ngow, cases of soda pop, stacks of sandwiches, ice cream, Cha Sieu, and even two whole roast pigs, smoking hot from the pit. Sympathetic longshoremen helped "put away" the food. The Cha Sieu went the quickest, a pound in a mouthful and a reserve piece in each fist. I. C. Woo, elderly scholar and professor of the Chinese Language School in Vallejo, is a zealous patriot. He took his turn out when it was sunny. On a rainy day, he stayed there twice as long because "the rain might keep away the less hardy." We need more like you, Mr. Woo! Portsmouth Square, the mecca of fifty to a hundred shoe shine boys during the Christmas vacation, was empty during the

picketing of the ship. They had all gone to help.

During the past three years the Rice Bowl Football game has been played here under a cloudy sky, a drizzle, and even in a rain storm, but this year, for the first time it was played on a clear, sunny day and drew a fine crowd. The anxious committee, a week before the game, called the meteorologist at the weather bureau asking what sort of weather they would have on the 17th. After consulting his charts the weather man replied, "That weather is in Siberia." Good thing it stayed there, otherwise the attendance would have been halved. Every Bay Region newspaper sent its newspapermen and cameramen to cover this game. In fact there were so many of them on the side line that they obstructed Coach Bill Fisher's view, who erroneously thought that they were part of the crowd overflowing from the stands and ordered them back on the stands. They were the McCoy, so they stayed. . . . In spite of tired limbs and bruised bodies, the Los Angeles Football team attended the Lowell Hi dance with music by Fred Mah's Gran-Avenaires. They were the guests of the prexy of the Chinese Students' club, Martin Joe, and the Rice Bowl club. On the same night only two blocks away was the Francisco Junior High's Graduation dance, so running between the two and meeting all the girls, they had a fairly good time. . . . The Chinese Bowling alley donated one day's proceeds to the football team for expenses. Even Philip Lowe, the co-manager, was unable to get his own private stock of beer until he paid for it . . . at customer's prices! The other manager, "Smoky" Joe Wong made a grab for one of his favorite cigars in the show case. May Yee and Grace Fung, girls in charge, stopped him and said, "No payee, no smokee." He paid . . . at customer's prices plus handling charge! . . .

Congratulations to Ada Chan and Worley Wong who were united for life in a beautiful ceremony. . . . Congratulations also to Jessie Fung, former Berkeley co-ed, and Bill Jing of Bakersfield. They also chose December to march up the aisle. And congratulations to Dickson, 29-days-old baby boy who will be two years old (Chinese) on Jan. 1 though he was born on Nov. 27. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fong of Saramento (Ella Dong) are knitting larger garments for their "two"-year-old oldster. . . . Frank Lim of San Francisco but now working in a service station in Honolulu gives all his

customers fine service, but the girls tell me that he gives *them* super service. . . . Bernice Young of Honolulu, who is now studying at Colorado State college, dreamt of a trip which came true. She was invited to a free trip to San Francisco. . . .

More congratulations! This time to Flora Wong of Oakland who announced her engagement to Fred Chin . . . and to Mabel Wong and William (Bill) Lim, Oakland's foremost insurance agent. They were recently Mr. and Mrs.-ed and are now on a tour of the west coast. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tang of Chicago returned to Oakland for a brief stay. They were married two months ago in Chicago where the bridegroom runs a restaurant. The Oakland Sunny California bride (nee Marguerite Lun) thinks that Chicago is "too windy, too snowy, and the cars go too fast." . . .

Over four thousand people were in the Shrine band on the field before the pageant. On the stands were hundreds of Chinese fans to see the great spectacle, but only a few were able to make out a Chinese drummer among the red, white, and green of the San Francisco contingent. Beating on his drum with great vigor and plenty of zoomph was Harry Luke, a member of the band since 1934. I don't blame them for failing to recognize him for he was gaily bedecked in his temple's uniform—red fez and pants, a green velvet jacket, and a white vest. This happened a season or two ago, but it is too good to keep, so I might as well let you in on it. His temple band had orders to meet promptly at the stadium at 12 o'clock, the day of the game. Luke, not wanting to be late, set his trusty alarm clock for 11 o'clock before he retired. The great day arrived but not a peep from the alarm clock. It failed to ring. A scant quarter-hour before the appointed time, he awoke with a start, hastily glanced at the clock, took a flying leap from the bed, rushed into his uniform, and jumped into a taxi which broke all traffic regulations in the rule book to get him to Kezar stadium. After a short delay wrangling and explaining to the pompous red-tape minded gate-man, he was admitted. Just as the commander shouted "Forward march!" he dashed on to the field and into his allotted space and whaled away with his drumsticks till suddenly he stopped and realized that he was flaying at empty air, for he left his drum home! Thereafter, on such occasions to make sure that it would never happen again, he has

ROAMING 'ROUND

H. K. Wong

his drumsticks and DRUM tied right onto his parade pants. . . .

The Southern California Chinese Students' club, under the direction of Prexy *Morgan Lee*, held its second annual Christmas dance in the beautiful ballroom of the Royal Palms hotel. . . .

Pearl, Herbert, Paul, and Woodrow Moe, Norman and Guy Wong, students at the U. of Washington, spent the holidays at home in Portland. . . . Home to Vancouver, B. C. to see Santa Claus was *Eddie Yippe*. . . . The C. G. A. girls' athletic club of Seattle entered its basketball team in the strong Y.W.C.A. league. . . . *Woodrow Moe* of Portland, *Rosa and Paul Louie*, and *Ray Wong* of Seattle, are attending Linfield college. The latter returned home for a short visit recently. . . . *Marjorie Lew Kay*, U. of Washington physical education major, was recently announced to Orchesis, national women's dance drama honorary. . . . *Mary Luke*, well-known tennis and basketball player, is now working as secretary in the Chinese Consulate. . . .

In charge of the ticket sale for the benefit game for the Chung Mei Home Scholarship fund, was *John Kan*, who devoted full time laboring unselfishly at that difficult task. Hearty thanks to him, to the Square and Circle, and to *Leland Kimlau* and the Cathay Post of the American Legion who endorsed and supported the good cause. . . .

Close friends of *Dr. Arthur Chong*, busy optometrist and de luxe false eye fitter of Grant avenue, now call him the "great promoter." He worked hard at one project which won him the coveted title. . . . San Franciscans *Daniel Yee, Bill Won, Woo Wong, and Ong Guy* have been making Santa Cruz their home for the past few months. . . . Girls of Watsonville and Santa Cruz think that *Otto Lim*, foreman of the Aptos Evaporating company, is a dashing Romeo. . . . Leaders in selling tickets for the benefit movie in Watsonville for Chinese War

Relief were *Betty and Mary Lee*. . . . In San Diego the Mai-Wa club and the C. Y. A. basketball team sponsored a New Year dance at the Y.M.C.A. In charge of the affair was *Henry Fon Tom*.

More Portland news: *Hazel Lee* just returned from China. She's having as her house guests the misses *Karan and Trudy Chen*, who were *Hazel's* traveling companions during the Pacific crossing.

Donald Lee, local boy, recently married *Eva Louise Quong*, of Eagle, Idaho. Taking the vows also were *William Moy* and *Dorothy Lee* of Donald, Oregon. . . . *Harold Koe's* Bamboo Grove in Astoria seems to be the latest hangout for young people of Portland on weekends. They say it's the best night night in them thar hills. . . .

Beautiful *Daisy Gee* is not married, as was recently rumored, but very much unattached in affairs d'amour and is adding glamour to *Li Po's* nite spot just now.

NEW OFFICERS FOR N. Y. CHINESE ART CLUB

New York—The Chinese Art Club here at its fourth annual meeting elected *Chu Jor* for its next president, succeeding *Moowee Tiam*. Others elected included *K. L. Eng, Wesley S. Chan, Marquis Chunn, Arthur Lee, and Stanley H. Chin*.

The club is now preparing for its next annual Children's Art exhibition. This year it intends to have a nation-wide representation and Chinese children's art work from the Chinese communities of San Francisco, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, and other Chinatowns.

Young men should have old men's wisdom, and old men should have young men's ambition.—*Chang Ch'ao*.

A man who knows that he is a fool is not a great fool.—*Chuang Tzu*.

CHINESE LEGION CHOOSES NEW COMMANDER

San Francisco—*Jim Wing Lee*, local world war veteran, was elected new commander of Cathay Post, Chinese post of the American Legion here, last month. Installation of the new post commander was the feature event of the Seventh District legion meeting.

C.Y.C. ELECTS OFFICERS

Oakland—The Chinese Youth Circle in its annual election last month chose *Helen Ng* as its president for 1939. Other officers elected included *Thomas Fong, June Ng, William Dang, Jack Jow, Elizabeth Jeong, and Edward Gee*.

CWRA PURCHASES 10 AMBULANCES FOR RED CROSS WORK

San Francisco—The China War Relief association here last month allocated more than eight thousand dollars out of its war relief funds toward the purchase of ten ambulances for the China Red Cross to aid in their work of caring for the wounded civilians and soldiers in China.

During the past 17 months, the CWR has given more than \$96,000 (U.S.) toward the purchase of medical supplies for war refugee relief in China, it was recently announced.

Wine should be taken in small doses, knowledge in large.—*Proverb*.

Slander cannot make a good man bad; when the water recedes the stone is still there.—*Chinese Proverb*.

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S P O R T S

By Davisson Lee



S. F. team's Jock Fong is seen above plowing through tackle for a first down, with Ed Louie (silver helmet in foreground) blocking in front of him. From left to right the players are identified as Bill Woi, Lawrence Akono, Ed Ah Tye, Powell Lee, Morris Lee, Woody Louie, and Ernie Chinn. (See story elsewhere on this page.)

SAN FRANCISCO DEFEATS LOS ANGELES IN RICE BOWL CONTEST

The San Francisco Football Team defeated the Los Angeles All Stars for the third Rice Bowl Football championship, 24 to 0, on Saturday, December 17 at Robert's field. This game is sponsored by the S. F. Rice Bowl club for some worthy cause—this year, for the Chung Mei Home Scholarship fund.

San Francisco's well diversified attack hit pay dirt for a touchdown in every quarter. Her hard charging line completely smothered the vaunted southern team's air attack and bottled up her power plays. Only in the last moments of the game did Los Angeles threaten to score. The game ended with L. A. on the S. F. 7 yard marker, the S. F. second team all digging in.

How the Touchdowns Were Scored

No. 1

Caesar Jung's bad punt went out of bounds five minutes after the game started on L. A.'s 32. Marshall Leong, Jack Fong, and Ed Louie combined their efforts to make a first down on L. A.'s 21. From that point, Ed Louie, on a reverse from Jack Fong, sliced through left tackle and, aided by good blocking from his teammates, galloped 21 yards for the score.

No. 2

Jack Fong took to the air lanes in the middle of the 2nd quarter. His passes to Ed Ah Tye and Woodrow

Louie took his team to the L. A. 55. A pass over the center failed but the next one clicked to Ed Ah Tye for 37 yards. After making the difficult catch, Ah Tye scored all alone in the end zone after a 20 yard dash.

No. 3

S. F. scored again 3 minutes after the intermission.

Her center, Morris Lee, recovered Ted Ung's fumble when Ung was tackled hard by George Wong on the L. A. line. Louie picked up 5, then quarterback Harding Leong lateraled to Jack Fong, who outsped the defense to the goal line.

No. 4

With Marshall Leong rumbling through for big yardage, assisted by Ken Kim, and Walt Lee, San Francisco marched from her own 24 to L. A.'s 27, where Jack Fong again threw another ball into the arms of Otto Fung for a 21 yard touchdown pass. All conversions failed.

Stars of the game for the winning team included Marshall Leong. His crashing plunges through the line and smashing block halted many an L. A. attack. His head on collision in the line with Caesar Jung was heard all over the stadium, but he came up grinning.

Jack Fong played one of the best games of his career. His amazing passes hit his receiver every time. Personally he threw 10 passes of which 8 connected—two for touchdowns.

Ed Ah Tye and Woodrow Louie are a pair of ends that refused to be put out

of play. Ah Tye shines particularly with his fancy pass snagging. L. A. made no yardage on Louie's side of the line all afternoon.

The most alert and hard charging pair of guards on the field were George and Harry Wong, S. F. guards. They broke through often to smear up the L. A. reverses. Harry intercepted an L. A. pass and ran it back for a good gain.

An up and coming youngster is Ed Louie who showed them some extra fancy swivel hiping when he went over for the first touchdown.

For the losers, L. A.'s cagey end is a standout on defense and is a hard man to fool. Caesar Jung was going good until he was injured, while Allan Chan is always in the midst of the tough going. Tom Woo, end from San Fernando, was in the clear twice for long passes which were just barely able to reach him. With a little more luck there would have been two touchdowns for L. A.

The San Francisco Football team has consented to play a benefit football game for Los Angeles on January 8 in Los Angeles; 30 rooters will accompany the team.

Lineup:

L. A.	Position	S. F.
Ed Woo	LER	Ed Ah Tye
M. Kalili	LTR	Ernie Lee
Bill Wye	LGR	Harry Wong
Howard Wong	C	Morris Lee
Allan Chan	RGL	George Wong
Ernie Chinn	RTL	Paul Oku
Ken Ung	REL	Woodrow Louie

SPORTS

By Davisson Lee

Forrest Yee QB Harding Leong
Powell Lee LHR Ed Louie
Ted Ung RHL Jack Fong
Caesar Jung F Marshall Leong

Substitution for S. F.: Walt Lee, Dave Shinn, Kennie Kim, Jason Har, Otto Fung, Ben Wong, Henry Ow, Bill King, Pershing Lee, Henry Ching.

L. A. Substitutes: Ong, Quon, and Fong, T. Woo, Paul Young, Kalili, Chung Akana, and Lai.

WAH YING LEAGUE

San Francisco—The Third Annual Wah Ying Basketball league will commence Jan. 8, at Kezar Pavilion. There will be four games a night on every consecutive Sunday, with the exception of Jan. 15, and the finals on March 12. The first game will be at 6:30 p.m. sharp with the following games one hour apart.

Highlights on the nine teams entered:

WEST COAST: Composed mainly of the championship Twin Dragon team with many added speedsters. This re-organized team, under Coach Charles Hing, is one that bears watching.

NAN WAH: Winners in 1936. Always place a well balanced team on the floor.

TROOP 3: They copped the trophy in '35. Boast of a return veteran lineup, plus several high scoring youngsters.

GOLDEN STAR: Formerly the Pajama Boys. One team that fights from start to finish.

BERKELEY A. C.: A real dark horse. In former days a team to be feared.

NULITE: A fast, rugged ball club.

CHAN YING: A group of fellows that have played together several years and know what it is all about.

Y.M.C.A. JR. VARSITY: Has largest number of entries (23). Undeclared in their own division for three years. Holds high scoring record in 110 lb. class in the P.A.A. Figures to upset many a dope bucket.

GAMBOLERS: A newly organized team under Tommy Kim. Quality unknown, but it is understood that each player has represented a club or school.

You pick the winner. We hesitate to place ourselves on the well known spot. Be sure and follow this column for the lowdown.

Only when you can take leisurely what the world is busy about, can you be busy about what the world takes leisurely.—Chang Ch'ao.

BOWLING TOURNAMENT

San Francisco—On Thursday, Dec. 8, the Rice Bowl took over the Chinese Bowling alley, and all proceeds went to support the Rice Bowl football team. During the evening they had an open tournament in which six teams of five men each participated. Warren Gee Chang's team, with the only lady entry, Mrs. Emily Lau, Jack Lowe, Wah Huie, and Billy Yee, won the total score of 2331. The other teams finished in the following order: Sportsmen Club 2290, Dark Horse 2177, Duchess Sandwich 2128, Twin Dragon 2121, and Wah Ying 1997.

High game went to Jack Young, Sportsmen Club, with 205, while the high average in three games was taken by George Wong, Twin Dragon, 170.

In a return match between the three top teams a few days later, the rating remained the same, with the first two teams both bettering the old winning mark. It was a nip and tuck affair with only "sup leng gah" point separating each team from the other.

Lee Yum, of the Sportsmen Club, made the audience sit up and take notice, with a high game of 216 and a high average of 191. That's bowling!

CHURCH BASKETBALL LEAGUE

Sacramento—With the completion of the first half of the season, league standings show the Sacramento Chinese in third place with five wins and two losses. Tying for second place until a setback in their final game, the Chinese squad has been rolling along in grand fashion, being sparked by diminutive Edmund E. Yee.

The capital quintet tangled with the Berkeley Chinese on Nov. 18, 1938, in a first match with an out-of-town team. Sacramento emerged victorious with a score of 44-43 after a thrilling story-book finish when W. Louie tanked one from mid-court with only fifteen seconds of play remaining.

Players in the local team:

H. Lee	J. Fong
G. Louie	E. Yee
J. Gee	R. Yee
M. Kitts	W. Louie

S. F.—Results of the Chinese School league sponsored by the Chinese Night playground: 80 lb. won by Chung Wah. 90's and 100's by Hip Wah.

SPORT SHORTS

S. F.—The Chinese playground is represented in three divisions in the finals of the All-City Recreational Basketball League, 80's, 110's, and 120's.

L. A.—The Los Angeles Chinese Tennis team has just won the Southern League team championship.

SACRAMENTO—The Sacramento Lightweight Basketball team defeated the Marysville Chinese, 46 to 21 on Dec. 2, at Marysville. Sacramento played too much basketball against their fighting opponents, and once in the lead, were safe from being overtaken.

SACRAMENTO—Suddenly becoming athletically-minded in comparison with former years, the capital city has come forth with a lightweight football team that will undoubtedly be heard from next season. Having been unable to schedule any home games, through no fault of their own, the Sacramento Chinese became barnstormers, meeting all teams in their own weight division. Even though they did not win any games in their initial season of grappling on the gridiron, the Sacramento boys showed much promise and improvement with each game. Coach Marvin Kitts, former coach at Grass Valley, is the man behind the scenes. Armed with a wealth of football knowledge, he and his young chargers are already pointing towards next season.

S. F.—With kite season nearly here let us remind you that a double honor awaits the winner. For among the fortunate ones will be chosen a few to be displayed at the 1939 Exposition. Start early and sign up at the Chinese playground.

OAKLAND—The Iowa A.C. of Los Angeles, basketball champions of Southern California, journeyed to Oakland over the Christmas holiday. Playing against the fast breaking Oakland Young Chinese quintet, they were defeated in an exciting see-saw contest 28 to 26. In the preliminary the Waku Auxiliary downed the Oakland Chinese All-Stars 16 to 9. Violet Quan took high scoring honor with 12 digits. The Oakland High five defeated the Young Chinese Jr. in the second preliminary.

CONTINUATION PAGE

CHINA IS
"BLEEDING TO DEATH"

(Continued from p. 2)

"It was natural that, after the fall of Canton and Hankow, there was a brief period of doubt, hesitation, and even despair on the part of many of our people and our leaders. . . . There is a limit to the ability of human flesh and blood to fight against much superior mechanical and metal equipment; and there is always the danger of collapse through sheer exhaustion. It was quite natural, therefore, that my people should have had this period of doubt and indecision. . . . (and) there were serious thoughts of giving up the fight.

"But this period of hesitation was also a period of great decisions. It did not take very long for our leaders to come to the conclusion that it was impossible for China to have peace at the present moment simply because there was not the slightest chance for a peace that would be acceptable. . . . After serious considerations of all difficulties and potentialities, our leaders have definitely decided to continue our policy of resisting the invader and fight on.

"In announcing this new determination to the nation and to the world at large, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek laid special stress on these points: that China will continue her policy of prolonged nation-wide resistance; that as the war has become really 'nation-wide' and the enemy is drawn into the interior, both time and geography are on our side; that our war of resistance during the past 16 months has succeeded in retarding the westward advance of the enemy, thus enabling ourselves to develop communications and transportations in the vast hinterland and remove some industries thither; that we can only hope to win final victory through the greatest hardship and sacrifice; and that this war of resistance must be understood as a 'revolutionary warfare' similar to the wars of American Independence, French and Russian Revolution and Turkish Emancipation, and in such revolutionary warfare the spirit of the people will ultimately win out.

"This is the solemn declaration of China's new determination."

It is difficult to win a friend in a year; it is easy to offend one in an hour.—*Chinese Proverb.*

THE MOBILIZATION
OF CHINA'S WOMEN

(Continued from p. 5)

gates, led by this team of singers who marched ahead through the sleepy town. Most of the wealthy families had moved away to the villages for fear of bombing, but two-thirds of the normal population remained. While this team of girl workers, one of several teams who had been trained and sent out to this *hsien* by my New Life Movement stall, were teaching the children of the town to sing songs of welcome to soldiers, the magistrate sent a messenger to inquire if they were going to send the troops off in the morning. This time, the magistrate himself led the team through the city gates and proudly escorted them ten li down the road. Being a scholar, he thought it becoming that he should ride some of the way in a ricksha, the aristocratic conveyance of that locality, but the girls walked, and returned to teach their classes in first aid.

The enemy bombers might soon be dropping high explosives and machine-gunning the town as they have done in neighboring *hsien*. In preparation for this, and so as to be able to assist wounded soldiers who may come straggling back from firing lines, as many women as possible are being instructed by the service team in the care of wounds and fractures. The women of the town have not previously thought much about doing anything outside of the home, but they might if trained and educated so to do. With the aid of posters and demonstrations, learning has become a much simpler process, simpler than they had ever supposed. The knowledge and skill acquired from our enthusiastic girls may yet prove useful beyond words, to both the people and the army.

This service team of ten has split into two sections. Five of them have gone to the villages, and five remain in the town. Their enthusiasm and practical training has begun to influence organizations and individuals in the city and the villages. Through the Tangpu, the churches, the schools, they are organizing service units who will carry on and extend the work. It is so easy to put out a huge urn of hot tea or cold boiled water for passing troops; to sing a few snatches of a song, to wave an arm or send a smile in the direction of the boys in *kha-ki*. The population of towns and villages, through which the soldiers pass, are helping to win battles through their enthusi-

asm and co-operation, for, after all what we now have is a Citizen's Army marching to meet the invaders. The slogan of the service team is: "Everybody Can Help." As the same boys come back, weary with fighting after having spent long weeks in the trenches, and many wounded, the people of the villages will bring that rest and refreshment that will soon send them back to meet the foe with renewed vigor and the will to win.

New Life Movement service teams are now an active force in successfully resisting Japan, and in securing the co-operation of all our people in the defense of Wuhan. At the same time, they are keeping alive our national programme of reconstruction, the foundation of which is the improvement of the living conditions of our people.

(From *The People's Tribune*, Hongkong)

CHINESE DISCOVERIES
AND INVENTIONS

(Continued from p. 7)

The first daily published in China is the *Chung Ngai San Pao*, founded in Hong Kong in 1858 as the Chinese edition of the China Mail, a British publication. The *Chao Wen Hsin Pao*, a short-lived paper founded in Hankow in 1873 may be considered the first Chinese owned daily. The *Shun Pao*, founded in Chang-hai in 1872 by a Briton, but sold to the Chinese in 1912, and the Seventy-two Guilds Commercial Journal, founded more than 30 years ago in Canton, represent two of the oldest existing dailies up to the time of the Japanese invasion in 1937.

References: Kung-chen Ko's "*Chung Kuo Pao Hsieh Ssu*" (History of Chinese Journalism) is a book remarkable for its scope and detail. See also "History of Journalism in China" by Wong Hin in the China Press Silver Jubilee Edition, 1936, and Lin Yutang's "A History of the Press and Public Opinion in China." On Printing: "History of Chinese Printing," and Thomas Francis Carter: "The Invention of Printing in China."

OLD CHINATOWN

(Continued from p. 9)

operating company; it will revitalize trade in Chinatown as a whole; it will be an example of what could be done with the materials at hand; and most important of all, it will give the younger generation a chance to get started in business and furnish employment for a considerable number of people.

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Announcement

Let leading sinologists who've explored the libraries, temples, archives, and by-ways of China bring you refreshing articles in the pages of the new Chinese Digest.

Among the contributors will be Princess Der Ling, Mabel Bacon Happer, Mark Daniels, Dr. Henry H. Hart, William Hoy, and Professor Shao Chang Lee, and Hon. Pi-chi Sun.

The Chinese Digest is the official organ of the China Cultural Society of America, an organization for those interested in the study, utilization, enjoyment, and propagation of the art, literature, history, drama, and philosophy of China.

Members of the Society will receive the Chinese Digest as well as special reports and occasional pamphlets and invitations to all meetings, without added charge. Annual membership dues are from \$2.00 up, and there is no initiation fee. Privilege to be a charter member will close within a short time. (Subscribers who wish to be a member should send in their application; credit on their subscription will be applied to their membership.)

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With the EDITOR . . .

The CHINESE DIGEST is now a quarterly! It will come out each January, April, July, and October until such time when a return to a monthly basis is deemed advisable. This change was necessary because of the unexpected rise in cost of paper and printing since we planned the year's program many months ago. There is a cheerful side and that is that our staff of volunteer workers will be able to present a paper which we believe will be more worthy of our readers' libraries.

The change into a quarterly does not entirely solve our financial problem but will reduce the difficulty greatly. Meanwhile our staff agreed to help raise the necessary fund besides doing the work. Many have asked if there is any difference among the various classes of membership. Except according to their ability to contribute to the support of our program and of the CHINESE DIGEST, there is none whatsoever. The more a member gives the more we will be able to present in the pages of the CHINESE DIGEST.

In the January issue we appealed to many on the basis of a monthly. It is only fair that those who wish to have refunds shall have the full amount returned if the present issue be mailed back to us at our own expense. We are printing 5,000 extra copies of this issue for the Ko Kei-fung Memorial Association, and extra copies are available at fifty cents each. This issue is printed at greatly added expense to compensate for the fact that the January issue, considered as a quarterly for 1940 is really a monthly. Subsequent numbers will be priced at twenty-five cents each, and a year's subscription remains at a dollar.

Lack of time has made it necessary for Dorothea Carr Miller to discontinue her program in connection with the CHINESE DIGEST. We wish to thank this ardent volunteer worker for her service as Managing Editor of the January issue as well as for her work in connection with the promotion campaign.

We are heartened by the many enthusiastic responses to the new CHINESE DIGEST. Letters, articles, and contributions poured in from all over, including Hawaii and China. We wish it possible to thank everyone and to publish in this issue some of the letters received. At present we must at least acknowledge the special and generous aid of Anna T. Croughwell and Alice Fong of the Commodore Stockton School; Katherine Ball, well-known author and art critic; Margaret M. Whitney, California Publisher; Nathan Bentz, art connoisseur; Sidney Franklin, producer and director at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio; Albert Lewin, producer at Paramount Studio; and Frank Marcus, business executive of San Francisco.

This writer wishes to express his personal loss with the passing of the late Otto Bentz. For the past ten years he has been my guide and teacher in the study of Chinese art, and he, together with his brothers, Nathan and Philip, have been supporting the CHINESE DIGEST since its inception.



This issue of the Chinese Digest is dedicated to the memory of the late

Otto Bentz

lover of humanity, and of all that is kind, sincere, and beautiful.

Mr. Bentz is recognized as among the greatest authorities on Chinese art in America. He studied Chinese art for years in the Orient as well as among the art centers of the West. He stayed in Peking during the time of China's national upheaval, thus gaining access to many princely private collections. He covered the museums of Europe and America, making a survey of Chinese art objects in the West. His last pilgrimage was to the International Art Exhibit at the Burlington House in London.

The endeavor of this humble savant has brought Chinese art and lore close to the hearts of thousands in the West.



CHINA, Mother

of

Moderns

by

MARK DANIELS, A.I.A.

From the California Arts and Architecture



Mark Daniels, A.I.A.

Contrary to the popular misconception that the modern steel frame structure is predicated upon a development of the past 50 or 60 years, the fundamental principle of carrying loads on a frame independent of walls is some two thousand years old.

In the approved method of our modern steel frame structure, the structure is erected as a steel frame of posts or columns and beams or trusses. The walls and partitions are then filled in to inclose the rooms. They do not function as load carriers. The supporting elements are the members of the steel frame.

In the same manner and on exactly the same principle the Chinese for scores of generations have built their houses and temples. The columns are set, the beams are placed, and the purlins put in place to carry roof loads. When the frame is completed the walls are filled in, structurally independent of the frame. These walls, literally curtain walls carrying no load, can be knocked out, as they frequently are to make changes, and the main structure will still

stand. In this respect we have finally caught up with the Chinese. In many other respects, particularly philosophy, we still trail them.

One particular in which we lag behind the Chinese in their Ancient-Moderne is the principle of using this same structural frame system to constitute its own decorative design. The so-called new school of the moderns aim at letting the frank expression of functional members perform the double duty of working members and elements of decoration. In this we are far behind the Chinese. Their columns, purlins, beams, corbels and brackets, while performing essential services, are so arranged as to develop some of the most beautiful interiors in the world. True, they are decorated with symbolical figures and colors which, with the exception of the symbolism, we still do.

The first line of radical departure of the occidental from the oriental type of architecture is in the roof. There is no remote similarity between them but there is hope that we may some day introduce a modicum of the beauty of the Chinese roof in our own. Not that we aspire to the flaring lines of the Szechuan style but rather to the attainment of more movement and beauty in the abstract.

Just how modern is modern? The first brick house of record was built in China in 1818 B. C. The

first use of the compass is attributed to the Duke of Chou in the 12th century B. C. The low, flat, open-spandrelled arch bridge at Chao Hsien was built in the 6th century A. D. First of its type, it still stands as a monument of grace and beauty—in China, Mother of Moderns.

The above introductory article to a series on Chinese architecture will also serve to introduce the writer of the series, Mr. Mark Daniels, well-known architect and an ardent supporter of the China Cultural Society of America. Ever since a lad in his teens Mr. Daniels has studied the art and customs of the Chinese, and he is among the first to point out that western painters from the Flemish masters to our modern artists have leaned heavily on Chinese art for inspiration. The "Still Life" by Jan Steen (1620-1679 A. D.) for example, shows a Ming Dynasty pah hsien bowl alongside a cut lemon and a Nautalis cup. Whistler's earliest work is "Die Lange Leizen, of the Six Marks" showing a Chinese girl painting a porcelain vase. (Lange Leizen or "Tall Elizabeth" is a Dutch term for any of the slender girls such as are found painted on porcelain, and "Six Marks" refer to the well-known six characters found on the bottom of most of the better Chinese porcelains.) In fact, the earliest appearance of modern tendencies in applied art would seem to have occurred at Paris when such artists as Whistler, Tissot, Manet, Fantin-Latour, Degas, Carolus Duran, Monet, Solon, Jac-

quemart, Barbedienne, etc., inspired by the porcelain, lacquers, prints, cloisonnes, bronzes, and other Oriental objects of art at the "Porte Chinoise" (a shop which opened on the Rue de Rivoli in 1862) proceeded to produce new types of arts and crafts.

Mr. Daniels, together with such pioneers as Frank Lloyd Wright, Le Corbusier, Paul Frankl, Gertrude Brooks, Murphy Smith, Edwyn Hunt, and Rudolph Schaeffer are busy today in creating modern, restful interiors which, bridged by interiors found in Nara and Szechuan, may be traced back to the T'angs, twelve hundred years ago. These interiors carry such "modern" fundamentals as (1) subordination of the decoration of the room to the form of the whole room, avoiding especially grotesque furniture and cluttering knickknacks, (2) harmonious surfaces and simplicity of planes, resulting in spacious blank walls and emphasis on the beauty of such natural textures as are found on unpainted wood, pongee, old bronzes, etc., (3) emphasis on the horizontal as against the vertical lines, resulting in restfulness, and (4) the blending of the interior with the exterior garden or landscape as captured by a window or an opened door or partition.

Mr. Daniels, recently commissioned to offer suitable plans for the Federal low-cost housing units in Chinatown, submitted plans which revolved around the novel idea of using Tibetan architectural form—essentially a blending of Chinese structure with modern skyscrapers.



Empress Dowager's Edifice

—Courtesy, White Bros.

Chinese ARTISTS in California

by

S. MAC DONALD WRIGHT

Well-known Painter and Connoisseur of Oriental Art;

Co-founder Parisian Synchronist Movement



"Mother and Child," by Milton Quon

Being situated as we are, a cordial gateway to the Orient, it is not surprising to find working throughout California many Chinese artists. Most of our Orientals who have devoted their lives to creative, graphic expression are American citizens, and in some instances they have put aside their own magnificent positions which extend back to 2700 B. C. to attempt a vision of the world through eyes that have become almost, but not quite, occidentalized. On the other hand, numbers of these painters feeling that generations of a certain *parti pris* cannot be cast aside, have retained to a great extent their racial view: and have combined many elements of occidental art with certain aspects of this older culture.

The outstanding example of the first group is Gilbert Leung, who studied hard for years in the classical tradition and has produced some excellent sculpture, which only dimly, if at all, recalls in any way the classical work of his own country.

Keye Luke, an artist of extraordinary capability, has supplanted the Chinese brush by pen and ink and through line has approximated the work of former generations of Cathay, which he knows and loves so well. Jade Fon is equally adept in portraying in vivid and glowing water colors the "American Scene" and subjects loved by Chinese artists. Tyrus Wong has adhered straightly to his own tradition and his paintings of "Lohan," "Landscape," and "Birds and Beasts" are carried out with the ancient brush in elusive tone and line.

Milton Quon, S. Cheung Lee, Dong Kingman, especially the last named, while retaining some of the sensitivity to Eastern landscape tonalities, have been definitely influenced by the contemporary school. All of these men have a definite ability to handle a brush, no matter in what medium, for this ability only with difficulty is bred out of a race brought up in the manipulation of so fundamental an instrument of expression. Whether Mr. Kingman produces landscapes done at twilight with the quality of a Whistler, or whether he is handling brilliant watercolors in painting the shipping of San Francisco harbor, that facility and mastery of technique are always evident.

I believe that as there is a closer communication between the Orient and California, more and more,

An Oil by Chee Chin S. Cheung Lee

"Eucalyptus," by Jade Fon





"Portsmouth Square in Chinatown," by Stella Wong



"The Chinese Six Companies," by Dong Kingman

we here in America will begin to appreciate the subtleties and excellencies of Oriental work. We have much to learn from them. Our extraversion has not been a salutary thing for our art, in placing too much emphasis on objectivity and on political dadaism, whether they derive from New York or Mexico, we have lost a precious quality which is really indigeneous to the great painters of our own country. Once a sensitive artist here has been "exposed" to the impli-

cations of Oriental art, he can never again conceive of graphic expression in quite the same way. Oriental art throws them back upon themselves and brings to the surface those qualities which are the opposite of transient and it is this quality that Oriental art so beautifully expresses.

The future of these Oriental artists? We may as well ask the future of our own artists. One thing we may be sure of, however, and this is that in an age where a great deal of attention—too much attention—is being paid to the aspects of a philosophical world and to the aspects of pressing economical trends, the presence in our midst of such men as these named cannot but be salutary for our own spirits.

(Editor's Note: Lack of space prevents us from giving in this issue a description of the work of such well-known artists as Chang Kuan-Ye (adopted daughter of the late Ko Kei-fung), Eva Chin, Stella Wong, Tse Wing Oy, James Lee, S. B. Wong, Wu Wai Kee, David Chun, and Jack Won. We will present the work of some of them in future numbers of the CHINESE DIGEST.)

To dwell in the wide house of the world; to stand in true attitude therein; to walk in the wide part of men; in success, to share one's principles with the people; in failure, to live them out alone; to be incorruptible by riches or honors, unchangeable by poverty, unmoved by perils or power—these I count the qualities of a great man.—*Mencius*, 371 B. C.

"Nude," by George Chan





Pen and Ink of
"Mother and Child," by
Keye Luke

All illustrations of
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Arts and Architecture Magazine

Aquatic Park . . .

Its Chinese Background

By NAN KING

Back of the modern structure recently added to San Francisco's playland, Aquatic Park, and around that area, stands a romantic picture of the past, with golden threads of sentiment woven through the entire pattern.

Its history is closely woven with that of the Chinese for it was here, in 1859, that much of the early sentiment against Chinese labor began.

It was in that year the Pioneer Columbia Woolen Mills were opened, and largely manned by Chinese labor, putting out the first textiles to be manufactured in California, with the exception of those woven by the Indians in the Missions. Two high and extremely narrow bunk houses built upon pilings over the water housed the Orientals until the mill closed in 1883.

Picture these Orientals, speaking but a few words of English, dressed in the much-laundered blue denim overalls and jumper, with trousers rolled to the knees, queues flapping in the winds or coiled under huge umbrella-like hats of split cane, wading knee deep in an opaque sea, and one has a picture of the manner in which the first textiles were handled.

It is said the Chinese themselves devised the idea of setting the color of the dyes by emersing them in the salt water of the Bay. At any rate, long ramps of redwood logs were constructed from the mill to the water's edge. When a batch of wool was run through the dye vats it was then run down this ramp and thoroughly washed in the salt water.

At such times the entire surroundings took on the color of the dye. Some days the beach would be a brilliant green, some days red, black or brown and remain so for several hours, until the tides changed and the beach was washed clean. Shells, driftwood, rocks and sand took on the color of the dyes, some of them absorbing parts of all the colors, making the beach at this point resemble a rare tapestry or painting. When excavation for the present park was begun these ramps were found to be in a fair state of preservation, after eighty years in salt water.

When the fire of 1906 left Chinatown a smoldering ruin much of the debris was taken to the beach and dumped, much of it going into the bay near the present site of the park, completely changing the shore line at this point by filling in three square blocks. This dumping ground was found to be a veritable gold mine. Many persons walking along that part of the beach would see a shining object and what was believed to be a colored stone often turned out to be a gold watch, diamond ring, piece of jade; all manner of jewelry was washed upon the sands.

WPA workers also came in for their share when excavating for the present seawall of the park. Old Spanish coins, as well as those of other nations, including our own, found their way into WPA family coffers. Some thought these to have been washed ashore from sunken ships but it is known that some of them were Chinese in character and it is quite probable that all of these trinkets and coins came from the tills of Chinatown which had found their way into the dumps. The acquisitive Chinese of that era had been known to exchange the wares of the Orient for the coins and keepsakes of all nations, as each sailor and traveler visiting the port carried to his homeland a souvenir of San Francisco's Chinatown, often leaving in exchange some trophy he had carried around the world or the coins of a foreign realm.

Observe a man's actions; scrutinize his motives; take note of the things that give him pleasure. How then can he hide from you what he really is?—*Confucius*, 551 B. C.

The superior man seeks what he wants in himself; the inferior man seeks all that he wants from others.—*Confucius*, 551 B. C.

Is not he a sage who neither anticipates deceit nor suspects bad faith in others, yet is prompt to detect them when they appear?—*Confucius*, 551 B. C.

The Romance Of China Tea

By P. E. WITHAM

Tea Adviser to the Chinese Government

*This article is a digest of a recent talk on tea over Station
ZBW of Hong Kong*



"The Good Earth"
and a Tea Plant.

Executed by Gilbert
Leung in terra cotta.

The origin of tea as a beverage is unknown and is purely a matter of speculation based upon the ancient traditions of China, India, and Japan. Each of these three countries has a separate story. China claims that the discovery must be attributed to the Emperor Sheng Nung in B. C. 2737. . . . Apart from all mythical traditions, there seems to be no doubt that the Shan tribes on the Yunnan-Burma border and the Nagas of the Patkoi Mountains between Burma and Assam knew all about the properties of the tea plant. Wild tea, in the natural form of trees, has been growing in these regions for centuries.

In the eighth century tea drinking had become prevalent all over China, though Yunnan and Szechwan were the first two provinces to start it. In the year 780 A. D. a certain eminent writer, Lu Yu, was commissioned by various Chinese tea merchants to write a treatise on tea. This book was called "Cha Ching." We may consider this to be the first piece of propaganda on the part of the tea trade, a business which has expanded down the years until, at present, the International Tea Committee spends £400,000 annually on tea propaganda.

It is believed that the first consignment of tea reached Europe from China in a cargo for Holland in 1610. This was exported from Macao. In 1618, the first tea caravan reached Russia by the overland route. By the middle of the seventeenth century, tea was being sold in London in a coffee house belonging to a certain Thomas Garraway. In 1660 Samuel Pepys recorded his first cup. In 1681 the East India Company gave orders to their agents in China for a regular supply for the London market, the price being about 12/- to 13/- per pound.

By the period of the Napoleonic wars the price of tea in London was about 5/- per pound. This high cost induced a great amount of smuggling. In 1833, the monopoly over tea enjoyed by the East India Company was ended by Act of Parliament and this led to a large proportion of the trade from China passing into the hands of American ships, and the commencement of the building of the famous tea clippers. In retaliation, British firms also laid down tea clippers, the first being the "Stornoway" built in 1849 by Messrs.



Lu Yu, author of *Cha Ching* or the Classic on Tea (780 A. D.)

(Continued on p. 33)

Reflections on Lin Yutang

Moment in Peking

by WILLIAM HOY



*(Author's Note:
The following is
not intended as a
review of "Moment
in Peking," as ade-
quate reviews of this book
have already appeared in various American
publications during the past three months. It is
merely a series of random thoughts intended to serve
as a partial appraisal of this much talked about novel.)*

Basically, "Moment in Peking" is the story of three higher class Chinese families whose destinies are intertwined, each to the other, first by the ties of friendship, then by the closer bonds of marriage. The period is between 1900 and 1938—most dramatic years in modern China's history, years fraught with social, political and cultural changes the far-reaching effects of which are still to be gauged because the changes are continuing, and, at this moment, are intensified by Japanese invasion. And the tale itself in its general idea is expressed in the author's short preface wherein he said: "It is merely a story of how men and women in the contemporary era grow up and learn to live with one another, how they love and hate and quarrel and forgive and suffer and enjoy, how certain habits of living and ways of thinking are formed, and how, above all, they adjust themselves to the circumstances in this earthly life where men strive but the gods rule."

In the hand of a lesser writer this story might have been a very good novel, full of drama and color and movement—and nothing more. In the hand of Lin Yutang "Moment in Peking" emerged as one of the finest, if not one of the great, novels of contemporary world literature. His literary artistry, the calm beauty of his prose, his insight into human nature, and his

understanding of the inter-play of social forces in a changing order makes "Moment in Peking" a novel of the social scene which is panoramic in its scope and thoroughly Chinese in essence and spirit. Thus it fulfills several of the major requirements necessary to stamp the work as a great piece of imaginative literature, contemporary or otherwise.

Whether consciously or not Lin Yutang has constructed his story after the pattern of "Red Chamber Dream," (Hung Lou Meng) greatest of all Chinese novels, written in the 18th century. Conceived as a love story, "Red Chamber Dream" in its telling became a vivid story of Chinese family life, shot through with humor, pathos, compassion, and understanding. Vivid, too, is its delineation of characters, and this is a feat in itself since this novel contains no less than 400 characters. As a document of the social scene, "Red Chamber Dream" is the only Chinese novel which can stand comparison with works of the same category in European literature, past and present. The human quality of this story touches the note of universality; and it is timeless, as fresh in its reading today as when it was first written two centuries ago.

Besides its story structure, there is another point of resemblance between "Moment in Peking" and "Red Chamber Dream." This has to do with the choice of two of the main feminine characters upon whom a greater part of the story revolves. The heroines of "Moment in Peking" are Mulan and Mochow, two sisters who are both beautiful and talented. Mulan is impulsive, idealistic, charming, whereas Mochow is practical, steady, and understanding. And both of them strangely resemble Taiyu and Paots'a, the heroines of "Red Chamber Dream." Mulan is akin to Taiyu, for the latter, besides being beautiful also, is romantic and impulsive in nature. Mochow resembles Paots'a, for the latter is quietly practical, understanding and steady in her loyalty.

There is a little literary game in China, designed to find out a person's temperament, which consists in asking whether one likes Taiyu or Paots'a best. (This

game is also described in "Moment in Peking.") If one prefers Taiyu, he is without doubt an idealist, but if one likes Paots'a, then he is a realist. The same game can be played, and with the same conclusions, if the reader is asked whether he likes Mulan or Mochow better. This is possible because the heroines of these two novels so closely resemble one another. Thus we are confronted with the fact that across two centuries of time two Chinese novelists, each writing of family life of his own period, draw the characters of their heroines who are essentially the same in physical beauty, in temperament, and in talents.

* * *

The philosophical thread which weaves in and out of "Red Chamber Dream" is strictly Buddhist; in "Moment in Peking" it is Taoist. The novel consists of three books, and each book is prefaced by a quotation from the works of Chuang-tse, greatest expounder of Taoism. And one of the most memorable characters of the novel, old Yao Sze-an, father of Mulan and Mochow, is a twentieth century practicing Taoist. His is not the corrupt and superstitious Taoism of the mass of the Chinese, but the crystal clear and pure Taoism of Lao-tse and Chuang-tse. Old Yao lives his philosophy, and his thoughts on life and on the changing social scene in China, based on Taoism, constitute some of the best pages in the book. This philosophy is mystic and other-worldly, yet it did not prevent Yao from fulfilling all his worldly duties, such as attending to his business, which happened to be herbs, raising and governing his large family, ably protecting them from want, counseling them in sorrow, and helping them in all their personal problems. In fact, old Yao's Taoism aided him in discharging his worldly duties. It also enabled him to stand in rock-like steadiness when the social and political changes and chaos of a China in transition made themselves felt, inevitably, in his family.

Knowing the inevitability of life and death, of human suffering and human sorrow, Yao's philosophic calm always helped to maintain calmness among his people whenever death or trouble occurred in the family. Even that time when Mulan's husband, Sunya, became infatuated with a young girl and Mulan was in fear lest he should stray away from her, it was old Yao's wisdom which served to bring Sunya back to her, humbled and penitent.



Pagoda near Peking. Courtesy of the White Bros.

Of all his children Mulan was the closest to Yao in temperament. She was born with an acute sensitivity to beauty in all its forms, physical and spiritual. And very early in her life Yao instilled into Mulan something of the mystic beauty of his Taoist philosophy and its essentially romanticist outlook on life. This philosophy was to steady, calm, and console her later on in life when she faced trials and sorrows as wife and mother. Even when she had lost a daughter during the turbulent days of the student movement; when one after another of her loved ones died at the hands of the Japanese as a result of the Sino-Japanese war; when all her material wealth and physical comforts were taken away from her by the war, this philosophy of her father's remained with her and steadied her. In the darkest hour that a woman could undergo Mulan always remembered one sentence her father had taught her: "If you yourself are right nothing that happens to you can ever be wrong." As she fled into the interior of China in 1938 with her husband and the rest of her living children, to escape the terror of the invading Japanese and to take her part in the building of a new nation, the spirit and philosophy of her Taoist father hovered over her, and she found in it spiritual comfort.

A sense of the vast mystery of life is a strong element in Taoism, and this element is communicated to the reader by this story. And if it seems strange that a novel of contemporary Chinese life should have such a strong tinge of the other-worldly spirit of Taoism, it should not be considered so. For, reflect,

Taoism is the only native Chinese system of philosophy, the only body of speculative thoughts grown out of the highest genius of the Chinese mind. Every Chinese today, whatever his religion and social philosophy, has something of the Taoist in him. This reveals itself in an individual's contradictory qualities of practical-mindedness and naive imagination; in his pantheistic love of nature; in his romanticist attitude toward the mysteries of human life and the life of nature; and in his individualism. Scratch a Chinese and you will always find a Taoist.

* * *

Of the ninety odd characters in "Moment in Peking," about twenty carry the burden of the story. Some of these are recognizable types, but the major characters are all delineated with a sure hand and emerge as real human beings whom the reader comes to know and understand. Mulan and Mochow are perfect flowerings of the Chinese family system, cultured, talented, obedient as daughters, dutiful as wives, capable as mothers, each perfect in accordance with her own personal qualities. Mulan's natural charm and whimsicality delights one just as much as Mochow's commonsense and womanly wisdom. Old Yao is memorable for his fatherly solicitude toward his family and his Taoistic wisdom. He is full of patriarchal grace and personal charm. He was, as Hazlitt has put it, a man who lived in the world, yet not of it. He becomes the symbol of the age-old wisdom of China. The reader will feel a pang of regret just as much as his family did when he took leave of them, after his worldly duties had been fulfilled, to devote the rest of his life to contemplation. He departed from his family in life rather than in death.

Another intriguing character is Kung Lifu, a poor scholar who became Mochow's husband. By temperament a rebel, he was as much attracted as Mulan to old Yao's learning and Taoistic wisdom. Mulan was in turn attracted to Lifu because of the latter's love of beauty, literature, and genuine scholarship, things which Mulan herself loved. Very early in her life Mulan fell in love with Lifu, and thus love lasted throughout her life, though never once was it outwardly revealed. That she was not married to Lifu did not cause her any unhappiness, for she was happy with the husband her parents had chosen for her.



Mochow had always known of Mulan's secret love for Lifu, but never once did she worry about it because the two sisters loved each other and both were protected by that love. Only three times in her life did Mulan spend some time alone with Lifu, each time under the open sky and among surroundings of incomparable scenic beauty; and the memories of these moments sufficed for her. Such was the course of a romance under the Chinese family system.

There are other outstanding characters. There is the impetuous and romantic Redjade; the humble Mrs. Kung, Lifu's mother; the filial Chen San; the dissolute son Tijen; the ambitious maid Silverscreen; the feminine Mannia and Cassia; the pleasure loving Inging; and the matriarchs, Mrs. Yao and Mrs. Tseng. Taking the novel as a whole, Lin Yutang
(Continued on p. 19)

AN ALBUM OF

Water Colors

by

Ko Kei-Fung

(1888 - 1933)

Edited in cooperation with the
sage-artist adopted daughter

CHANG KWAN-YE





"The Long Grawl." Those who are empowered with great forces are impatient to use them. When that opportunity is not forthcoming there is the long growl — a warning to excessive militarism?

How the

KO KEI-FUNG COLLECTION

was brought to America by Chang Kwan-Ye

At the time when Miss Chang Kwan-Ye, adopted daughter of the late artist, Ko Kei-fung, decided to come to America, on behalf of the "Ko Kei-fung's Memorial Association," the major portion of the paintings were at Nanking, then the capital of China. Miss Chang arrived at the capital city safely, but had difficulty in leaving the city because it was already being besieged by the Japanese army, and everyone was trying to find transportation westward. By executive orders passage was booked for Miss Chang to leave the city on a river boat, and she left Nanking, on November 5, 1937, six days before the fall of the city. The voyage to Hankow, took forty-eight hours and she had to stand practically all the way without hot food or tea and without shelter from the cold winter wind. The vessel was in constant danger of attack from the air and of being capsized from the overcrowding.

Hankow was in an even more terrible turmoil with everyone trying to find ways and means of leaving the city, for it too, was in danger of being captured by the Japanese army. All means of transportation were booked three months in advance. Again the government found room for her in an airplane which permitted only twenty pounds of luggage for each passenger. Because Miss Chang weighs only 100 pounds, she was permitted fifty pounds additional luggage on condition that she would carry the additional weight on her lap. Even so, she could not find means to carry all of the paintings, therefore, she had to strip these paintings of their mountings, wooden rollers, and carrying cases. Finally she discarded all her personal belongings, including an expensive fur coat, suitcases, and toilet articles, much to the delight of nearby refugees. She arrived in Hong Kong, eight hours later with nothing but the paintings.

In America Ko Kei-fung's paintings were first exhibited in Old Chinatown, at the Chingwah Lee Gallery of Fine Arts. Miss Chang Kwan-Ye, an artist in her own right, had her own collection first exhibited at the Chinese Village, in the Golden Gate International Exposition. Since then both collections have

been exhibited at the University of Southern California, and Stanford University. This winter she will exhibit at the nation's capital and at eastern centers.

REFLECTIONS

(Continued from p.16)

delineated his feminine characters more clearly and adequately than the male personages.

* * *

"Moment in Peking" is written in the tradition of the native Chinese novel. Yet it is also in the tradition of the European novel. This is evident in the inclusion of actions and dialogues which are essential in developing the story, and the total elimination of unessentials, something that is not done in the traditional Chinese novel. It is also evident in the close attention to characterization.

Lin Yutang is primarily an essayist, and in this he follows in the tradition of many of China's greatest writers. In "Moment in Peking" the essayist in him manifests itself in various places. But this does nothing to impede the interest of the story; in fact, it helps to make it all the more interesting as the author intrudes now and then to comment on human nature and on social customs. His descriptions and occasional asides on Peking, Hangchow, and of the sunrise on top of Taishan are memorable. Towards the end of the book his descriptions of the Chinese fleeing from the Japanese invaders is a paean to the courage and indomitable spirit of the Chinese people.

Conrad, a Pole who chose to write in English, once wrote these memorable words on the literary artist: "He speaks to our capacity for delight and wonder, to the sense of mystery surrounding our lives; to our sense of pity, and beauty, and pain; to the latent feeling of fellowship with all creation—and to the subtle but invincible conviction of solidarity that knits together the loneliness of innumerable hearts, to the solidarity in dreams, in joy, in sorrow, in aspira-

(Continued on p. 22)

虎
 生
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 佳
 亦
 一
 中
 奇



A pair of uncrowned aristocrats.



"An Ideal Couple." Depicted here is the idyllic state of being in love.



"The Shrill Cry Which Reaches the Sky." When a leader has a just cause his rallying call will be heard by everyone.



"Birds and Willow." The birds which enjoy the willow will never know the pains and sorrow of the tree.

Ko Kei-Fung's Technique and Style

Ko Kei-fung was unique among Chinese masters in that he neither clung slavishly to the old Chinese school, nor, like many contemporaries in coastal cities, threw overboard the age-old classic style and turned to Moscow or Paris for inspiration. He persisted in using Chinese pigments, brushes, and scrolls, and his inspirations found expression in Chinese themes and compositions, but he tempered his style with many western elements—and they are so integrated that the beholders are aware at once of a refreshment which loses none of its unity, maturity, and power.

Asked how one can perfect his painting, Ko Kei-fung himself suggested that the students be guided as a starting point by the fundamentals which centuries of experience have shown to the Chinese painters to be essential: attention to the four moods, the six elements, and the six principles.

The six principles, often called canons or component parts, were outlined by Hsieh Ho of the fifth century and stated that a good painting must have attunement to life, wise choice of brush strokes, resemblance to the object painted, correctness of colors, relevant composition, and adhesion to the classic style. The six elements of a fine painting are spirit, clarity, maturity, strength, vivacity, and polish or style. The four moods are: the "divine" mood, which gives spirit and life to the painting; the "superior" mood, which essentially means economy of efforts; the "ingenious" mood, which is achieved only when skillful hands are dominated by a master mind, and the "capacious" mood, which represents arduous work behind the inspiration.

But Ko Kei-fung made the above only his foundation stones. He was among the first to moderate the outlining of objects as was practiced so excessively by most Sung painters. Not that outlines are discarded entirely, because he used them when he felt that the eyes expected them. Like all Chinese painters, he liked to blend birds and flowers together as if they were one. Here he discarded outlines completely, often painting the body of birds and leaves with the same grey-green brush, and achieved a delightful lacy pattern which rivals the glory of spring.

Ko Kei-fung was a great admirer of the western concept of perspective, shadows, and shading, but he would not incorporate them wholesale into his art. The shading or "yin and yang effect" he produced by

skillful manipulation of the brush, a technique which is discernable either by studying his paintings or by observing his adopted daughter, Miss Chang Kuan-Ye at work. The brush is first dipped completely into water, then about two thirds of the way into a suitable hue, and finally a fourth of the way into a deeper shade of the same color. By skillfully drawing the brush sidewise across the paper a branch of a tree is produced complete with shadow and highlights—and often with knotholes, cracks, and spottings. Likewise, a leaf or a pedal is produced with a quick twist or two of the brush; the tip or the beel of the brush furnishing the shading.

Ko Kei-fung was an habitual observer of nature. His home in his island, a short distance from Lingnan University across the river, is a paradise for botanists and zoologists because he managed to stock it with all conceivable types of living creatures and planted it with all kinds of flora. He would watch his pet tigers for days as they prowled about the enclosure, constantly changing the tame ones for livelier ones. He frequently visited the biological laboratories of Lingnan University, actively dissecting all available specimens in order to understand their anatomies. But he never allowed mere correctness to deaden his work. One can see the sinew and musculature under Ko Kei-fung's creatures, but he did not paint with those before him—they were behind his mind.

In painting, say a tree, Ko Kei-fung would observe the tree from all angles—around it close by, at a distance, under it where he could hear the rustling of the leaves or absorb the fragrance of the blossoms—often throughout the four seasons. When his mind was "tree-saturated," he would retire to his studio, and with rapid strokes record on paper the very essence of the tree.

REFLECTIONS

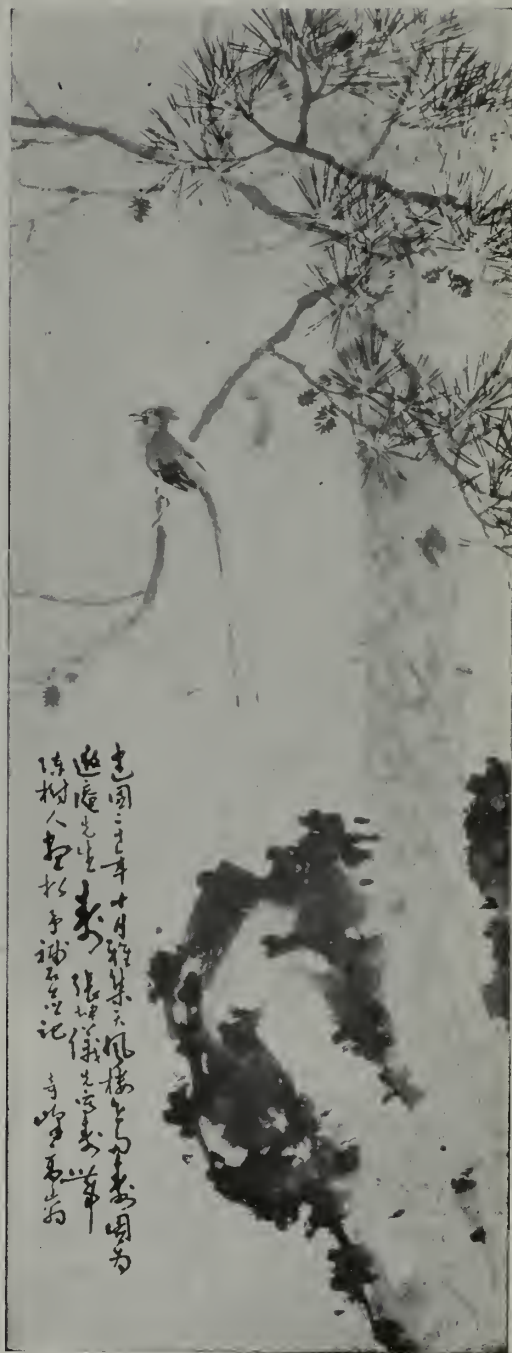
(Continued from p. 19)

tions, in illusions, in hope, in fear, which binds men to each other, which binds together all humanity—the dead to the living and the living to the unborn."

Lin Yutang, a Chinese who chose to write in English, has in this novel fulfilled in a large measure these words of Conrad.



"The Lone Ape in the Storm." Note the power of suggestion inherent in the animal being at the end of the bough.



Shou-tai-bird, pine, and rockery — all symbolic of longevity.

The Biography of KO KEI-FUNG

Mr. Ko Kei-fung of Puyun, Kwangtung, died of illness at the Great China Hospital in Shanghai on the second of November in the twenty-second year of the Republic of China. With his death we have lost a great master of the art of painting which of late has been in a sadly neglected state already and is



Ko Kei-fung

urgently in need of a vigorous renaissance. Our feelings of loss, therefore, are something more than purely friendly and personal.

Mr. Ko's official name was Ko Weng but he was far better known by his calling name, Ko Kei-fung. Although he lost his parents when he was very young, he was ambitious and studious. At the age of thirteen he went to Japan to take a special course in fine arts, being particularly interested in painting.

It happened that Dr. Sun Yat-sen was then in Japan on his world tour for the dissemination of his

by
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revolutionary principles among the overseas Chinese. Being deeply moved by Dr. Sun's principle of nationalism, Mr. Ko unhesitatingly joined the revolutionist party and at the age of twenty returned to China to carry out his new mission. For several days he even boldly slept on top of great piles of bombs and other explosive material stored in a hidden chamber, to the great anxiety and nervousness of his comrades.

With the inauguration of the Republic it should be easy for him to secure an important post in the government, but he preferred painting above political life and was content to go back to his old calling. Coming to Shanghai, he established with some of his friends the Sheng-mei Bookstore (an art magazine), thus living on his own means. No wonder Dr. Sun had a high regard for him and said time and again that his moral standards were exemplary and not easily attainable.

The result of this continued research and practice was that his art of painting was ever on the road of progress, which in turn led him into regions of unknown beauty and subtlety. His handiworks of landscapes, human figures, birds, animals, insects and fishes were a happy blending of all the exquisite points of famous Chinese and foreign painters; and his subtle fingers and brushes were so suggestive, instructive and responsive that he had cultivated a field distinctly his own. "His subtle fingers," said Chiu Tsanghai, "have become even more subtle since his return from abroad; and the lifeless colours have become living agents at his hands!"

In the seventh year of the Republic of China, he went back to Canton to teach painting, and his students soon ran into thousands among whom many have now become accomplished and celebrated artists. In the fourteenth year of the Republic he was employed as a professor of fine arts by the Lingnan University which donated to him an appropriate sum for the construction of his private studio and residence—a special treatment not often met within the annals of Chinese institutes of learning.

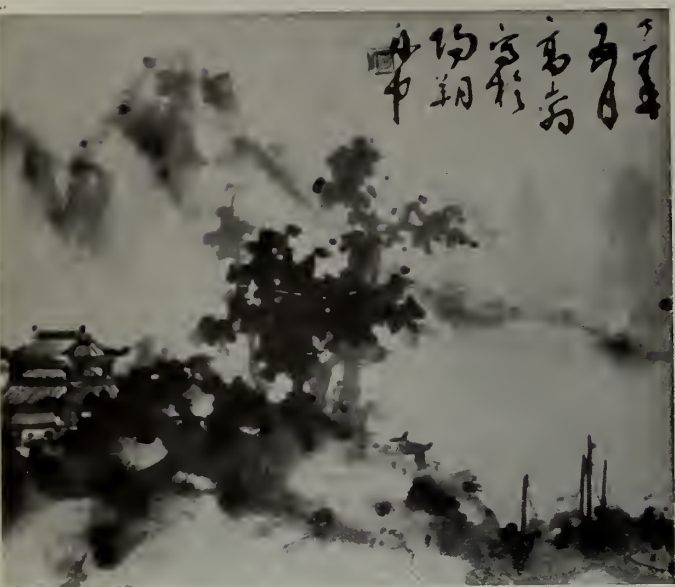
In the following year when the imposing Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall was completed, he was called upon
(Continued on p. 32)



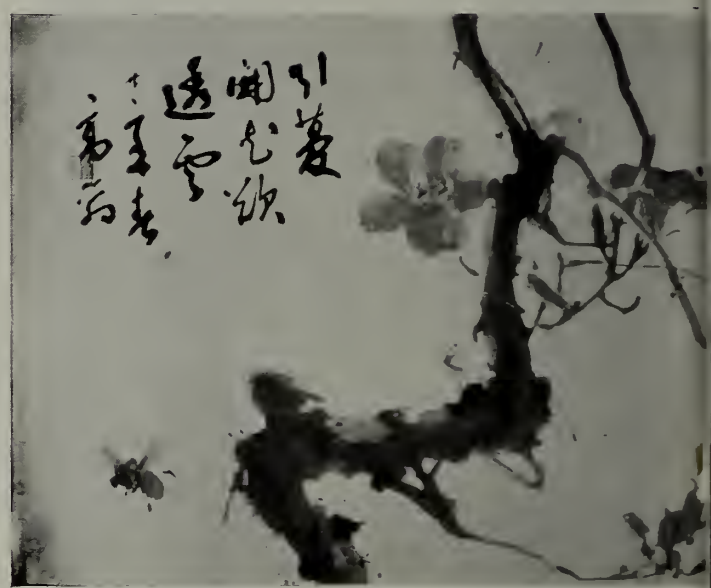
"Constant Vigilance." The belief is that fishes never sleep; hence a carved wooden tom-tom in the shape of a fish is suspended for the monks to strike every so often to remind them that their conscience also must never slumber. The tall red column beside the benign monk suggests the towering influence of the institution of Buddhism.



"Wooing the Moon." The dead stump indicates loneliness.



sen Tsung in Kwangsi, former residence of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.



"Flowering Rattan." Rattan blossoms with great difficulty — symbol of innate talent.



The perfume of a nation.



The Lotus blossom. Note that the seed pod faces the earth as if to sprinkle it with fresh seeds.



The Dynamic Art of Painting

By KO KEI-FUNG

(This is a part of the lecture given by the late artist-sage in Lingnan University, Canton, China.)

I am of the opinion that painting is not lifeless but is something that is full of vigor and susceptible of an endless variety of changes.

For each age, this great fascinating art has its special conceptions, its special manners of interpretation, and a special spirit distinctly its own. It is for this reason that I have often warned my pupils that their object for learning how to paint should not be merely for the attainment of personal renown, or for the gratification of aesthetic pleasures as a pastime.

The student of art must try to adopt a much loftier viewpoint and imagine himself charged with an altruistic mission which requires him to consider his fellow's miseries and afflictions as his own. He will then work hard on the production of only such pictures as will effect a betterment of man's nature in particular and bring about an improvement of society in general, thereby presenting the new spirit of art in all its glory and grandeur.

In our endeavor to learn how to paint, therefore, we must not only equip ourselves with a useful knowledge about anatomy, coloring, light and shade, philosophy, and nature (the six principles handed down by ancient artists) and the development of the art, but must also conduct adequate researches into the realms of psychology and sociology in order that we may gain a clear idea of what is most adapted to the present needs of society. We can then make use of the principles of vividness, naturalness, and beautiful-ness, and turn out such emotional and allegorical pictures as will tend to blot out the blemishes of society, lighten up the tasteless aspects of man's life and nourish the better traits of the human race, so that a better all-around conception of what is lofty, peaceful and right may be the crowning outcome whereby the weak-minded will have firmness of purpose, the debased will have uplifted thoughts, and the cruel will have loving kindness, while the noble-hearted will shine forth even more brightly.

This is equivalent to making the world take a new turn; and posterity, when it sees our works of art, will be able at once to form a clear and comprehensive

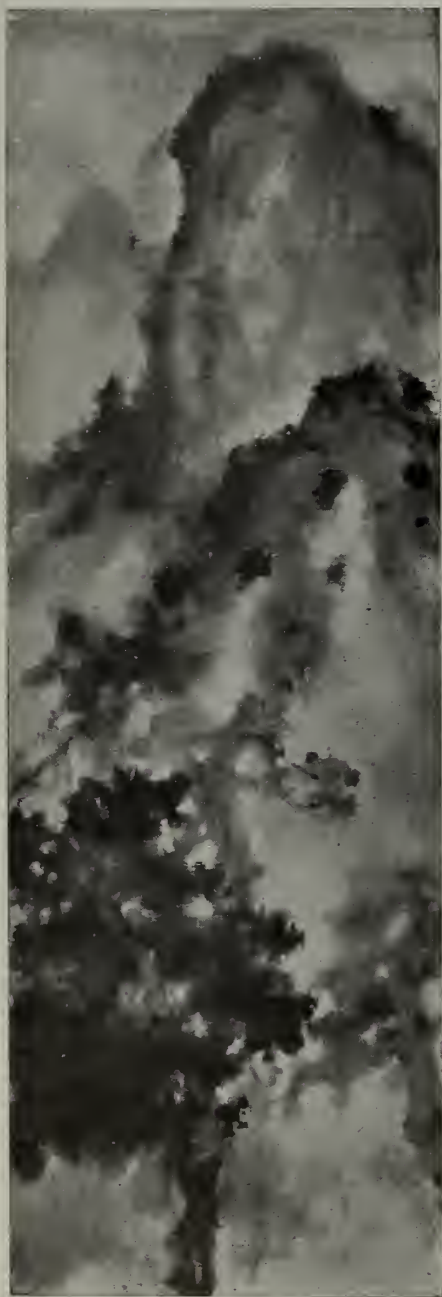
vision of the spirit, virtue, civilization and history of our time. Such is our main object in learning to paint.

Formerly, I was in the habit of devoting my time and energy to the study of old Chinese paintings alone and took great pains in imitating the great works of the famous and celebrated artists of the T'ang and Sung dynasties. Later on I realized that although they were replete with fine points, such works had the drawback of being too philosophical and therefore too illusive and imaginary.

Moreover, to acquire learning is like plying a boat against a current. Unless the scope of our researches be wide and universal, the chances are that we can get for our ill-spent efforts but little of the creative power which every true artist must have at his command. During the reign of Emepror Mingti of the Han dynasty, the Tibetan art of painting of the western frontier was somehow introduced into this country. The imported modes of conception and the novel manners of interpretation worked as a wonderful tonic and opened up new avenues of thought for the Chinese school of art; and the result was that painting made big strides in popularity and soared to new levels of progress daily.

For these reasons I took up the study of Western art, paying particular attention to portrait painting, geometrical drawing, light and shade, perspective, etc. I then picked out the finest points of Western art and applied them on my Chinese techniques as to the masterful strokes of the pen, composition, inking, coloring, emotional background, poetic romance, etc. In short, I tried to retain what was exquisite in the Chinese art of painting, at the same time adopting the best methods of composition which the world's art schools had to offer, thereby blending the East and the West into an harmonious whole, taking for my guidance, beautiful-ness, naturalness, and my own creative power and taste. The result is my paintings of today.

I sincerely hope that you, my dear pupils, will widen your scope of researches and try to be progressive all the time, for the art of painting is by no means lifeless.



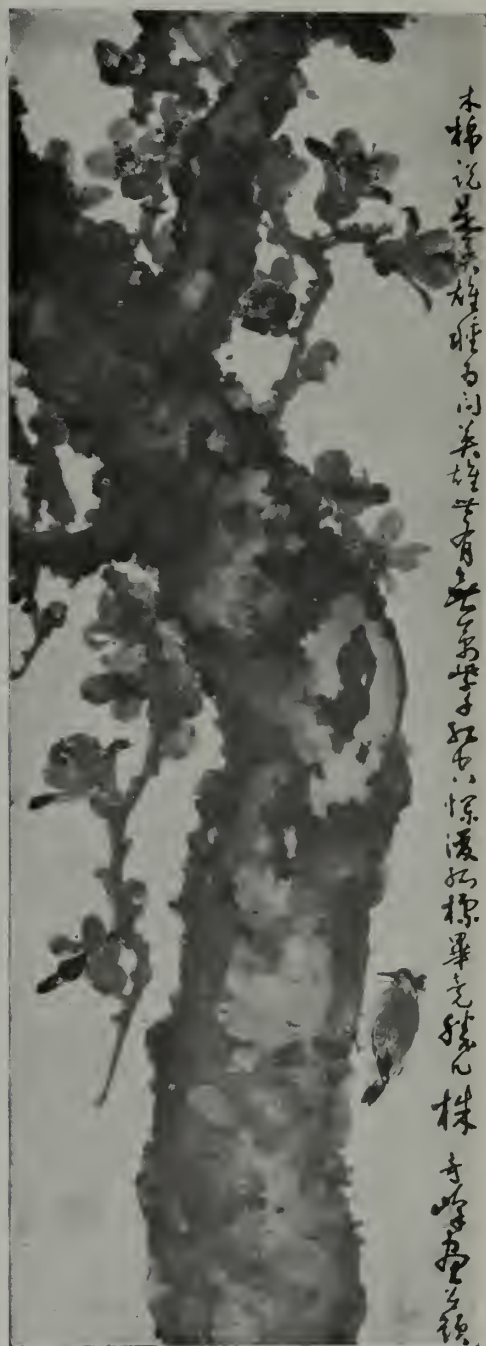
"The Monastery and the Evening Clouds."
The puny man-made edifice is about to be enshrouded by heaven reaching clouds which are at once mysterious and awesome.



"Recreation in the face of flying snow" Given adequate adjustment there is no hardship.



The white, almost transparent plumage of this crane is in striking contrast to the blackness of the legs — as patent of uncertainty as a lady in white with long black gauntlets.



"Upright and Alone." The cotton tree is revered because it is beautiful, fragrant, and benevolently useful.

The Philosophy of Ko Kei-Fung

By CHINGWAH LEE

Ko Kei-fung was reverently referred to as the Sage of Lingnan because of his gentleness, his selfless devotion to art, his eager response to any call for service to society, and his fondness for discussing art and philosophy with all those about him. To this sage-artist, aesthetic and ethics are one. It is not enough that an artist ask what is beautiful, he must also find out what is ennobling. He believes that an aesthetic sense is the native endowment of all men, even as Mencius believed that all men are born virtuous. True, the evil influences of environment, due to an imperfect social organization, and men's reckless striving after selfish interests, due to wrong training or lack of education, have often numbed these senses, but he believes that the noble type of art can revive and strengthen them.

By great works of art, Ko Kei-fung meant that type of inspired efforts with which one's impressions and experiences are so rearranged and reconstructed according to one's thought and sentiment that they express themselves through the manipulation of technique into something new, larger in context, and holy. For instance, said Ko Kei-fung in a discussion which was recorded by one of his pupils, E. L. Pan, when we see a lichee fruit we immediately see beyond its red jacket and think of its juicy content, its taste and fragrance; from thence we think of a forest of lichee trees studded with thousands of scarlet pills against the exquisite contrast of emerald green leaves; from thence against the beautiful setting of sub-tropical south China, and the classic saying of the poet Su Ting-pu: "If only for the sake of three hundred lichees to eat each day, I would be a southerner for life." And then we can't help reflecting on the pathetic yet beautiful life of that poet and the sublime friendship of another who wrote: "Let us not regret the parting in the south; if I can't send you a petal of plum blossom, I shall send across the thousand miles between us a bit of scarlet snow." All this we see in one fruit because we see with our hearts and minds as well as our eyes.

Likewise, our sage-artist points out, the sight of a mother makes us think of our mother. Then we think of her great love, how she has uncomplainingly toiled and sacrificed for us, how she has patiently taught us and inspired us with noble thoughts, and placed in us her fond and ardent hopes, and we begin

to feel a sacred duty to elevate ourselves and aspire to some lofty ideal, in order to be even partially worthy of a love that is too great to be requited. Such is the linkage of a fully developed aesthetic sense!

But such enthralling thoughts are fleeting, confined to a few persons, and are limited in time and space. In order to be perpetuated and made manifest to mankind they must be recorded by some suitable means. But what kind of a medium best fits a transient thought of this type? An essay can describe the happening but cannot register the feeling effectively; poetry can convey the feeling but cannot portray the shape. Ko Kei-fung believes that painting can give us the fact, the feeling, and the form, and thus completely and permanently present the spirit of a sparkling, jewelled moment.

Therefore, many who have the morals of humanity at heart have taken to painting with which to influence and remake the world, using everything about them as their subject and making use of the wealth of symbolism which abounds in China. Thus, an orchid amidst a clustering of grass stands for chastity and determination; the green bamboo and aged pine, honor and integrity; a gallant horse, the gentleman; a thorn, treachery. By painting the story of the tree that withered when brothers fought over a legacy the artist teaches cooperation; the birds that refused to part in the face of calamity, loyalty; the crow feeding its parent, filial affection.

To Ko Kei-fung a true artist is a philosopher, and a philosopher is one whose mind is so tuned that he responds to the laws of nature. When one sees and admires that which is beautiful he recognizes the ugly and is repelled by it; when one hates the evil he will think of the saintly and aspire to be noble. So, to this sage-artist, painting is not merely a technique for producing pretty things, but a comprehensive institution which men of wisdom have acknowledged as important through the ages. In the time of Yu painting was generally taught, and the kingdom experienced peace, enlightenment, and prosperity. During the T'ang Dynasty the artist Wu Tao-tse painted a picture of hell with the evil ones there so repellent that many wicked ones gave up their life of vice. A painting by Dzen Shiah of the Sung Dynasty led to the famous revolution for constitutional reform of

(Continued on p. 36)

萬物皆
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"Cession from Work." Note blending of exhaustion and contentment.



"Solitude." Sadness is the inevitable lot of most philosophers.

KO KEI-FUNG BIOGRAPHY

(Continued from p. 24)

to make such pictures as "The Lone Eagle," "The White Horse" and "The Lion" to embellish the walls of this massive edifice. The national treasury paid him a handsome sum for his labors, as all the three pictures had met with the warmest appreciation of the late leader who considered them as valuable works of art symbolical of the revolutionary spirit of New China.

He was neither mercenary nor anxious for fame. He devoted his entire efforts to the study of his art and was always an untiring teacher. Such unusual strain, of course, told severely on his weak constitution which often began to show signs of a breakdown, but in spite of his delicate health he kept on with his pen and brush. Miss Chang Kuan-Ye, one of his many students, became deeply concerned over the gradual loss of her master's health and took upon herself the duties of an obliging and comforting nurse. This enabled him to go heart and soul into his art; and he was so pleased with the girl's thoughtfulness that he took her for his adopted daughter.

He was elected by the Sino-German Art Exhibition held in the autumn to proceed to Germany as its representative. He gladly accepted the nomination and came to Shanghai to make the necessary preparations for his departure. Unfortunately, the strain was too much for him, and he fell sick on the sixteenth or seventeenth of October. The sickness, which started as exhaustion and indigestion, soon developed into pneumonia and proved to be fatal. So in spite of the doctors' gallant efforts to save him, he succumbed about ten days later.

He maintained his clear intelligence almost throughout the whole of the period during which he was confined to his sick bed and just before his death instructed to have a telegram sent to Mr. C. W. Wang, asking the latter to turn Tien Feng Lou permanently into a Kei-fung Institute for the training of artists and to distribute his works of art among the various art institutions both at home and abroad and further ordered for the destruction of all promissory notes issued by his relatives for loans he had made to them, thereby relaxing them from the burden of redemption. Thus even at the very last moment of his life he had left us an example that is worthy of copying by all. He died at the age of forty-five.

Had heaven been bounteous enough to prolong his useful life, it is safe to say that he would have done even greater things for the Chinese art of painting. His untimely death, therefore, is a great loss keenly

felt not only by his family but by the whole nation as well.

His education was of wide dimensions and did not stop with painting alone. Besides being a star of the first magnitude in the heavens of art, he was also an accomplished poet. His literary works such as the "Cheng Hsiang Hua Pao," "Kei-fung's Talks on Painting," "Modern Painting," "Kei-fung's Painting Examples," "The History of Fine Arts," "Art Appreciation vs. Civilization," which are now on display at the Ministry of Education, have earned the highest comments and awards at the National Art Exhibition, the Sino-Japanese Art Exhibition, the West Lake Exhibition, the International Exposition of Italy and Panama, and the Centennial Exhibition of Belgium.

The undersigned are endeavoring to make a choice collection of the gems of his life work, which they expect to be able soon to offer to the general public in book form. Signed:

SUN FO	YU YU-JEN
WONG SHIH-CHIEH	TSAI YUAN-PEI
FU PIN-CHANG	CHANG CHIH
WU LIEN-TECH	WU TEH-CHENG
LING SEN	MA CHAO-TSING

(ten others).

Study without thought is vain; thought (on knowledge) without study is perilous. Shall I tell you what true knowledge is? When you know, to know that you know, and when you do not know, to know that you do not know—that is true knowledge.—*Confucius*, 551 B. C.

When you see a good man, think of emulating him; when you see a bad man, examine your own heart.—*Confucius*, 551 B. C.

The disciple Kung-tu said: "All are equally men, but some are great men, and some are little men; how is this?" Mencius replied: "Those who follow that part of themselves which is great are great men; those who follow that part which is little are little men."

For the mouth to desire sweet tastes, the eye to desire beautiful colors, the ear to desire pleasant sounds, the nose to desire fragrant odors, and the four limbs to desire rest and ease,—these things are natural. But there is an appointment of Heaven in connection with them, and the superior man does not sav of his pursuit of them, "It is my nature."—*Mencius*, 371 B. C.

TEA

(Continued from page 13)

Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. Later, the American ships, for a variety of reasons, dropped out of the race, but the competition between the racing clippers was maintained between rival British firms and resulted in the historic races homewards from China to London with the first of the new season's tea crop.

But a new factor had arisen early in the nineteenth century which was destined to change the whole industry. In 1834, Lord William Bentinck was Governor-General of India. He recognized the possibilities of tea being planted in India and appointed a Tea Commission to inquire into the possibilities of production. A certain Dr. Bruce started pioneer efforts at Sadiya in the province of Assam in northeast India and tea production slowly commenced. The seeds of the plant as well as skilled workers were smuggled out of China to Assam for this purpose. Many years later it was discovered that the tea plant was indigenous to Assam and the present high grade tea plants are really a hybrid of the China and natural Assam plant.

It will be readily seen that this new rival constituted a serious problem for the China trade, but the position was further weakened by yet another country entering the field. Ceylon had commenced the planting of tea in small quantities, but in 1876, the entire failure of the coffee plantations in that Colony, as a result of a pest, induced the planters to change over to tea and to scrap the production of coffee. Since then, Ceylon has been second only to India in the world's tea production.

The Dutch settlers in Java and, to a much smaller extent, in Sumatra, also opened out tea estates. At first, the quality was not very high, but in recent years, the Dutch, with their genius for agriculture, have succeeded in producing teas of the very highest quality and their tea factories are probably the most modern and well equipped in the world.

In very recent years, since the Great War, tea has been produced very successfully in the British colonies in East Africa. Russia has a certain amount of tea in the province of Georgia on the slopes of the Caucasus mountains, but production is as yet small. There are also small areas of tea in French Indo-China and in Malaya.

By the end of the nineteenth century, China had definitely given place to India and Ceylon in foreign markets. Though the figures of China tea exports have remained fairly steady and even increased in 1938, yet the fact remains that whereas China was

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once 100 per cent supplier to the world, she is now only exporting 12 per cent of the world's tea trade. In one direction only, has she control at the moment and that is in the green tea trade, but even here Japan is trying to enter the markets in North Africa and America.

It would be interesting at this point to inquire into the reasons for the decline of the China tea trade. I have just mentioned the new rivals that grew up within the last hundred years, but there are other reasons.

In the first place, tea in China is not grown on estates. It is raised in tiny patches by farmers who, at the same time, cultivate various different crops. Tea farmers have not the money to apply special manures for improving quality; their practical knowledge is limited to the tradition as handed down from father to son, and there is no machinery available for production on a large scale. In other countries, tea is planted by large companies with heavy capital, who employ trained European planters and trained native labor.

Further reasons for the decline in China's trade may be found in the fact that quality has deteriorated and often is variable from year to year, whereas other countries can produce a standardized quality consistently, with the necessary variations of grades that the foreign markets require.

Chinese farmers are dependent on the weather at the time the tea is plucked. The custom in China is for all the leaves to be plucked at the first picking in April, except perhaps those of a very coarse nature at the base of the bush. As is well-known, leaves act as the lungs of all plant life and the shock sustained by the tea plant causes a break of from six to eight weeks before a second crop of leaf becomes available. By the time this process is repeated, the sap has ceased to rise and the result is that only three, or at the most four, pickings are available. In other countries, only a small amount of tea is picked at a time until the bush is fully formed after the winter's pruning, and a steady stream is available for eight months in the year in India and for the whole year round in the case of Ceylon and Java.

After plucking, the tea has to be manufactured. As communications are difficult in the hilly country in which tea grows in China, it may be three or four days before the leaf can be fired. By this time, it may have turned red in the sun and thus lost its quality.

Thus far, I seem to have been speaking rather on the debit side of China tea. In doing so, I am not in

any way decrying the China trade, but rather emphasizing the difficulties under which China has to compete.

The Chinese Government realized these difficulties and in 1937 started to take serious steps to improve the conditions of the tea export industry. In the early summer of that year, the China National Tea Corporation was formed, sponsored by the Ministry of Industry of the Central Government and by the provincial governments of Anhwei, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Fukien. This was a real attempt to improve the quality of the tea, and also to improve facilities for marketing it. Unfortunately, the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war two months later seriously handicapped the program, but in spite of the difficulties that arose out of war conditions, the tea trade in China has carried on.

The provincial governments have founded tea experimental stations in most of the provinces where tea is grown. The station at Keemun City in southern Anhwei, in the heart of the most famous tea district in China, has done especially good work. The function of these tea stations is not merely to make tea from the adjoining areas that belong to the station, but also to improve the technical knowledge of the farmers in the surrounding countryside.

Now let us turn for a moment to look at the districts in China where tea is grown for export purposes. Roughly speaking, one can say that all the types destined for the foreign trade are grown south of the Yangtse River and as a general basis, one may say that the great proportion comes from the Yangtse Valley. Starting from the west, tea is to be found in the districts of western Hupeh around Ichang, in southeast Hupeh and northwest Hunan, areas that are bordering each other, and in western Hunan. Kiangsi has a large tea area in the northwest mountainous districts. Then follows rather a gap past Nanchang until we pass the Poyang Lake and here we again find it in the hills of eastern Kiangsi and western Anhwei. This last area is the most famous of all China tea districts and is the home of the famous Keemun teas. Proceeding still further eastwards, we find it growing in large quantities in Chekiang Province. Chekiang and parts of Anhwei are the home of the green tea industry. Finally, leaving the Yangtze altogether and coming southwards down the coast we come to Fukien, and here also is an important tea area, though it is much less than it was years ago, when Foochow was a great tea center.

In South China, the only tea that is exported for the foreign trade is a small amount of Scented tea

from Canton grown in Kwangtung Province. I shall, in a moment, refer to the new development of tea in Yunnan in the far west of China bordering on to Burma.

These districts that I have just mentioned, do not, by any means, exhaust the tea-producing areas of China, but I am referring particularly to the foreign export trade. In many other localities tea is grown for home consumption.

We can classify China teas roughly into four divisions, Black tea, Green tea, Brick tea and Scented tea. Black tea, or "Hung Cha," as it is known in Chinese, is the kind of tea that we are used to drinking in Europe. This is also the kind that is produced in India, Ceylon and Java. Green tea, or "Luk Cha," is the kind that is drunk in China itself. Its chief exporting markets are to be found in North Africa, where its marketing center is Casablanca, and in the United States. There is also, in peace time, a large trade to North China. Speaking from personal experience, I have found green tea to be the most refreshing beverage I have ever tasted on a hot day, especially when traveling. I wish this type of tea could be more widely made known abroad as I am sure that I would not be alone in my partiality for Green tea. I have referred to Scented tea which is of various varieties, and is made with such flowers as jasmine to improve the scent.

The last type is Brick tea. The average foreigner knows very little about this and I would like to describe its history briefly. The manufacture of Brick Tea was known in China as far back as the Sung Dynasty (A. D. 966-1276). In those days it was sent as tribute to the Emperor in gold boxes. Moreover, it was considered to be a form of recognized currency for the purchase of horses in the various horse fairs in China.

Although it is believed that at about the same period, an export trade for Brick tea had already started to Mongolia and Tibet, it was not until the end of the 17th century that it found its way into Siberia. The form the tea then took was, however, not in the brick form of later years, but it was prepared often in balls, just as it is today in Tibet. By 1850 it was estimated that the export of brick tea to Russia had reached 3,000,000 lbs. per annum.

When Foochow was opened to foreign trade, Russian merchants started the manufacture of Brick tea there by machinery, and by 1880 in Foochow alone, 137,000,000 lbs. of Brick tea were being made. Two years later the Russians transferred their tea activities to Hankow and Kiukiang, and the Foochow trade

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declined. Gradually, Hankow became the center of this industry and before the world war, nine-tenths of the entire Brick tea output were being manufactured there.

The year 1901 seems to have been the peak point in Brick tea, the entire trade being directed towards Russia, Siberia and Central Asia. After this date, owing to the growth of the tea industry in India and Ceylon, the demand remained stationary for a time and then gradually decreased until the Russian Revolution compelled the cessation of trade between China and the Soviet.

I would, now, mention one important development which has already taken place, and that is the founding of a tea company between the National Government and the Yunnan provincial government to operate in Yunnan. Already the improvements carried out have resulted in an entirely new type of China tea becoming available for foreign markets; these appear to be welcomed and comments on the quality are more encouraging towards further efforts.

As the war with Japan progressed, new routes for the transportation of tea have had to be devised. Normal rail, river and even sea routes have been seriously interfered with, and I cannot but pay a tribute to those concerned in overcoming such formidable difficulties. Shanghai, which is the tea marketing center, had to be abandoned and Hong Kong has now become the market for export.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF KO KEI-FUNG

(Continued from p. 30)

Wang An-shih; while the painting of an orchid without any earth about its roots so opened the eyes of an oppressed people that they drove their oppressors off their sacred soil.

Realization of the power of this art should compel a painter to perfect his technique lest he be like a musician who produces discordant music and so drive away his audience. When an artist has mastered his technique, is guided by a thorough understanding of truth, beauty, and goodness, and has a sincere desire to serve humanity, he is ready to produce great works of art.

It is the working with the students and talking with them over the above philosophy which endeared Ko Kei-fung to all those who were fortunate enough to have had the opportunity of studying under him.

All things in nature work silently. They come into being and possess nothing. They fulfill their functions and make no claim.—*Lao Tzu*, 604 B. C.



"The Immaculate Pair." Those which nature ordained to be white and clean will be so without having to be done-over (a Taoist concept).

It is the way of Heaven not to strive, and yet it knows how to overcome; not to speak, and yet it knows how to obtain a response; it calls not, and things come of themselves; it is slow to move, but excellent in its designs.—*Lao Tzu*, 604 B. C.

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Dresswell

SMART CLOTHES & TOPCOATS
ARROW SHIRTS STETSON HATS

742 Grant Avenue

CHina 9985

FAR EAST CAFE

CHOP SUEY AND NOODLES
FINE FOOD TO TAKE HOME
IN SPECIAL CONTAINERS

631 Grant Avenue

CHina 0156

TAO YUAN CAFE

Regular Chinese Dinners
Chop Suey & Noodles

823 Clay Street

CHina 2082

TAO TAO CAFE

Chinese Dinners & Banquet
Genuine Chinese Cooking

675 Jackson Street

Notice to Interior Decorators; and Home Builders:

A complete line of paints, stains, and varnishes

Furniture, cabinets, and unpainted woodwares

Light fixtures, tools, and hardwares.

TI SUN CO.

H. K. WONG, Business Mgr.

Phone: CHina 1940

1005 Grant Ave.

Artist Materials of Quality:-

Canvases boards, canvas, brushes, papers, inks, oils and mediums.

Rembrandt Artists Oils & Water Colors: For the finest quality

Orpi Artists' Oil Colors: Brilliant, permanent, inexpensive

Talents: Water colors in tubes, all sizes and prices

Welcome to our Art Craft Studio: free demonstration & instructions

Silk Screen Process: Printing on textiles, papers, etc.

Catalin: One of the new plastics — metal and wood decorations

Wold Air Brushes — agent for this and many other craft materials

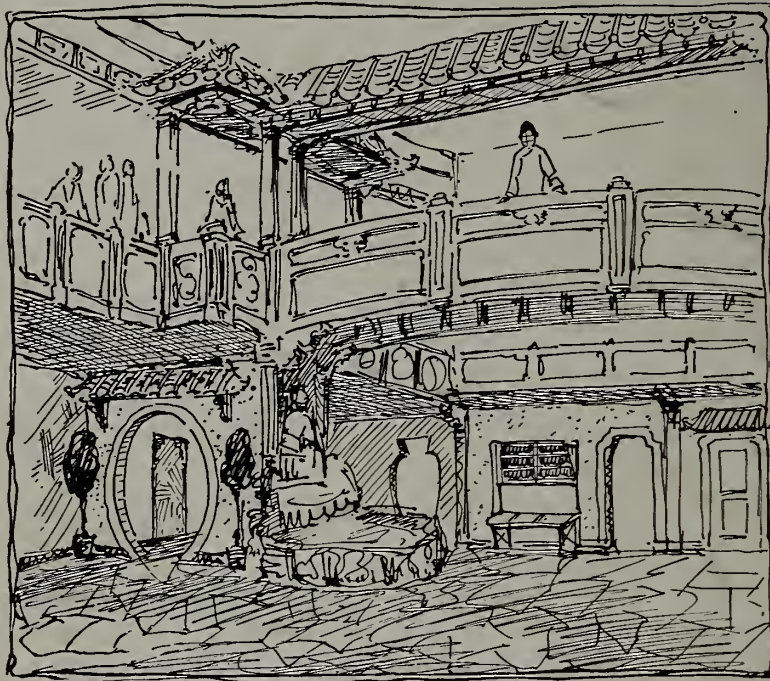
HARRICK BROS.

973 Market Street (2d Floor)

Near Sixth Street

San Francisco, Calif.

Visit Old Chinatown



Slowly but steadily Cameron Alley with its dilapidated buildings is being restored into a bit of Old China where the picturesque bazaars and handicraft shops stem the tide of cheap modernism and preserve the atmosphere of an older generation.

Visit here the Chingwah Lee Gallery of Fine Arts, opens free to the public afternoons.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| The House of Ming: Ladies' accessories | The Thunder Shop: Engraved gifts |
| The Green Lanterns: Charms & jewels | The Treasure House: Metal crafts |
| The Mystic Shrine: Fortune for Fun | The Bowl Shop: China dishes and sets |
| The House of Chung: Objects of Art | Mow Woo Center: Souvenirs & Gifts |
| Andre Louise: Dancing Academy | The Ricksha: Cocktails |

Old Chinatown Lane

Off 868 Washington Street
bet. Stockton Street and Grant Avenue

